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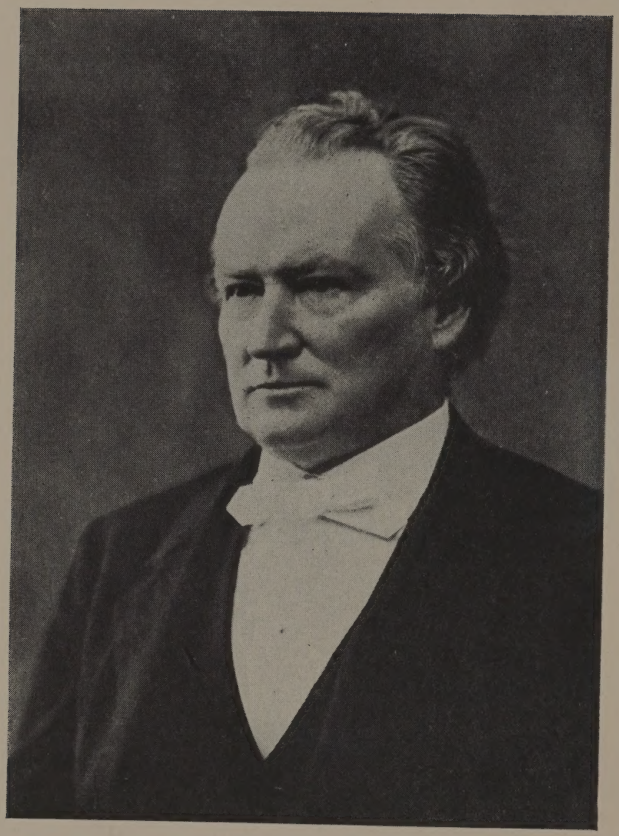
FAIRES CLASSICAL INSTITUTE



Photograph by Rothengatter & Pearce, 1876

REV. JOHN W. FAIRES, A.M., D.D.
1813–1901

Founder and Principal of The Classical Institute, Philadelphia. A Teacher from 1831 to 1888

(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires, a granddaughter*)

Memoir of

REV. JOHN WILEY FAIRES

A.M., D.D.

FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE PHILADELPHIA

A Teacher from 1831 to 1888

WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF UPWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED OF HIS FORMER PUPILS

BY

CHARLES J. COHEN

1926

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Privately printed for Charles J. Cohen by
The John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia

1831000

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom
And the man that obtaineth understanding,
For the merchandise of it is better
Than the merchandise of silver
And the gain thereof than fine gold.
She is more precious than rubies;
And all the things thou canst desire
Are not to be compared unto her.
Length of days is in her right hand;
In her left hand are riches and honour.
Her ways are ways of pleasantness
And all her paths are peace.
She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her
And happy is everyone that holdeth her fast."

"Lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places."

"Withhold not correction from the child;
For though thou beat him with the rod, he will not die."

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

"Lift up thine eyes round about, and see;
They are all gathered together, and come to thee;
Thy sons come from far."

FOREWORD

In preparing this memoir the first encouragement came from Miss Elizabeth Faires, the granddaughter of the subject of this sketch, who, hearing of my wish to describe Dr. Faires' career and that of his many pupils, sent me the roster of the Classical Institute which had been written up by years. A photostat copy was made, from which was prepared a pamphlet of 120 pages with the names arranged in alphabetical order and then by years, the latter according to the year of entrance.

This pamphlet was mailed in May, 1925, to those of the former students whose addresses could be secured. To this initial contribution Miss Faires had added biographic data and photographs of her grandfather and members of the family who were identified with the institution.

The staffs of the Philadelphia *Ledger* and of the *Evening Bulletin* have given every facility for the obtaining of biographic data from the files of their respective journals and the librarians and their assistants of the Free Library, the Library Company and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania have opened their treasures in a most liberal manner, besides giving their individual attention in investigating genealogies of the Faires boys.

Of course, it goes without saying, that the Faires boys themselves and their relatives have made this book a possibility by sending the portraits and data from which a permanent record of their activities has been secured as well as a suitable memorial established for our notable preceptor, John W. Faires, A. M., D.D.

After the publication in 1922 of *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present,* many friends remarked upon the absence of an account of my own career, so that as the years advance and the fourscore are not far distant I am persuaded to give an account of myself that will be of interest to the members of my household and to intimate friends, and possibly to others who have been resident in our city.

Upon reaching school-days, and recalling many associates of that period, it seemed appropriate to enlarge upon that topic, and thus was developed the desire to write a memoir of that talented and successful teacher who had moulded the early years of so many young men, hundreds of whom had obtained eminence in this and in other communities;

hence this memoir of John W. Faires, A.M., D.D., has been prepared, to which are added the portraits and biographic data of former students wherever such could be obtained.

On the twenty-third of April, 1925, many former students and sympathetic friends met at the Rittenhouse Club and after an exchange of greetings were addressed as follows:

"Fellow Students and Guests: It is a privilege to welcome you on this occasion and to honor the memory of Dr. John Wylie Faires, who for more than fifty years was an important and potent factor in the education of upward of a thousand of the youth of Philadelphia, many of whom have become leading citizens in the professions, in commerce, as well as in the social life of the community. There was a double incentive in getting together the data concerning the early history of the school—first, as a tribute to the man who devoted his entire life to instilling, into the youth of the day, the principles of manhood and right living; and, secondly, to note the record of these same boys due largely to Dr. Faires' influence.

"Through the courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires, a granddaughter, a list has been obtained of the students covering the period from 1830 to 1887. Of these there have been received photographs and biographical sketches of about 200 (later increased to 500).

"It has been a growing conviction of late years that the events of the lives of our neighbors, especially where they bear upon public or even semi-public matters, are of keen interest to their fellow-citizens and should be perpetuated in book form, which, placed on the library shelf, becomes a record for all time.

"This then is my reason for the forthcoming book made possible only by your co-operation."

There followed impromptu addresses by Francis Rawle, Esq.; Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton University; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president emeritus of Lehigh University; A. Mercer Biddle, Esq., and John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, whose remarks have been incorporated in the biographical sketches to be found under their respective names.

CHARLES J. COHEN.

Philadelphia, April, 1926.

MEMOIR OF
REV. JOHN WILEY FAIRES, A.M., D.D.

John Wylie Faires, son of William and Martha (McNeilly) Faires, was born at Willow Grove, January 27, 1813.

REV. SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE, D.D.
Vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1834–1845
(Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts)

After the death of his father, October 5, 1817, he removed with his mother to Philadelphia. Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, D.D., vice-provost

of the University of Pennsylvania from 1834 to 1845, was his guardian and superintended his education. He attended the schools of Rev. Samuel Brown Wylie, D.D., and Rev. Samuel Wylie Crawford, D.D., and after completing his preparation for college, entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1828 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1831. He took high rank in college, was a member of the Philomathean Society and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity, and was the Greek saluta-

MERIT CARD

Presented to John Wylie Faires by his French teacher, F. Varin, in Dr. Samuel Brown Wylie's school, about the year 1825

(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires*)

torian of his class. He later studied for the ministry in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery, but he preferred teaching to pastoral work, and from 1831 to 1837 was a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Philadelphia.

He received from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1832, his degree of Master of Arts, and in 1861 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In 1837 Dr. Faires founded the Classical Seminary, later called the Classical Institute, in the second story of the house of Mr. Brolasky, 47 Eighth Street (Eighth Street south of Chestnut) where it remained for six years, being then removed to Eighth and Walnut Streets for three years, thence to George Street (now Sansom) west of Eleventh Street,

OPTIMAE SPEI ADOLESCENTIA
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE
Literarum humaniorum studiosus spectatisque moribus praeditus curriculo
ACADEMICO perfunctus et jam animum ad STUDIA PROVECTIORA
adjungere cupiens, his a me LITERAS accepit quae, meam in se
animum observantiamque omnibus ad quos pervenerint testentur.
Philadelphiae in Aedibus Academicis datae
die A.D. MDCCC
J. W. Faires

COPY OF DIPLOMA

The late Hon. John Cadwalader identified the illustration on the diploma as that of the original building, 47 [old number] South Eighth Street, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, in which, in 1837, Dr. Faires conducted the Classical Institute.

and on August 22, 1853, it was removed to Market west of Eleventh Street. Later he built the school-house on Dean Street (now Camac) between Spruce and Locust Streets, and moved the school into the new building September 4, 1854. This building was used until 1888, when Dr. Faires retired. It is still standing and is now occupied by the Rau Studios. During the fifty-one years of the existence of the Classical Insti-

tute over fifteen hundred students were enrolled, many of them becoming prominent in political, professional, religious and business life.

Dr. Faires was a Presbyterian, preaching often from the pulpits of the churches in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church and later a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

He was for several years vice-president of the Alumni Society of the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Left to Right—George David Rosengarten, Frederick Lennig, John Barker, Dr. John W. Faires, J. Granville Leach, Jr., Erskine Hazard Dickson

(Courtesy of J. M. Mitcheson, Esq.)

He married (first) December 24, 1838, Elizabeth Eunice, daughter of John and Abigail (Brannan) McKinley (fifth in descent from Isaac and Mary Towne Este, of Topsfield, Mass.) by whom he had seven children: Martha Abigail, William John, Margaret Wylie, Joseph Alexander, Theodore Wylie, Benjamin McKinley and Elizabeth. He married (second) August 20, 1884, Elizabeth Brinton, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Brinton Ely.

Dr. Faires died April 9, 1901, in his 89th year. He was survived by his wife, three sons, William John, Theodore Wylie and Benjamin McKinley Faires, and three grandchildren.

While the Doctor was still living a John W. Faires Memorial Fund Committee was formed with Effingham B. Morris as chairman, the membership including a number of former pupils of the Classical Institute. The Fund was paid to the University of Pennsylvania, the income to be used for the purchase of books on classical subjects, each book to be marked with an indication of the source of its acquirement; these are now a proper addition to the collection in the library of the university.

A NOTABLE SCHOOLMASTER

By ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, D.D.

[Reprinted from *The Presbyterian Journal,* April 25, 1901]

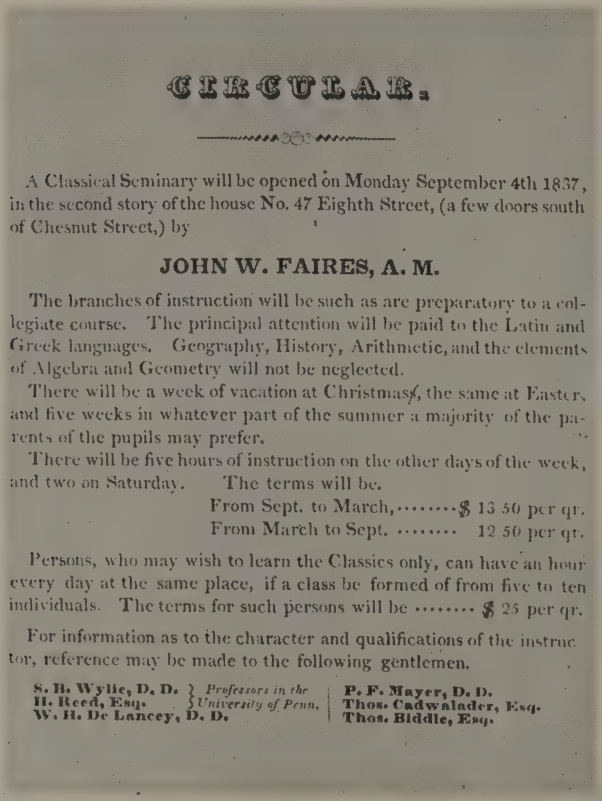
On the day of his death at Aird's Moss, Richard Cameron, as Patrick Walker tells us, "when they saw the enemy so near, and no escaping, prayed a short word, and had these expressions three times, 'Lord, spare the green, and take the ripe.' " He has "taken the ripe" in the removal, by death, of Dr. John W. Faires, in his eighty-ninth year, after a long usefulness in many directions, but especially as the head of one of the best and largest schools in Philadelphia.

It is forty-four years this very month since I first saw and heard him in the pulpit of Dr. Wylie's church in this city. I was a mere boy, a stranger still in the land, and I did not even know his name. Still less did I imagine how much kindness I was to receive at his hand. But I remember that I received at that time certain impressions about him, which deepened with every year of our friendship, and which seem to me especially characteristic of the man.

The first was his perfect sincerity. The words he uttered he seemed to have weighed carefully, that they might express exactly his own thought and feeling about sacred things. They were not conventional phrases, caught up from others, and treated as current coin. They were not the borrowed sacrifice, which the law rejected, but his own. The second was his genuine humility. I could not but feel that he was a good man, and yet there was evident in him not the slightest wish to exalt himself above any other human beings as better than they. The charm by which the meek are to inherit the earth drew me to him. And last of all was the cheerfulness which lighted up his face as he spoke of his and our hope in the Gospel. Most Christians libel the Gospel by their faces. They look like the occupants of the condemned cell while they speak of what is the consolation of earth and the joy of heaven. His face always was a Gospel face, whether he was addressing the throne of grace, or speaking

to us of divine things, or meeting us in the welcome handgrasp of friendship.

His labors as a teacher extended over fifty years. He was the last in the long succession of Scotch-Irish schoolmasters, to which Philadelphia and the Commonwealth owe so much. That succession embraces Charles Thomson, Thomas McAdam, Samuel Brown Wylie, Samuel Wylie Crawford, and many other honorable names. These were men of strong char-



CIRCULAR.

A Classical Seminary will be opened on Monday September 4th 1837, in the second story of the house No. 47 Eighth Street, (a few doors south of Chesnut Street,) by

JOHN W. FAIRES, A. M.

The branches of instruction will be such as are preparatory to a collegiate course. The principal attention will be paid to the Latin and Greek languages. Geography, History, Arithmetic, and the elements of Algebra and Geometry will not be neglected.

There will be a week of vacation at Christmas, the same at Easter, and five weeks in whatever part of the summer a majority of the parents of the pupils may prefer.

There will be five hours of instruction on the other days of the week, and two on Saturday. The terms will be.

From Sept. to March,.....$ 13 50 per qr.
From March to Sept. ..... 12 50 per qr.

Persons, who may wish to learn the Classics only, can have an hour every day at the same place, if a class be formed of from five to ten individuals. The terms for such persons will be ..... $ 25 per qr.

For information as to the character and qualifications of the instructor, reference may be made to the following gentlemen.

S. B. Wylie, D. D. } Professors in the
H. Reed, Esq. } University of Penn.
W. H. De Lancey, D. D.
P. F. Mayer, D. D.
Thos. Cadwalader, Esq.
Thos. Biddle, Esq.

A CIRCULAR ABOUT THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL, 1837
(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires*)

acter, and our citizens, in placing their sons under their charge, knew that they would receive the impress of strength and probity. They also knew they would be trained in sound scholarship, not by the easy and spoon-feeding methods of modern pedagogy, but in the struggle with difficulties, and the acquisition of intellectual muscle which comes of struggle. Dr. Faires may take rank with the best of them, as the record of his school in the training of scholars and the formation of character shows.

It came as near to being an ideal school as any that I have known. It was largely so because it was his school, taking tone from his character, pervaded by his spirit, and controlled by his will. He had excellent teachers associated with him, and he put honor upon them before his students.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN STREET BELOW LOCUST.

J. W. FAIRES, D.D., PRINCIPAL.

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE receives boys between six and sixteen years of age, for instruction in ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS, FRENCH AND DRAWING.

The Course of CLASSICS AND MATHEMATICS is especially intended to prepare for the *Freshman Class* of the *University of Pennsylvania*.

A daily register is kept of attendance, conduct and recitations, according to which, pupils are arranged in their classes every Monday, and from which weekly reports are prepared for parents.

Pupils whose recitations are not satisfactory, are detained for study after school hours.

All excuses must be written by parents or guardians, and tendered to the Principal.

The year commences on the first Monday in September and is divided into three terms, each containing fourteen weeks.

Pupils entering after the commencement of a term, or absent during any portion of it, or leaving before its close, are charged for the whole term.

Latin and advanced English Classes, . . [redacted] per term. $33⅓
Elementary English, ... [redacted] " " 25
French and Drawing, each, ... 10.00 " " (Extra.

PAYMENT REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

VACATIONS.—July and August, Christmas Week, and a week at Easter.

HOURS.—From 8¾ A.M. to 2½ P.M. with a recess at noon. From 8¾ to 11 A.M. on Saturday.

Further information can be obtained at the Institute, or at the residence of the Principal,

No. 245 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET.

A LATER CIRCULAR

But it was Dr. Faires' school above all things. He poured his life into it. He set its standards of judgment, not by converting his chair into a pulpit and preaching at us, but by a word here and a hint there, making his boys feel the contemptibleness of things contemptible, and the worth of things worthy of esteem.

He owed his influence over his boys to the fact that he understood them beyond any man I ever knew. He could speak to them in just the

STUDENTS AT THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE
of
DR. JOHN W. FAIRES, ABOUT THE YEAR 1881

1. Erskine Hazard Dickson
2. John D. Samuel
3. H. McKean Hazlehurst
4. Thomas Harrison Farquhar
5. Joseph P. Tunis
6. W. T. Wright
7. Charles F. Comly
8. George D. Crawford
9.
10.
11. Richard Wilson
12. Brooks
13. John S. Forbes
14. Alexander N. Bodine
15. Walter Rodman Lincoln
16. Samuel Bell, Jr.
17. William Norris
18. Mr. Henry Willis
19. Mr. Sweeny
20. Dr. John W. Faires
21. Mr. Theodore Faires
22. Russell Evans Tucker
23. Francis Cushing Norris
24. Joseph M. Mitcheson
25. Edward Russell Jones
26. David Paul Brown
27. Charles P. Maule
28. W. Patterson Atkinson
29. William I. Forbes
30. Robert A. Smith
31. William Harmar
32. Francis W. Ralston
33. Lloyd Collis
34. John McCorkle
35. Robert M. Bohlen
36. A. Mercer Biddle
37. William G. Irwin
38. J. Duncan Spaeth
39. Harry Larzelere
40. George Brinton
41. James S. De Benneville
42. Robert H. Bolling
43. Charles G. Grosholz
44. Edgar P. Earle
45. David Gilbert Adler
46. Charles K. Lennig
47. Lucien Picolet
48. Philip T. Penrose
49. George D. Rosengarten
50. A. G. Rosengarten
51. J. K. Mitchell
52. Wilmon Whilldin Leach
53. Edward Norris
54. Francis H. Bohlen
55. E. A. Hennig
56. William K. Barclay
57. Charles L. Borie, Jr.
58. Robert Gray
59. Morton J. Henry
60. John H. Brinton
61. Percival Drayton
62. Lawrence H. Potts

NOTE.—The above list has been prepared through the courtesy of Charles L. Borie, Jr., Esq., assisted by Messrs. A. G. Rosengarten and Charles P. Maule.

way and on the level that was sure to reach them. He never struck a false note, or wasted his words by taking wrong aim. And this was because he was so much in sympathy with boyhood. He had never let the boy die out of his heart, and never grew too worldly wise to understand the young. He was interested as much in those he taught, as in the subjects he taught them, or even more. Every boy in his school felt that he was a person in Dr. Faires' estimate, with a future which school was to shape.

And he commanded the esteem of his pupils in an unusual degree. This was largely due to that genuineness and sincerity I had seen in him from the first. There are no eyes keener in scrutiny than those of the young; but when they see honor, truth and integrity in those who bear rule over them, they recognize these. So we trusted him and esteemed him for qualities which appeal to the young beyond all others. We knew him for a genuine, "square" man.

Our regard for him became regard for the school also. To have been Dr. Faires' boys established a sort of freemasonry among those who had been under his teaching. When they met anywhere it was rare that he was not asked about, and the news of his failing health in these later years has been heavy on the hearts of many of us.

While the school was ever his foremost interest, he had many outside it, to which he gave his hearty attention. He was a hearty American, and no one followed the events of the years of our great national struggle with keener attention or deeper feeling. He had a singular esteem for Mr. Lincoln, with whose character he had much in common, and his address on the day of the great President's funeral, from the words, "He taught the people in parables," helped our church to realize what a shepherd of the people we had lost. He was a loyal Philadelphian, watching the growth of the city with satisfaction through his long life, concerned about everything that affected her good name.

He was especially interested in the Church of Christ, in her spread through the earth, and in those who labored for that at home or abroad. His hospitable house was always open to the servants of Christ. Especially close was his relation with the pastors who claimed his affection. To the first Dr. Wylie he always referred in terms of veneration, for the massive strength of his character, the reach of his scholarship, and his insight into the Word of God. The second was his friend and contemporary, and their relations were warmly fraternal. He was never happier than in having him in that cheerful circle which gathered in his library after some meeting or conference in the church. Dr. Baker, his last pastor, speaks of him as, even in his latest years, when his activity was diminished, a most valuable influence and support in the congregation on Washington Square.

I cannot trust myself to say what he was to that household in which his human affections centered. But one point was especially worth notice.

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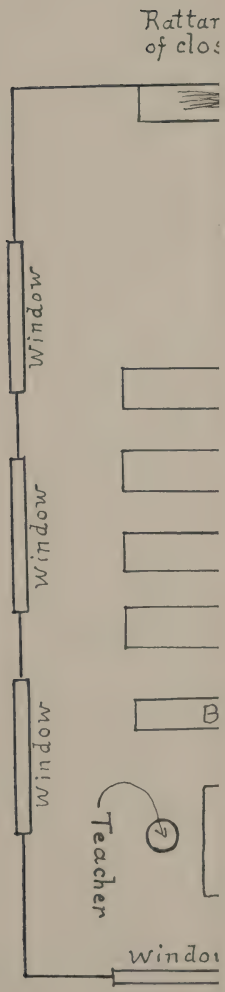

1864—School at 238
1880—Dean St. entr

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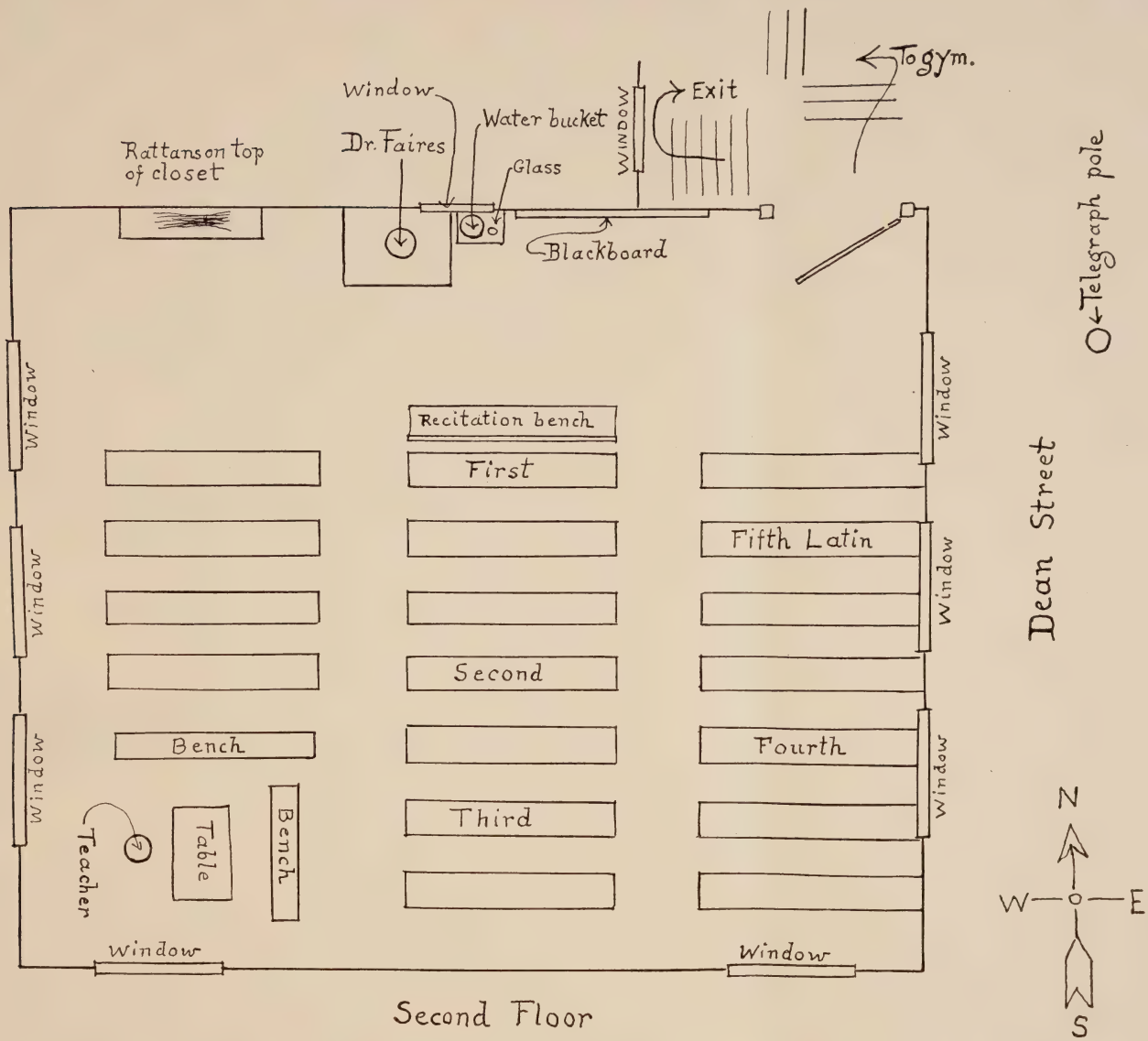
THE SCHOOLROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE BUILDING

No. 238 South Dean St. (Now Camac St.)

(This admirable and true plan has been prepared by the distinguished pupil, Howard A. Kelly, B.A., M.D., LL.D., of Johns Hopkins)



Second Floor

1864—School at 238 Dean St. [now Camac]
1880—Dean St. entrance closed and 247 South 13th St. used

1858—Residence of Dr. Faires, 247 South 16th St.
1880—Residence of Dr. Faires, 245 South 13th St.

"The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and commonwealths."

—Benjamin Franklin.

His mother had been left a widow in his early youth, and to her he owed more even than sons generally owe to their mothers. And that was repaid by a devotion which was beautiful to see and hear. When he mentioned her his voice seemed to soften and his heart to warm; and in his last years she was much in his thoughts. Out of that home have gone she and others most dear to him, who must make heaven itself homelike to him; while others remain to bear the blow of bereavement. But surely if ever sorrow should be mixed with gladness it is in this case. The Moravians have a fashion of having music played every morning from the church-tower by a congregational band. You can always tell whether any member of the congregation has passed, since last day-dawn, from the seen to the unseen. It is indicated not by the music being mournful and sad, but by its joyousness. They regard death as the triumph of Christ's people, not as a calamity, and they rejoice accordingly. And here also is the palm of victory, which marks a life made fruitful in good works through the grace of God, who "giveth us the victory."

Philadelphia, April, 1901.

BENJAMIN McKINLEY FAIRES

BENJAMIN MCKINLEY FAIRES, youngest son of Dr. John Wylie and Elizabeth Eunice (McKinley) Faires, was born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1855.

After receiving an academic training in his father's school, the Classical Institute of Philadelphia, he entered the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1875, but left at the end of his freshman year on account of ill health. While at college he won high honors, among others the matriculate prize for Greek prose composition. In 1872 he took a position in the Bank of North America. In October, 1886, he was in the correspondence department of the bank, but resigned to accept a position in the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, with which he was connected in various positions of responsibility. In 1896 he was appointed assistant cashier and from 1901 until his death, February 2, 1914, he was a vice-president of this bank. For a number of years he was a member of the Executive Committee, Group I, Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and in 1908 was its chairman. He was a director of the Tiona Refining Company. He was a member of the Orpheus Club, The Union League, Bachelors' Barge, Racquet, Merion Cricket and Down Town Clubs, of which last named he was treasurer; General Alumni Society and Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania, His-

torical Society of Pennsylvania, Presbyterian Historical Society and New England Society of Pennsylvania. He was a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church. He was unmarried and resided at 245 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia.

Photo by Goldensky

BENJAMIN McKINLEY FAIRES
1855–1914

(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires*)

THEODORE WYLIE FAIRES

THEODORE WYLIE FAIRES, son of Dr. John Wylie and Elizabeth Eunice (McKinley) Faires, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1851.

He was prepared for college at his father's school, the Classical Institute, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, a member of the Class of 1871. He left college in his sophomore year to engage in

business with Stuart & Brother, with whom he remained for several years. For ten years he was an instructor in the Classical Institute and a private tutor, preparing boys for the University of Pennsylvania. In 1890 he became engaged in the oil business and was treasurer of the Tiona Refining Company at the time of his death, April 17, 1911. He was a member of

THEODORE WYLIE FAIRES
1851–1911

The Union League, Merion Cricket Club, Conewango Club of Warren, Pa., Beach Haven Yacht Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the New England Society of Pennsylvania.

He married, October 22, 1900, Harriet Holcombe, daughter of Gervas and Caroline Holcombe Ely, of Lambertville, N. J., by whom he had one child, John Wylie Faires.

WILLIAM JOHN FAIRES

WILLIAM JOHN FAIRES, eldest son of Dr. John Wylie and Elizabeth Eunice (McKinley) Faires, was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1843.

He was educated at his father's school, the Classical Institute, from which he passed into the College Department of the University of Penn-

Photo by Goldensky

WILLIAM JOHN FAIRES
1843–1914
(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires*)

sylvania, graduating in the Class of 1864, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While still at college he saw service under General Baldy Smith as a private in Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

After the war he became an instructor in the Classical Institute and was a private tutor, preparing boys for the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1869 he entered business as a member of the printing firm of Grant, Faires and Rodgers, and from 1884 to 1886 he was a member of the firm of Grant & Faires. He then entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained for twenty years, when he retired on account of ill health. The last nine years of his life he spent at his home, 3808 Locust Street.

Mr. Faires married, April 29, 1875, Bessie, only daughter of James and Jeannette (Smith) Dobbin, by whom he had four children, Elizabeth, Margaret (Mrs. Frank Strong, of Los Angeles, Cal.), Jeannette Smith (died in infancy) and James Dobbin Faires (Class of 1901, University of Pennsylvania, who married, June 3, 1914, Ethel D. Benson. They have two children, Ethel Elizabeth and Margaret Benson).

Mr. Faires was a member of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, December 2, 1914.

FRANCIS R. ABBOTT

FRANCIS R. ABBOTT, the son of James and Caroline Montelius Abbott, was born July 12, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1857.

Mr. Abbott developed a fine taste in Art and was long a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, forming many interesting friendships with those to be met in that organization.

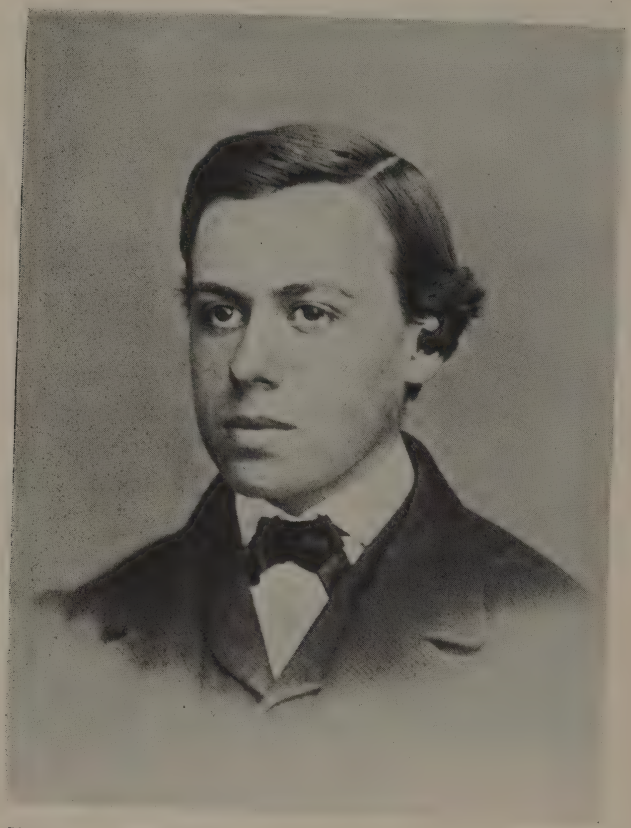


Photo by J. Cremer & Co.

FRANCIS R. ABBOTT
1843–1925
(Courtesy of William G. Abbott, Esq.)

To Francis R. Abbott Philadelphia is indebted for the early encouragement of orchestral development, since he was the first president of the Symphony Society of Philadelphia, organized in April, 1892, with the late W. W. Gilchrist as its preceptor and conductor. Mr. Abbott was him-

self a 'cellist of considerable ability, and with twenty of his musical friends this amateur group studied, rehearsed and gave public concerts in the Musical Fund Hall and in The Academy of Music, soon growing to an excellent position in the musical world, the programmes including Schubert's Symphony B Minor; Beethoven's No. 2; Haydn No. 2 D Major; Beethoven No. 5 C Minor, and operatic overtures, all of which will give

Photo by Voigt

FRANCIS R. ABBOTT

(Courtesy of William G. Abbott, Esq.)

an indication of the high standard achieved. The orchestra, although maintaining its amateur membership, rapidly grew in numbers and fame, and it was upon such a foundation that the men and women of Philadelphia, at the opening of the present century, created the Philadelphia Orchestra, which has achieved an international reputation, giving pleasure and delight to many thousands of music-lovers. The name of Francis R.

Abbott appears in the list of Endorsers of the prospectus published by the Committee on the Philadelphia Permanent Orchestra, issued March, 1899.

The late James Abbott, the father, was a Philadelphian highly esteemed in the middle of the last century, during which period he was a noted citizen; his daughter (and sister of Francis), Miss Helen C. De Silver Abbott, achieved a great reputation. She entered the University

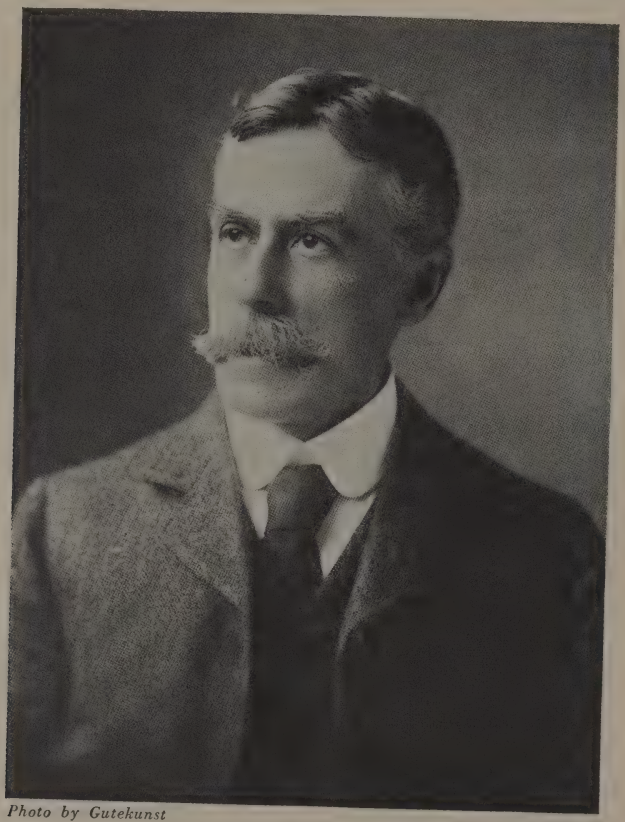


Photo by Gutekunst

FRANCIS R. ABBOTT
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Oliver Hopkinson*)

of Pennsylvania in 1881, was graduated with distinction at the Conservatoire in Paris, then studied at the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia, finally pursuing a post-graduate course in chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. She was the discoverer of numerous principles in plants, and an authoress of many scientific papers describing original researches. Miss Abbott married Arthur Michael, Ph.D., professor of chemistry, Tufts College, and afterward Clark University.

Francis R. Abbott died February 23, 1925.

HARRY J. ABBOTT

HARRY J. ABBOTT was born June 6, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865. Harry was a brother of Francis R. Abbott; he was long a member of The Union League, as also of the Philadelphia Assembly.

He died March 15, 1915.

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

HARRY J. ABBOTT
1849–1915
(Courtesy of William G. Abbott, Esq.)

HARRY CARLTON ADAMS

HARRY CARLTON ADAMS, born May 21, 1854; died May 31, 1908, at Cheltenham, Pa. He was one of the four sons of Robert Adams (1815-1894) and Matilda Maybin Hart (1823-1871), who were married May 23, 1844. Harry entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865.

He was a member of the City Troop, to which organization he was elected August 2, 1875; a member of the Philadelphia Club and a member of the State in Schuylkill, to which he was elected May 4, 1880.

His father, Robert Adams, a faithful Schuylkillian, was in 1855 and again in 1862 Governor of the State in Schuylkill. Harry Carlton Adams attended the University of Pennsylvania, College Department

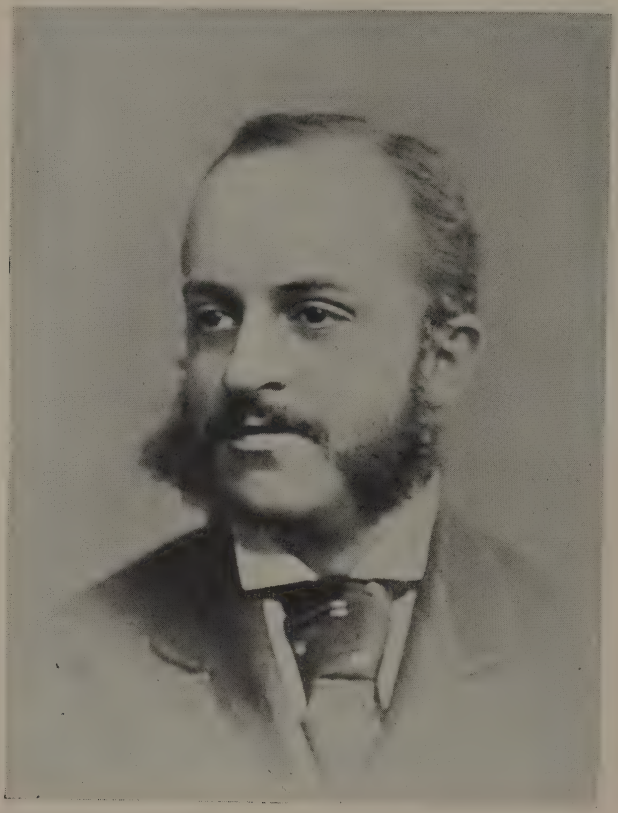


Photo by Taylor & Brown

HARRY J. ABBOTT

(Courtesy of William G. Abbott, Esq.)

receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1873 and that of Master of Arts in 1876. He was a member of the Fraternity of Delta Psi, as were his three brothers.

Harry Carlton Adams married, February 1, 1883, Elizabeth Dawson Morris, the daughter of Stephen and Rachel Dawson Morris, of Philadelphia. They had three children: Robert Adams, born October 31,

1884; Henry Morris Adams, born October 27, 1885, and Dorothy Maybin Adams, born March 21, 1887, who married Daniel Bray. Elizabeth Morris Adams, the wife of Harry Carlton Adams, died January 18, 1910.

HARRY CARLTON ADAMS
1854–1908

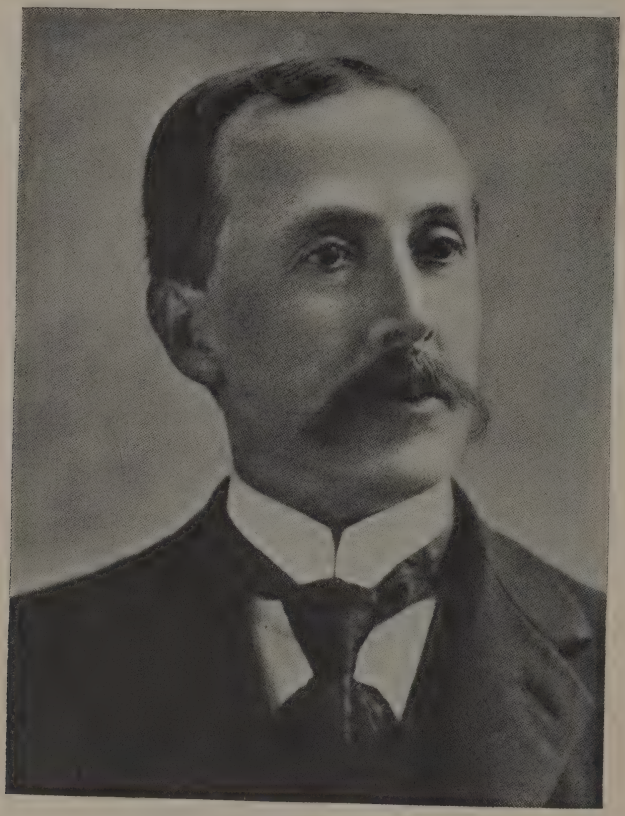
HON. ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR., was born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1849. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1862, and later the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the year 1869, subsequently taking a course in the Wharton School of Economy and Finance, from which he was graduated in the year 1884.

While at the University he was moderator of Philomathean and was awarded the freshman declamation prize, and one year was class president.

In 1871-75 he was an aide in the United States Geological Survey engaged in the exploration of the Yellowstone Park.

Mr. Adams became a member of the Republican Executive Committee as the representative of the Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, and in 1882 was elected Pennsylvania State Senator, his term expiring in 1886, when he was succeeded by the late Boies Penrose. On March 30, 1889, President Benjamin Harrison appointed Mr. Adams minister to the



HON. ROBERT ADAMS, JR.
1849–1906
(Courtesy of Thomas Hart, Esq.)

Empire of Brazil and a few months later, when the United States of Brazil came into existence, he was again named as minister, which position he resigned in June, 1890, and was elected to the United States Congress as a representative from Pennsylvania, Republican, to the 53d and to the six succeeding Congresses, serving from March 4, 1893, until his death in Washington, D. C., June 1, 1906.

His military record of service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania is as follows:

Robert Adams, Jr., entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania, becoming a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and occupied the following positions: Major and Judge Advocate of the First Brigade Staff; Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C. on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief (Governor James A. Beaver), and in 1893 was placed on the Roll of Retired Officers with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Adams was an active member of the Hibernian Society, which his grandfather had joined in 1806; also he held membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, The Penn Club, The Philadelphia Club, and was likewise identified with the Union and St. Anthony Clubs of New York City. He was admitted to membership in The Union League of Philadelphia on November 17, 1881, and was a citizen of the State in Schuylkill, to which organization he was elected October 4, 1881.

Mr. Adams was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution December 20, 1895, and served until the date of his death.

GORDON MONGES ASH

The ancient, historic house of "Ash" is of Anglo-Saxon descent. They are said to be descended from Aesca, son of Hengest and Vortigern's daughter, of whom mention is made in Green's *History of the Making of England by the Saxons*. They settled in the Isle of Thanet in the seventh century. In the history of this distinguished and widely scattered family, a long interval elapsed between the period of their settlement in the Isle of Thanet after their arrival in England and the date of their appearance in Ireland. However, during the intermediate period it appears, from documents under the seal of "Ulster King at Arms" and other heraldic authorities, that as early as the eleventh century they owned extensive possessions for eighteen generations in that beautiful district which still bears their name. Here they formed many matrimonial alliances in the highest ranks of the gentry and aristocracy, and, through successive generations, they supplied many members of the Irish Parliament—an almost unbroken succession for two hundred years. Thus: Sir Thomas Ash, Member of Parliament, "Ashfield," died in 1637; Sir Joseph Ash, Member of Parliament, "Ashfield," died in 1687; etc., etc. John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, was a descendant of the family of "Ash," and was born in the county of Ash. Through default in the male line, the

extensive estates passed to the female line and into the families of "De la Pole" and "Drake" of Axminster and Colyton, within the territory of "Ashe." Both these families "quarter their arms" with those of "Ashe." In those early days, the two ancestral estates, "Ashfield" and "Ashbrook," were both noted for their hospitality. Thus: Captain Henry Ash, of "Ashbrook," near Londonderry, Ireland, is the progenitor of all descendants of "Ash" in Philadelphia; having married shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, before 1749, Rebecca (1726-1803), daughter of John, and granddaughter of Honorable Tobias Leech (1652-1726) from England to Philadelphia in 1682.

The subject of our sketch, Gordon Monges Ash (named after the late Philadelphia broker, Gordon Monges, a family friend and relative, and a former member of the "Philadelphia Club" of Philadelphia), was born October 17, 1869, at the country seat of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reeves Ash, at Germantown (now Upsal), Philadelphia.

Mr. Ash's father, as above, was born in 1833, at Spruce and Dean (now Camac) Streets, Philadelphia, and was the son of Dr. Thomas Forrest Ash (1806-38) and his wife. Dr. Thomas Forrest Ash (1806-38) married Miss Mary Reeves (1810-76), daughter of Thomas Reeves, of Philadelphia. After the death, by shipwreck, of her husband (Dr. Ash) she married on March 20, 1840, Captain Alexander Welsh Reynolds, U. S. A., afterward a distinguished general of the Egyptian Army.

Thomas Reeves Ash (1833-1906) son of the above Dr. and Mrs. Ash, married, on April 2, 1857, Miss Ellen Margaretta Harland (1835-1913), of Philadelphia, and daughter of Charles Deighton Harland, 1625 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

Thomas Reeves Ash was a banker from the time he was graduated from college. In his early life, however, he went to Ireland as a midshipman on board the United States Ship "Macedonian," ordered by this Government to the Irish famine of 1846-47. The "Macedonian," commanded by Captain George C. De Kay, sailed from New York for Ireland on June 15, 1847, and carried about 12,000 barrels of provisions. Thomas Reeves Ash was a member of Saint Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Locust below Seventeenth Street, and a former vestryman of Saint James-the-Less, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia, where he and the deceased immediate members of the family lie buried in the family lot of the churchyard.

Gordon Monges Ash was educated at private schools of the Episcopal Academy and the Faires Classical Institute, Philadelphia. After remaining several years at Dr. Faires', he engaged the services of a private tutor, Ronald Hardwick Barlow, Esq., of England, afterward entering Princeton University, Class of '90. Subsequently, in the engineering corps he was

engaged in United States Government work and stationed at Seattle, Port Townsend, and numerous other points along the Puget Sound, State of Washington.

In the fall of 1913, Mr. Ash settled in Frederick, Md., and on November 15th of above year married Miss Jeannie Morrison Drill,

Photo by Hemperley

GORDON MONGES ASH
1869—

Photograph taken immediately after the first cruise of the First Naval Battalion of Pennsylvania on the U. S. Cruiser "San Francisco," August 15, 1893

daughter of the late Henry Clay Drill, of Frederick (formerly of "Merryland Tract," Frederick County, Md.). No issue.

Owing to age and disability, Mr. Ash's services in the World War were unfortunately very limited. Nevertheless, he offered his services to

the War Department and received two letters of thanks from the Adjutant-General.

Since his marriage in 1913 he has farming interests (ownership-management), genealogical, biographical and historical research work and writing. His hobbies are: Big-game hunting, ornithology, and patriotic-ancestral orders and societies. The latter: The National Genealogical Society, Valley Forge Historical Society, National Historical Society, The George Washington-Sulgrave Institution, Frederick County Historical Society, American Flag Association, The American's Creed Fellowship, United Security League, The Navy League of the United States, and he is a survivor and charter member of The First Naval Battalion of Pennsylvania Association. The latter held a Reunion on July 10, 1925, at Philadelphia, and were later entertained and given a banquet by Roland L. Taylor, Esq., at his estate, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

In addition to above-named societies and fellowships, Mr. Ash holds office in many Orders. Among them are: Past Commander-General, Military Society of the Frontier; Commander-General, Military Order of Pulaski; First Vice-President-General, Order of Descendants of the Signers of the Secret Pact, or Prior Declaration of Independence; District of Columbia Society of Colonial Wars; Genealogist and Herald Marshal-General, National Order of Scions of Colonial Cavaliers; Second Vice-President-General, Order of Oglethorpe; Historian-General, Order of Washington; Chevalier Commander-General for the United States, Order of Lafayette; Registrar, Sergeant Everhard's Chapter, Sons of American Revolution; Registrar-General, The Imperial Order of the Yellow Rose.

He is also a charter member of The Frederick Cotillion Club, of Frederick, Md., a charter subscriber to The Washington Assembly of Washington, D. C., and a member of the Wakefield National Memorial Association of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ash is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 58, A. F. and A. M., of Frederick, Md. (former member of Lodge No. 51, Philadelphia Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania). Mr. Ash is also an Elk.

Mr. Ash is a lineal descendant of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, from both the paternal and maternal lines, viz:

Paternal Lines

Captain Henry Ash (died 1761), formerly of "Ashbrook," Ireland.

Colonel the Honorable James Ash (1749-1830), in Revolutionary War.

Captain the Honorable John Lesher (1711-94), in Revolutionary War.

Walter Reeves, Esq., from England to America in 1681 and died in 1698.

Biddle Reeves, Esq., died in 1789.

Honorable Tobias Leech (1652-1726), from England to Philadelphia in 1682.

Thomas Morgan, Esq., from Wales to America in 1720 and founder of Morgantown, Pa.; died in 1746. (Royal descent.)

Colonel the Honorable Jacob Morgan (1716-92), Colonel and Judge, etc.; French and Indian War; also Revolutionary War.

General the Honorable Jacob Morgan, Jr. (1742-1802); served in French and Indian War and Revolutionary War, etc.

Maternal Lines

Guy Bryan, Esq. (1755-1829), descendant of Sir Guy Bryan, from England to America in 1774.

Honorable Joseph Baker, founder of Edgemont, Pa., from England to Pennsylvania in 1685.

Honorable Francis Yarnall (1660-1721), from England to Pennsylvania in 1684.

Reverend Mordecai Yarnall (1705-72).

William Matlack, Esq., born 1648, from England to America 1677, on "Kent."

Colonel the Honorable Timothy Matlack (1730-1829), member Continental Congress; Colonel; penned (own handwriting) the Declaration of Independence; Council of Safety, etc.; Revolutionary War.

The following anecdotes, as Mr. Ash remembers them, relate to the ancient Faires Classical Institute:

Just prior to the Christmas holidays, one of our fellow-students, Leander Riddle (known to us as "Lee," and a younger brother to "Sam" Riddle—the latter owner of the famous race-horse, "Man o' War") brought to school a large, live, white goose, held captive in a good-sized wicker basket.

Owing to "Lee's" former misconduct and prior derelictions in school, we soon came to the conclusion that the goose was evidently intended as a peace offering to Dr. Faires and for the Doctor's Christmas dinner.

After "Lee's" arrival with the basket it didn't take long for the boys to discover its contents. Two of them crept on their stomachs—Indian fashion—toward the imprisoned bird. Finally, upon reaching the basket, the goose in question gave vent to a loud "honk." This shrill note of alarm proved sufficient to bring every boy to his feet at one and the same time, and during the excitement the basket with contents was overturned and the goose accidentally (?) escaped. It is, doubtless, quite unnecessary to state, pandemonium reigned supreme at that moment. Chairs were overturned, every student whooping, and the distracted and thoroughly frightened "gooselet" honking, and dust and feathers flying in the attempt to capture (?) the Doctor's intended Christmas dinner.

Anyway, it all ended happily. The much-dreaded rattan failed to leave its accustomed place, and Dr. Faires did not appear over-perturbed after the "unavoidable accident" (?).

Never will I forget the day I severed all connection with the Faires Classical Institute. After the Doctor was informed of my intention of leaving he spoke thus: "Boys, I have something to say, also a question to ask Mr. Willis, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Faires (all teachers—the latter a son of Dr. Faires), and before the entire school. Ash is about to leave us, and before he goes I wish to make a statement. Between Paul Brown and Ash, they have succeeded in giving me more trouble than the rest of the school combined. However, permit me to say this in Ash's favor; never have I caught Ash in a lie." Turning toward his son, "Dory," Mr. Willis and Mr. Wylie—all teachers, he then said: "Have any of you gentlemen ever heard Ash tell an untruth? Don't hesitate to answer this question, yes or no." Immediately, and without any hesitation, they all replied, "No!" and Mr. Wylie said: "In that respect, Ash is absolutely truthful." Mr. Willis then volunteered the remark: "He's a credit to our school," with Mr. Faires (son of the Doctor) following with: "Yes, I'll miss seeing Ash here." Then Dr. Faires, turning toward me and placing his hand on my shoulder, said, "Ash, this is one admirable

trait you possess; there is no question of your becoming a bright man and citizen, if you will merely apply yourself. Bid good bye to the boys."

After hearing these words from Dr. Faires, I will now admit experiencing a feeling of a big lump in my youthful throat, although at that time I would have vigorously denied any such sensation, notwithstanding all previous assertions to personal truthfulness. I did, however, appreciate

GORDON MONGES ASH

fully all that the Doctor said and realized that I was parting with a *real* friend and counsellor.

I very much doubt that the boys of today would tolerate the use of the ever-ready rattan to enforce discipline, but we at that time "took our medicine" as a matter of course and in a manly spirit. It perhaps suited the times, and the dear, old Doctor fully lived up to his reputation as a disciplinarian. To my way of thinking, Dr. Faires was generally charitable

in his judgments, fairminded and just—a man vigorously positive, who detested a lie and deceit, with a determined, able and generous disposition, together with high ideals and wonderful personality. Naturally, perhaps, he made a few mistakes, but Goethe says "that the errors of a man are what made him really lovable," and thus we clear up all seeming liabilities.

Although Mr. Ash has been living in his adopted State (Maryland) for many past years, still he is always intensely interested in the affairs of Philadelphia, the city of his birth, and has recently been elected a member of the National Committee, "The National Sesqui-Centennial Committee, Inc."

Mr. Ash is a great-great-great-grandson of Colonel the Honorable Timothy Matlack ("Fighting Quaker") of Philadelphia, who had a distinguished military and civil career during the Revolutionary War.

Charles Thomson, the only official secretary the Continental Congress ever had, requiring assistance during the eventful sessions of 1776, engaged Timothy Matlack as a clerk, and he it was who finally engrossed the immortal document, "The Declaration of Independence."

Matlack was noted as a penman of great excellence, since the writings of no contemporary could equal the beauty of his capital letters and the clearness and symmetry of his writing, as a whole.

Timothy Matlack was a Quaker by birth, but was an open advocate of fighting, and early in 1776 was elected colonel of the Fifth Rifle Battalion, Philadelphia Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General John Cadwalader, sometimes called the "Shirt Battalion," "Silk Stockings" and the "Blue-Blooded Associators."

On account of his warlike activities, he left the Society and with his relative, Samuel Wetherill, and others formed at his house on June 4, 1781, the sect known as "Free Quakers."

Besides being a member of the Continental Congress, Matlack held many other important offices under the governments of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. One of the many offices he held was that of secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, March 6, 1777, two days after the first meeting of the Council. Matlack filled this position with so much executive ability to the end of the Revolutionary War that in 1783 the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania presented him with a handsome, and very large, silver urn, "as a token of their appreciation of his patriotic devotion to the cause of the Colonies in their struggle for freedom and the many valuable services rendered by him during the entire period until the acknowledgment of their independence by Great Britain in the Treaty of Peace."

Timothy Matlack's remaining years were spent at his home, at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, and here Lafayette, on his way from Bristol

to Philadelphia, stopped to pay his respects to the aged veteran, and Peale painted his portrait. The latter portrait now hangs among those of the Signers and Patriots Room in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Timothy Matlack lived to the ripe age of ninety-nine years and died at Holmesburg, Philadelphia, in the year 1829.

HENRY ASHHURST

HENRY ASHHURST was born in Philadelphia, September, 1839. He was the only son of William Henry Ashhurst and Elizabeth Kent (Hone) Ashhurst, his mother being a granddaughter of Chancellor James Kent, distinguished jurist and author of *"Kent's Commentaries on American Law."* A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1858; A.M., 1861.

He was a grandson of Richard Ashhurst (1784-1861), merchant and banker, and founder of the Ashhurst family in this city; first cousin of John Ashhurst (1839-1900), distinguished surgeon; of Richard L. Ashhurst, late postmaster of Philadelphia; and of Richard Ashhurst Bowie (1836-87).

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1846, and after graduation attended Amherst College for one year. He studied law in the office of Peter McCall and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June 10, 1862, but never practiced.

He was a member of First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and served with it in the Civil War.

Mr. Ashhurst married, *ca.* 1867, Elizabeth Potter, daughter of Thomas Potter, of "Prospect," Princeton, N. J., the mansion which is now the official residence of the president of Princeton University. He had two sons, William Henry Ashhurst and Thomas Potter Ashhurst, both of whom died unmarried, the former in 1918.

Mr. Henry Ashhurst died October 21, 1890, at his home, 2210 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. He had a large country place at Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa. He was one of the founders of the Social Art Club, which subsequently became the Rittenhouse Club. He was a handsome, genial man, despite the marks of smallpox, incurred in the Civil War. As a raconteur he was unsurpassed—his friends have a pleasant and vivid recollection of him, despite the lapse of many years.

WILLIAM PATTERSON ATKINSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON ATKINSON, the son of Dr. William Biddle Atkinson and Jenny Reed Patterson, was born February 5, 1869, in Philadelphia, at the Southwest Corner of Broad and Pine Streets. He

entered the sixth class of Dr. Faires' School and remained in the school for six years. After leaving Dr. Faires' he attended the William Penn Charter School, graduating in the Class of '85. Entering Princeton in the fall of '85 he was graduated with the Class of '89 with the degree of

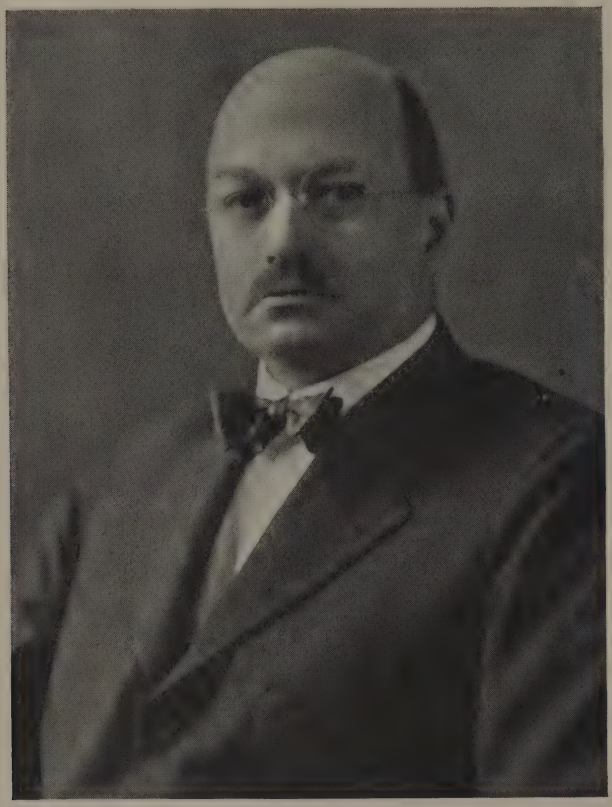


Photo by Ellis

WILLIAM PATTERSON ATKINSON
1869—

A.B. After three years of teaching, mainly at the Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y., he returned to Princeton for a post-graduate course, having already received the degree of A.M. in June, 1892.

After post-graduate work he returned to the field of teaching, serving as the assistant commandant of cadets at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.,

and rising in the Jersey City public school system to the vice-principalship of the Lincoln High School. During the latter part of this period he resided in Montclair, N. J.

In February, 1918, he became the assistant to the general manager, John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

During his teaching career Mr. Atkinson published several books, among them being editions of *Silas Marner* and *The Lays of Ancient Rome,* and a book on the short-story, besides articles for the newspapers and periodicals.

While in Montclair, Mr. Atkinson became thoroughly identified with the alumni work of Princeton, serving on numerous committees as well as being president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Montclair for two terms and president of the Princeton Alumni Federation of New Jersey. He served in many capacities in various teaching bodies, being three times president of the English Teachers Association of New Jersey and being president of the High School Teachers Association. For many years he was secretary of the University Club of Hudson Co., N. J., and for more than ten years was a member of the University Glee Club, N. Y. City.

His office is now in the store of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, and his home is on the Baltimore Pike near Media. Among other organizations to which he belongs is the Springhaven Golf Club.

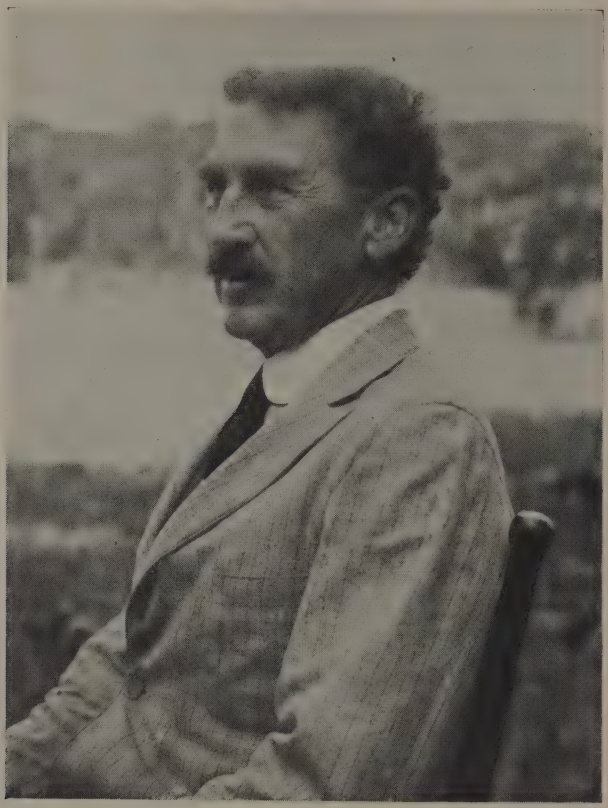
Mr. Atkinson has served for two years on the Retail Merchants Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

On January 2, 1894, Mr. Atkinson was married to Miss Helen Turnure Underhill in Jersey City, N. J. There were three children: Cedric Underhill Atkinson, born in Jersey City, N. J., November 14, 1897; Kenneth Biddle Atkinson, born in Montclair, N. J., January 2, 1907; and one daughter, Dorothy, who died in infancy. Cedric was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1921, and Kenneth, after graduating from Penn Charter in the Class of 1924, entered Princeton in the Class of 1928.

J. MAXIMILIEN ATLEE

I was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1864, and went to Professor Faires very young, about ten to twelve years of age (1877). Then to Albert C. Geard, Aroniel, France, at fifteen or sixteen years of age. I went to St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., at eighteen or nineteen—tutored with Professor Rice of Trinity College. Dub in mathematics. Also took private instructions from Father Burke, of Villa Nova College, Pa., in civil engineering.

When twenty years old I went out with engineer corps for Philadelphia Water Department, then under Col. William Ludlow, but met with a bad accident in the autumn by cutting my right knee-cap in two. I was on crutches for two years and then bought this farm near Warrenton, Fauquier County, Va., and went into raising and schooling saddle and



J. MAXIMILIEN ATLEE
1864—

cross-country horses and high-producing Jersey cattle for dairy—in short, stock raising.

I was married at Warrenton, Va., June 2, 1887, to Sarah Pennock Coates.

J. MAXIMILIEN ATLEE.

Millfield Stock Farm, Warrenton, Va.
May 18, 1925

1831000

ESMONDE HARPER AUSTIN

Esmonde Harper Austin was born in Philadelphia, August 1, 1853, the son of John Brander and Sarah Bell Austin. He was born in the house adjoining the Southwark Bank on Second Street, then the residence of the cashier of the bank, his father holding that position at that time, and afterward being for many years its president. After leaving

ESMONDE H. AUSTIN
1853–1905
(Courtesy of Richard L. Austin, Esq.)

Dr. Faires' School he was for eight years in Bethlehem, Pa., in partnership with his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Traeger. He returned to Philadelphia in 1881 and became the Philadelphia representative of the Jarvis, Conklin Mortgage Company. This was dissolved in 1903, and in 1904 he entered the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company as assistant trust officer. He became successively trust officer, secretary and

treasurer, and vice-president, also a director in the company. These last offices he continued to hold until his death, which occurred at Farley, Bridgewater, Pa., on August 1, 1905.

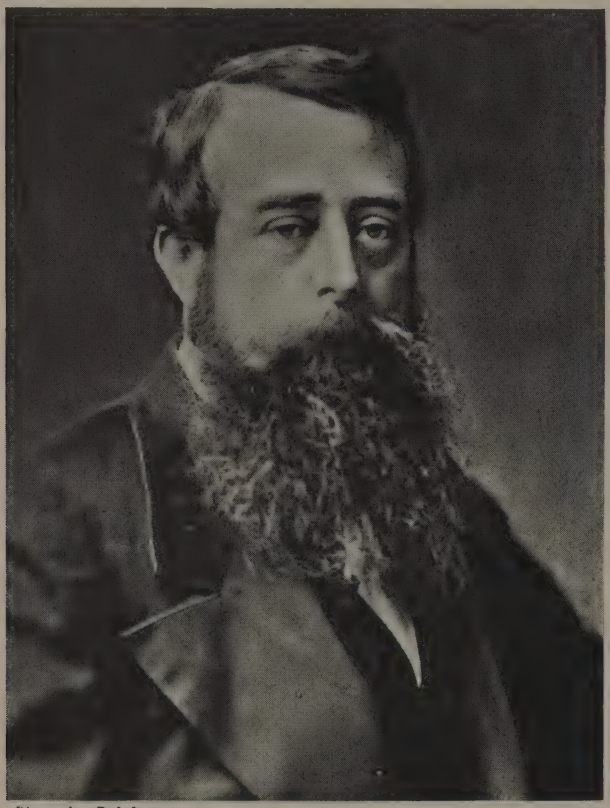


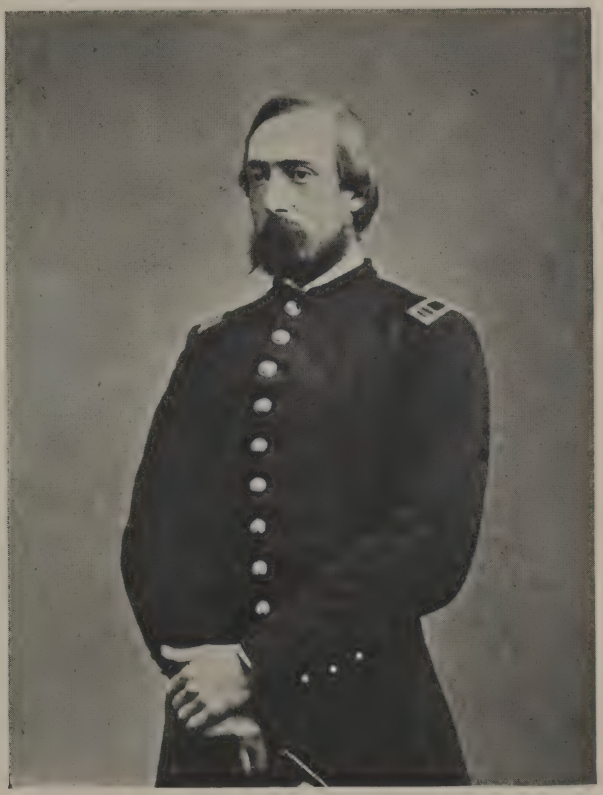
Photo by Delahaye

ALBERT D. BACHE
1832–1895
(*Courtesy of Miss Caroline D. Bache*)

Mr. Austin married in 1890 Abbie Elizabeth Moore, daughter of James and Abigail Sharpless Moore, and was survived by his wife and three children, Eleanor Brander, the wife of Edward C. Tatnall; Abbie Moore, the wife of W. Hobart Porter; and James Moore, who married Dorothy Walton Blair.

ALBERT D. BACHE

ALBERT D. BACHE was born in Philadelphia, May 23, 1832, the younger son of Dr. Franklin Bache. The only school that he attended as a youth was the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1848, and after a short period in commercial life joined the United States Navy at the beginning of the



FRANCIS MARKOE BACHE
On the staff of Major-General George Gordon Meade

Civil War, and was appointed acting assistant paymaster, serving on the following ships: "Tacony," "Iroquois," "Vandalia" and "Potomac." For some years he served as naval storekeeper at Villefranche. Then, resuming sea duty, he served on the "Michigan," afterward at Philadelphia Navy Yard, League Island. In 1892 he was appointed to the Naval Home, also serving as a member of the General Court Martial, and was placed

on the retired list in 1894. He died at Philadelphia, October 11, 1895, being survived by his wife, Mrs. Aglae Bache, a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and a niece of General George G. Meade.*

FRANCIS MARKOE BACHE

FRANCIS MARKOE BACHE entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1847. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 16th Regiment, United States Infantry, May 14, 1861, on the breaking out of the Civil War; he was promoted to be captain in the autumn of that year and breveted major in 1864 for faithful and meritorious service in the field, and was breveted lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee. His official record is as follows: He was on the staff of Brigadier General Andrew Porter, commanding the City Guard (Provost Guard), Washington, D. C., from some time shortly after his appointment as first lieutenant to October 17, 1861; was thereafter until about July, 1863, on recruiting duty for his regiment at Philadelphia, and was thereafter for a time on mustering and disbursing duty at Philadelphia. As early as March 20, 1863, Major General George G. Meade, then commanding the Fifth Army Corps, asked the War Department to assign Captain Bache to his staff as senior aide-de-camp with the rank of major, and the request was later renewed. Captain Bache was assigned to that duty August 21, 1863, at which time General Meade was in command of the Army of the Potomac, and he continued to serve as aide-de-camp on General Meade's staff until the time of his resignation in November, 1865.

FRANKLIN BACHE

FRANKLIN BACHE was the son of Charles Meigs Bache and Henrietta Maria Ellicott. He was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1869, and attended the Faires Classical Institute, the Germantown Academy and George F. Martin's School, following which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating B.S. in 1889 and E.M. in 1890.

He was engaged thereafter in professional work as mining engineer and is president of the Coronado Coal Company and other coal mining companies in Oklahoma and in Arkansas. He was also field expert for the Emergency Fleet Corporation during the World War.

December 15, 1897, Mr. Bache married Nannie Greenway Trigg, of Abingdon, Va. Their children are Franklin Bache, Jr., who was a private, American Expeditionary Force (since deceased), Daniel Trigg

*Mrs. Bache died February 7, 1926, while this book was in press.

and Charles Bache, and two daughters, Louisa Johnston and Henrietta Ellicott Bache.

Franklin Bache is a member of The Union League and of the Philadelphia Club.

He resides at 2102 Pine Street, Philadelphia, and at Seattle Farm, Chester County, Pa.

Photo by Phillips

FRANKLIN BACHE
1869—

RICHARD MEADE BACHE

RICHARD MEADE BACHE was born February 16, 1830. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1838, and always spoke very highly of the instruction received there, which, although severe, was very thorough. He joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1846 and left at the close of his sophomore year; he was a member of the Philomathean Society.

He soon became interested in active service as assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, subsequently becoming an instructor in topography at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, 1872-73. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Connecticut. In 1884 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society. At this time

Photo by Gutekunst

RICHARD MEADE BACHE
1830–1907
(*Courtesy of Mrs. R. Meade Bache*)

he was detailed by the United States Government to survey the ground for contemplated fortifications at St. Louis, Mo., as also for the construction of earthworks near Philadelphia, 1861-65, at the time of the Civil War.

Mr. Bache was the author of *Vulgarisms and Other Errors of Speech; American Wonderland Under the Palmetto in Peace and War.*

Mr. Bache died July 17, 1907.

WILLIAM MERCER BAIRD, JR.

WILLIAM MERCER BAIRD, JR., the son of William Mercer Baird and Susan I. Cooper, was born at 333 Pine Street, Philadelphia, July 28, 1846. His father for years owned and managed the Baird Line, which operated coast-wise steamers from Philadelphia.

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

WILLIAM MERCER BAIRD, JR.
1846–1907
(Courtesy of Arthur L. Church, Esq.)

He was educated at Dr. Faires' School and the Central High School, Philadelphia. He was for over twenty-four years paymaster at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, holding that position until within a year of his death, which occurred in June, 1907, at 1802 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

He was unmarried. He was one of a large family of brothers and sisters, among them being James Baird, capitalist, son-in-law of Chas. T.

Parry, and one of the early promoters of Beach Haven, N. J., where Mr. W. M. Baird spent many summers; R. Loper Baird, noted cricketer and attorney; Cooper Baird; Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson; and Mrs. George Fox. Of these the sole survivor is Mrs. Fox, of Crefeld Street, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Mr. Baird made his home for the last twenty-five years of his life with the family of his sister, Mrs. Hopkinson, who lived for all but two years of this time at 1302 Spruce Street. In his younger years, Mr. Baird was considerably interested in sports, being one of the oldest members, although never an active player, of the Athletic Baseball Club, which he joined in 1866, and a member of the Bachelors Barge Club.

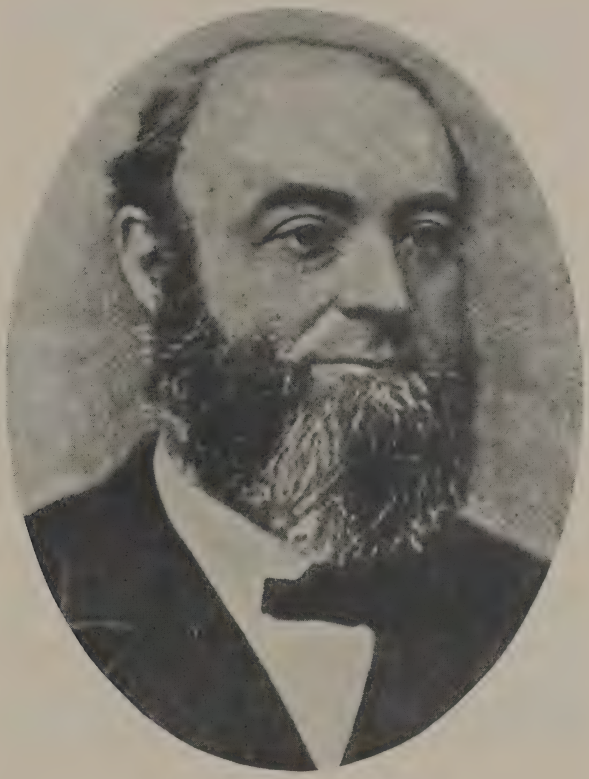
ALFRED G. BAKER

ALFRED G. BAKER was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1831, his father being Michael V. Baker, a well-known former citizen. Alfred entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1846 and after a preliminary period of education he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1851, taking with distinction the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years afterward he received the degree of Master of Arts. His college life was followed by a period of business life in the establishment of David S. Brown & Co., the largest dry-goods commission house in Philadelphia. Here he remained five years, gaining a full knowledge of that line of business, and in 1856 associated himself with Samuel Leonard, under the firm name of Leonard & Baker, as successors to the old dry-goods firm of Sill, Arnold & Leonard. He continued connected with this establishment until 1870, in which year he retired from active mercantile life.

He had, meanwhile, become a director in the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and on the death of Charles N. Bancker, its president, in 1869, was unanimously offered the presidency by the Board. He accepted the position, and thus became at an early age the head of one of the largest fire insurance corporations in America. During his period of service the two great fires of Chicago and Boston took place, but the company met all its obligations promptly, and continued to pay its usual rate of dividends to stockholders. In December, 1881, on the completion of his fiftieth year, Mr. Baker voluntarily resigned his presidency, though he continued a director, and accepted the position of chairman of the Finance Committee of the institution.

He always took an active interest in matters relating to fire insurance, and was one of the originators of the Fire Insurance Patrol of Philadelphia, a body of men who have been of much service in preserving property from

the flames. The model patrol house in Arch street was built by him at a cost of nearly $50,000, and is leased to the insurance companies at a moderate rental. He was the first treasurer of the patrol, which position he resigned after twelve years' service. For three years in succession he officiated as president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.



ALFRED G. BAKER
1831–1892

(Photo from "The Makers of Philadelphia." Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

In 1858 Mr. Baker was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the old Commercial Bank of this city, which position he resigned in 1883 to become a member of the Board of Independence National Bank, of which he was one of the eight original corporators. He retired from this position in 1886, in favor of his son, Dr. George F. Baker, who succeeded him as a director. Immediately afterward he was elected a director in the Southwark National Bank, in which he and his wife were the largest stockholders.

During his business career, Mr. Baker continued to give much time and attention to literary and artistic matters. He was president of the corporators of the University Hospital, vice-president of the alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc. At the time of the formation of the University Club a few years ago, he entered the movement with energy, and became one of the original corporators and a member of the board of governors.

In June, 1884, he was elected president of the Academy of Music, of which corporation he held more than half the capital stock, and devoted much attention to its duties, taking great interest in dramatic and operatic art, in which he showed a deep appreciation. In addition to his services in the cause of music, he did his share in the advancement of art, by the erection of the Baker Building, Nos. 1520 and 1522 Chestnut Street, on whose upper floors is a highly superior suite of studios. He erected a studio made wholly of glass on the roof of the building, for sketching purposes at all hours and in all weathers, and gave it to the common use of the artist tenants free of expense. It is the only glass studio in America. Being a large real estate owner, he did much to improve the city by handsome buildings on Chestnut and other streets, and in suburban Philadelphia. In 1862 he married Henrietta Rush Fales, and had two children, a son and a daughter.

The above account has been taken in part from *The Makers of Philadelphia.* The son is the present Dr. George Fales Baker, who has successfully developed many of the interests inherited from his father; the daughter is the wife of John Frederick Lewis, Esq., a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, a noted litterateur and art collector, an author who has devoted much time and energy to the development of art and literature in Philadelphia and whose boundless hospitality has been ably supported by his gracious wife.

Alfred G. Baker died December 20, 1892.

DR. GEORGE FALES BAKER

I was born on the fourteenth of July, 1863, son of Alfred Gustavus and Henrietta Rush Fales Baker. After going to the Faires Classical Institute from 1873 to 1879 I entered the University of Pennsylvania, got my B.S. in 1884, and in 1887 M.D. I was connected for a time with the out-patient department of St. Joseph's Hospital.

I have been a director of the Independence National Bank, National Bank of Northern Liberties, and am now a director of the Bank of North America and Trust Company, also a director of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company. Was vice-president of the Franklin Fire

Insurance Company, a director and afterward president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and president of its several subsidiary companies. I was director of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad until its absorption by the Pennsylvania Railroad. President of the American Academy of Music, president of the Colonial

DR. GEORGE FALES BAKER
1863—
(Courtesy of John Frederick Lewis, Esq.)

Society, governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, governor of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, president of the Huguenot Society, and member of the Council of the Sons of the Revolution. I am a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and have been for a number of years chairman of the Finance Committee. President of the Northern Liberties Gas Company; member board of trustees, Free Library of Philadelphia.

GEORGE FALES BAKER, M.D.

Dr. Baker was also director of the Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company and the County Fire Insurance Company, and is a member of the following Societies and Clubs: Lodge No. 51, F. and A. M.; Order of Lafayette; Colonial Wars of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; Mayflower of New Jersey; War of 1812; University Club, The Union League, Art Club, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, Pittsburgh and Duquesne Clubs of Pittsburgh, and Medical Club. He is also president of the Moore Institute of Art, Science and Industry, and second vice-president of the Bachelors Barge Club.

WILLIAM K. BARCLAY

WILLIAM K. BARCLAY was born June 29, 1869, and was graduated from Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1885. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1888 and was elected presenter of his class for the Class Day Exercises. He was elected president of his class during the years 1890-91-92.

He became associated with the stock brokerage house of R. P. De Silver & Company in 1890 and became a partner in 1892 under the firm name of De Silver and Barclay. In 1912 he entered the firm of Snowden, Barclay & Moore, and upon the death of Mr. Snowden in 1913 the firm was continued under the name of Barclay, Moore & Company and as such is still in existence.

Mr. Barclay has been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange since 1896 and served on the board of governors for eight years.

He is a member of the Art Club and served on the board of governors for three years. He is also a member of The Union League; Hamilton Whist Club, of which he is president; and the Little Egg Harbor Yacht Club, of which he was commodore for four successive terms.

His recreation in the winter is auction whist, in which game he is considered one of the foremost players of Philadelphia. He is captain of the Hamilton Club Whist team that plays in the Inter-Club Whist Auction Tournament. In the summer his recreation is yacht racing and cruising on his power yacht "The Walrus."

He was married on June 1, 1893, to Florence E. Brunner and has five children living, three boys and two girls. His two older boys are members in his firm.

Mr. Barclay writes:

"July 29th, 1925.

"Of course, you may know from the records that you have that I had the honor of being at Dr. Faires' School longer than any other scholar. This was owing to the fact that I had older half-brothers, the two De Silvers, Robert and Frank, both of whom went to this School, and I naturally

was wildly anxious to go to the same spot. My mother succeeded in persuading Dr. Faires to admit me to the School, and to the best of my belief I was the only boy in my class for two years, and on the third year started in the sixth and last grade.

"I was rather a small child and never noted for athletic events while I was in School, although I did manage to play on the cricket team during

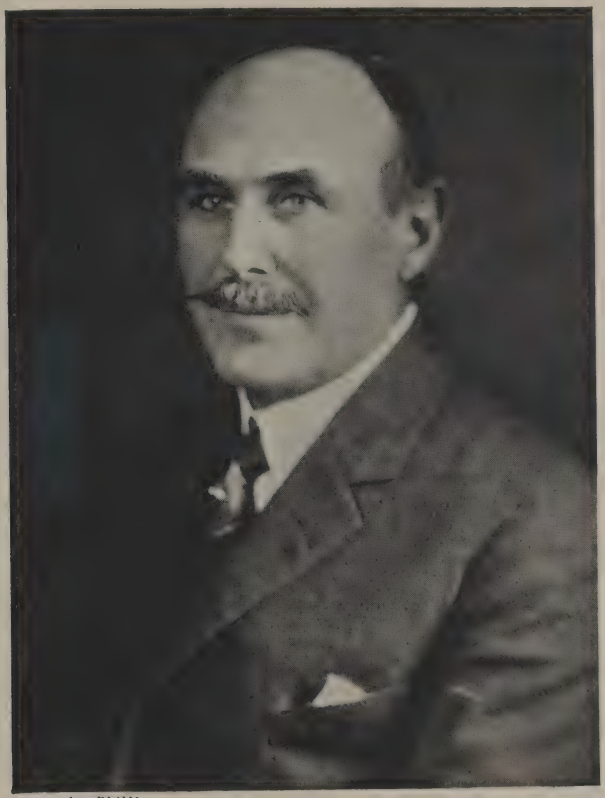


Photo by Phillips

WILLIAM K. BARCLAY
1869—

the last two years of my attendance. My only claim to fame, and I think this will be backed up by my classmates at the time, was a wonderful memory and an entire absence of self-consciousness which enabled me at any time to make a speech for the School in the morning session when the regular speaker had come not sufficiently prepared to do this work. If I remember rightly my mother kept me stocked with about ten speeches,

and as her choice in regard to this matter was excellent and she seemed to know just what kind of speech a boy should make at all ages from six up, I became quite noted for this, and the old Doctor frequently after the speech would take me into his house and get me to repeat for his wife. This always earned two cookies from her as a reward.

"Having been a student at this School for so many years, I consider myself an authority on observing how the boys took the punishment administered by the old Doctor. They were usually guilty; occasionally, of course, the Doctor spanked the wrong boy, but even in this case I never knew a boy to hold any resentment against his chastiser. I remember the first time I was sent out of the room downstairs for punishment, and I knelt on the stairs on the way to my doom and delivered a good, strong prayer with the hope that the Doctor would not flog me. Upon arriving upstairs the kind old man gently tapped me on each hand and told me to go back and be good.

"As far as I can judge at this late date, the efficiency of prayer on the stairs must have gradually worn out, as I probably have had more floggings than any member of the School, although I never equalled the record of Professor Spaeth in the number of floggings per annum. I was what you call a long-distance champion.

"I never saw the Doctor really entirely lose his temper but once; all other times I think his temper was forced to have an effect upon the boys in order to make them think they were being far more heavily chastised than they really were. In this particular case a classmate of mine was kept in after school and was acting in a very sulky manner, and the Doctor, rattan in hand, gave him two good cracks on the back. To the utter amazement of the other backsliders who had been kept in also, this boy arose from his seat, ran to the window, threw it open and in a loud voice started yelling 'Police! Police! Police!' It seemed but an instant when the Doctor was by his side and dragged him back from the open window, which was promptly closed, and I then had the opportunity of seeing the only real thrashing ever given in anger, as then the Doctor was thoroughly angry.

"As I look back and think of the attitude shown by the other scholars on this occasion, the general impression I gathered and have held to ever since was the boys considered this outbreak of the scholar as a breach against their code. They seemed perfectly loyal to the Doctor and resented this calling in of the outside world into their little affairs. I do not know of one boy who sympathized with the scholar on this occasion.

"Undoubtedly some of the graduates have written of the peculiar custom observed in this school of giving presents to the teacher on Thanksgiving Day and never on Christmas. I have no idea when this custom was founded, as it was in full sway in all the years that I was at the

Classical Institute. The presents took the oddest forms. Live turkey, live terrapin, live geese, and once, to my knowledge, a small, live pig. Along with this, usually cranberries, dressed turkey, dressed chicken and occasionally a ham. The proper method of giving these was to bring them early to the teacher's room before he had arrived, tie the livestock to

JOHN BARKER
1869—

the legs of the desk, put the terrapin inside the desk and pile on the top of the desk the dressed food and vegetables.

"It must have taken the Doctor a long time to work through this mass of provisions, and we frequently saw the livestock tethered out in his backyard awaiting execution after the dressed fowls were consumed. I could write many more of these reminiscences, but feel sure that you will think I have already sent you more than my share."

JOHN BARKER

JOHN BARKER was born in Baltimore, Md., April 21, 1869, the son of Edward Williams Barker and Susan Margaret Loughridge.

His great-grandfather was William Barker, who with his oldest son John (1788-1861), both natives of England, settled with their families in Baltimore, establishing there an iron foundry on Calvert opposite Bath

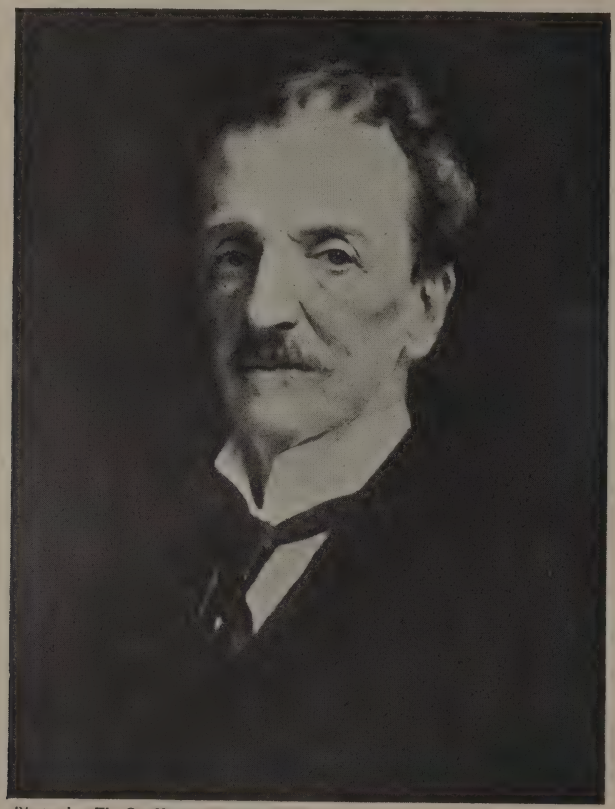


Photo by W. Coulbourn Brown

WILLIAM HENRY BARNES
1829–1918
(Courtesy of John Hampton Barnes, Esq.)

Street, later operating an iron furnace on Curtis Creek, near Baltimore. They were also interested in the flour-milling business in Baltimore, engaging in commerce with the West Indies, shipments being made in their own sailing vessels. They came of a family of ironmasters of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds, County of York, England, the business there descending from father to son for many generations.

At first the present John Barker attended a school for children in Baltimore before 1880, then at the Academy of Professor Hastings in West Philadelphia, followed by his entrance into the Classical Institute of John W. Faires in 1882; then he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1890, and was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Leaving in his sophomore year he became identified as a member of the board of managers and as secretary of the firm of Gill & Fisher, Ltd., grain exporters, being treasurer for the last two years of his connection with the firm. Retiring from that organization, he became interested in real estate and now resides in Woodbourne, Bucks County, Pa., enjoying the delights of a country life.

In 1893 Mr. Barker married Susan Armistead Randolph. He had one son, Edward Williams Barker (1895-1918), who died at Camp Meade, Md., March 17, 1918.

Mr. Barker was always interested in outdoor life, having been a member of class cricket and baseball teams, University Gun Club, as also the class club and team sophomore year, and class tennis team. He was a member of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia during the years 1891-1903.

Mr. Barker writes to Gordon Monges Ash, our fellow-student, August, 1925, Mr. Ash having written to him urging a response to the request for additional biographical data, and with his reply he adds:

"The work you are engaged in must be very entertaining to you, as also it will be when completed to many still living who have had the benefit of the good old Doctor's teaching, not to mention the salubrious influence of his rattan, which I remember feelingly. If we were boys of today, I doubt if we would stand for it. Times have changed, but I don't hear of any schooling nowadays better than that which we had."

WILLIAM HENRY BARNES

WILLIAM HENRY BARNES, the son of Henry Barnes, of Philadelphia, was born July 12, 1829. After the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in March, 1848, as a civil engineer, remaining as such with it until it was opened for traffic between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. He remained in its service and that of its allied lines in various official capacities until he became a director of the company on December 11, 1889, and he continued to be a director until the time of his death, May 5, 1918.

A son is the present John Hampton Barnes, a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar and identified with many civic activities.

HENRY BEATES, JR., M.D.; Sc.D.

HENRY BEATES, JR., was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1857. He was educated in private schools and academies. In 1872 he was a student in Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute. His fondness for medicine swerved him from the preparatory course for the humanities to

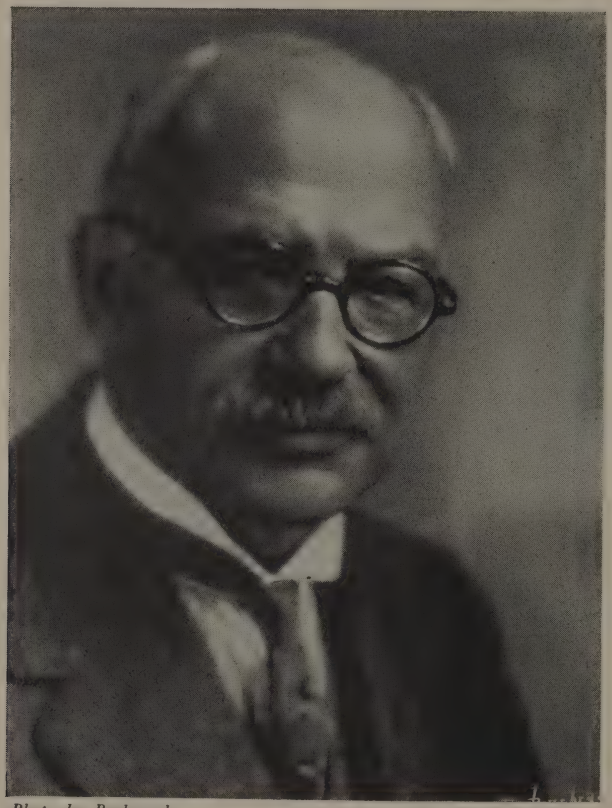


Photo by Bacharach

HENRY BEATES, JR., M.D., Sc.D.
1857—

one fitting him, through special studies in science, for matriculation in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Beates graduated from the West Philadelphia Academy in 1876, being valedictorian of the class. He immediately entered the University of Pennsylvania Medical Department and was graduated with distinguished merit in 1879. He was an office student of the late Charles T. Hunter.

The earnestness with which he pursued his studies resulted in his being appointed an assistant in the clinics of Professor D. Hayes Agnew, William Goodell, John Ashhurst and William Pepper. These advantages secured training in the practical branches that fitted him to engage upon graduation in the pursuit of his profession. Having always identified himself with efforts to establish broader and higher medical education, and meeting with the co-operation of fellow-students, it became practicable for the University to raise the standards of both preliminary and medical education, and thus in 1879 to graduate the first advanced class in modern times. His activities in securing legislation for State examinations as to qualification to practice the healing art being recognized, Dr. Beates was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners by Governor Robert E. Pattison. So faithfully and fearlessly did he administer the law governing practice, that Governors Hastings, Stone and Stuart reappointed him at the expiration of the several respective three-year terms. The Board of Examiners elected him to the presidency, which made him a member of the Medical Council, a body which officially standardized medical educational requirements. His services in that capacity resulted in his election to the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and Licensing Boards, and he was there honored by two terms as President.

The faithful performance of the practice law resulted in forty-seven medical schools of inferior grade throughout the United States disbanding, and those remaining complying with those requirements which respective Commonwealths demanded for the proper and safe qualifications on the part of their graduates to practice medicine. Washington and Jefferson College, recognizing his services in the interest of humanity, conferred the honorary degree of Master of Science in 1910, and two years later that of Sc.D.

Dr. Beates writes:

"April 23, 1925.

"Indisposition will prevent me from enjoying the pleasure of meeting former students of Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, which the invitation to so do offered opportunity.

"The event has been looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations, and being prevented causes keen disappointment. Recalling and discussing the difficulties experienced in accurately translating as Dr. Faires required, for example, the speech of Orgetorix to the Helvetii, and some of the knotty sentences of the Anabasis and Iliad, and expressing recognition of the developmental influences which his exacting discipline effected in the formation and growth of character would certainly be most interesting and give opportunity of acknowledging the beneficial influences he exercised for the moulding of individuality and fitting out for future career.

"The renewal of youth's friendships and meeting in full development the companions of early life certainly would be most pleasing and inspiring. Memory recalls Perry Smith, Travis Cochran, the Wanamaker brothers, 'Randy' Faries, Prince Tochniaka N. Okubo, Waas Rogers, and others; if present may I ask you to express to them best wishes and that the desire to meet them is keen, and that I trust to be able to renew old acquaintance ne'er forgot sometime in the very near future."

Photo by Phillips

ANDRE ALDEN BEAUMONT
1870—

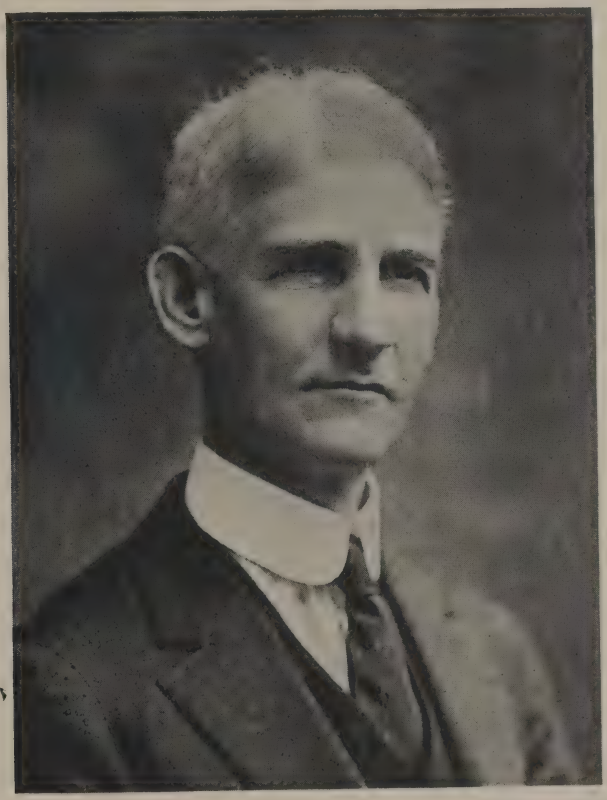
ANDRE ALDEN BEAUMONT

ANDRE ALDEN BEAUMONT was born at San Antonio, Texas, August 4, 1870, his father being Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont, of the United States Army. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1884, and was at first put in the class under Mr. Willis, but being farther advanced than

the others, Dr. Faires turned him over to Sam Wylie, where he formed a class of one, and at times a class of three with John Cadwalader, Jr., and Louis Dutton.

Mr. Beaumont writes as follows:

"My particular recollections of the school are not many, but I often got much amusement in watching Charlie Stokes start something, get



ANDRE ALDEN BEAUMONT

caught and have to go to the Doctor to get his hand stung with the rattan. Charlie's particular stunt was to rig up a string around the desk legs so that he could send notes to Bullitt. Sam Wylie or Randy Faries always caught Charlie and he was promptly sent forward to the rattan. Another indoor sport was trying to borrow a ruler, pencil, rubber, or other article from Hazard Dickson. This was not always successful. We always

laughed, of course, when Dr. Faires lost his glasses on his forehead. The fellows whom I remember best were John Barker, Hazard Dickson, Josiah Leach, Ed Norris, Charlie and Tom Stokes, John Cadwalader, Ned and Lag Trasel, Bullitt, Biddle, Dutton, Ned Damon, Dexter, Frank Ralston, and the 'spiffy' dresser, Harry Bratton. We had a suspicion that Bratton bathed (clothes and all) in a barrel of perfume.

"After school closed in June, 1885, Gene [his brother Eugene] and I returned to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and were there until September, 1886, when we went to Trinity Military Institute, Tivoli, N. Y. Gene left in 1888 to enter the University of Pennsylvania, and I remained for two years longer, entering Yale in September, 1890. I received my A.B. degree in 1894. John Cadwalader also took his A.B. then, having taken his senior year over again. I believe he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. Arthur Dickson, a brother of Hazard, was in my class at Yale.

"After graduation I came to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where my father lived after having retired from active service in the Army. In February, 1896, I obtained a position with the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company and have been employed by it ever since.

"I was married April 20, 1899, to Elsie Peironnet Butler, daughter of Edmund G. Butler and Clara Cox, of Wilkes-Barre. We have three children: Andre Alden, Jr., born April 3, 1900, A.B. Yale 1921, A.M. Princeton 1922, and Ph.D. Princeton 1925; Edmund Butler, born August 17, 1907, now in the Class of 1928 at Yale; Elsie Peironnet, born May 25, 1909.

"Mrs. Beaumont died March 10, 1920.

"In December, 1923, I moved from Wilkes-Barre to Forty Fort, a neighboring borough on the westerly side of the Susquehanna River.

"My address (residential) is 112 Yeager Avenue, Forty Fort, Luzerne County, Pa."

In addition to his other interests Mr. Beaumont is the Scout Master of Troop 26 of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and takes great pleasure in instilling the ethics of the game of life into the boys rather more than purely scouting activities. Through his able management the membership has been greatly increased, until now it is one of the leaders in the Wyoming Valley Council, which latter comprises almost fifty active troops. In contact with the boys his purpose is to render help, so that they may become good and patriotic citizens, and from all accounts this has been a great success.

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, JR.

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, JR., was born at Fort McKavett, Texas, October 2, 1868, the son of Col. E. B. Beaumont, U. S. Army, and Margaret J. Rutter, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. His early youth was passed with his parents in various army posts in Texas, West Point, N. Y., New Mexico and Arizona.

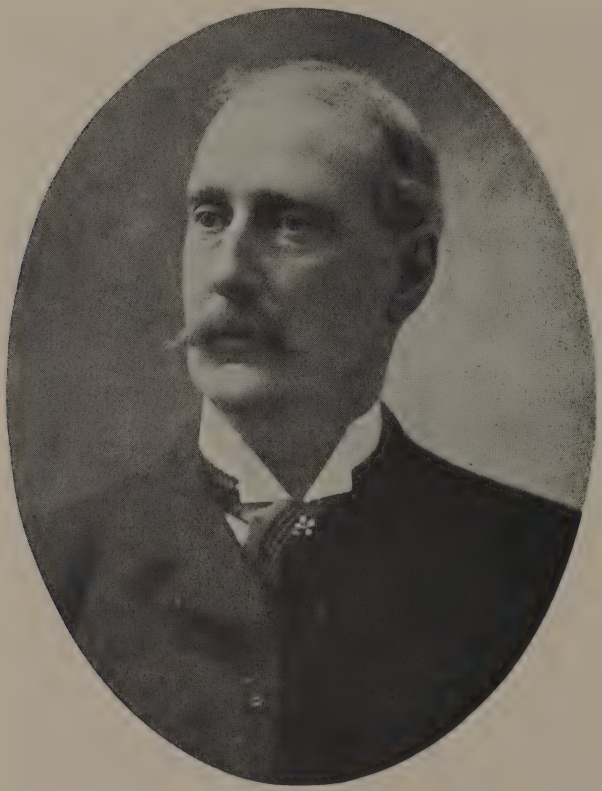
Photo by Wonders

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, JR.
1868—
(*Courtesy of Gordon M. Ash, Esq.*)

He prepared for college at the Faires Classical Institute in 1884, and at Trinity Military Institute, Tivoli, N. Y., and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1888. During college courses he was also employed as reporter on various Philadelphia newspapers, including *The Times, The Record, The Press, The Ledger* and *The Evening Telegraph.*

He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, but gave this course up in the winter of 1895 to edit and publish a journal devoted to riding and driving, called *Whip and Spur*.

He entered the First Naval Battalion National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1893 at the time of its organization and served a full enlistment, being discharged as a quartermaster 1st Class; he re-enlisted in the



PAUL BECK
1845–1917
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Isaac Harvey*)

same in February, 1898, and was discharged June, 1898, as acting chief boatswain's mate to enter the U. S. Navy for the period of the Spanish-American War as seaman. Beaumont was assigned to "U. S. S. Sylph," Captain Alonzo Gartley, later discharged August, 1898, as seaman and acting chief boatswain's mate.

He sold out his interests in the publishing business of *Whip and Spur* and removed to Lawrenceville, Tioga County, Pa., to take up the occupation of farming and land surveying, serving as street commissioner, Borough of Lawrenceville, in 1905 and 1906.

In 1907 he entered the employ of the Bureau of Engineering, Board of Water Supply, City of New York, and spent eight years on the construction of the Catskill aqueduct.

In 1914 he returned to Lawrenceville, Pa., and entered the business of engineering contracting on his own account. He was elected county surveyor in 1914 for a term of four years.

April 3, 1917, he enrolled in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force and was appointed Lieutenant Junior Grade, Class 4, June, 1917, and was assigned to "U. S. S. Kittery" as senior watch officer and acting first lieutenant. He spent six months in trips to West Indian ports, including the Virgin Islands, then recently purchased from Denmark.

In November, 1917, Beaumont was transferred from "U. S. S. Kittery" to the Philadelphia Navy Yard as inspection officer for merchant vessels for armed guard; then transferred to "U. S. S. Kroonland" in July, 1918, and served on this ship until relieved from active duty October 1, 1919.

In 1920 he was field engineer for the Water Commission at Tamaqua, Pa.

In 1921-22 he was engineer for William B. Sherrill, Hudson Falls, N. Y., road contractor; 1923, engineer inspector, Armory Board, National Guard Pennsylvania, 109 F. A. Armory, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1924, general superintendent Construction Service Company, builders, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; 1925, general superintendent and vice-president of the same, January 1, 1922, to January 1, 1926, and Burgess, Borough of Lawrenceville, Pa.

On June 17, 1896, Mr. Beaumont married Josephine Fay White at St. Mary's Church, Hamilton Village, West Philadelphia. They had one son, who died October, 1916, aged fifteen years.

PAUL BECK

PAUL BECK was born in Philadelphia on May 10, 1845. His parents were Henry Paul Beck and Emily Dwight Beck, of Massachusetts.

His early education was at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1858. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, but did not graduate, as he enlisted in the Army at the time of Lee's Raid.

He studied architecture, and was associated with Mr. Frank Furness in Philadelphia and with Mr. Stanford White in New York.

He married Frances de Navarre Tracy, of New York, in 1876, and soon after retired from business. He died in 1917.

CHARLES DUTILH BELL

CHARLES DUTILH BELL was born in Philadelphia at 268 South Sixteenth Street (northwest corner of Spruce Street) on November 21, 1856, and died at the same address October 19, 1885.

Photo by Broadbent

CHARLES DUTILH BELL
1856–1885
(*Courtesy of Samuel Bell, Jr.*)

He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute and at other private schools in Philadelphia, and at Haverford College.

He was associated in business with his father, the late Col. Samuel Bell, who was United States Commissioner and clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL BELL, JR.

SAMUEL BELL, JR., was born in Philadelphia at 268 South Sixteenth Street (northwest corner of Spruce Street) on April 20, 1865.

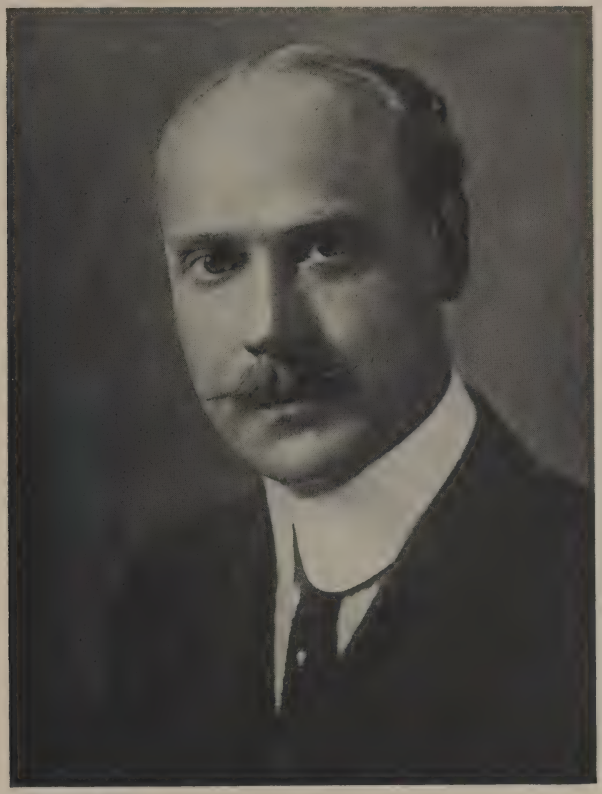


Photo by Phillips

SAMUEL BELL, JR.
1865—

He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute, later at Lafayette College, Class of 1886.

He was associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as civil engineer until the year 1889, and since then has been engaged in commercial business in Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER BENSON, JR.

ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., was born March 3, 1831, and died August 5, 1870. He was the son of Alexander Benson, and after an early

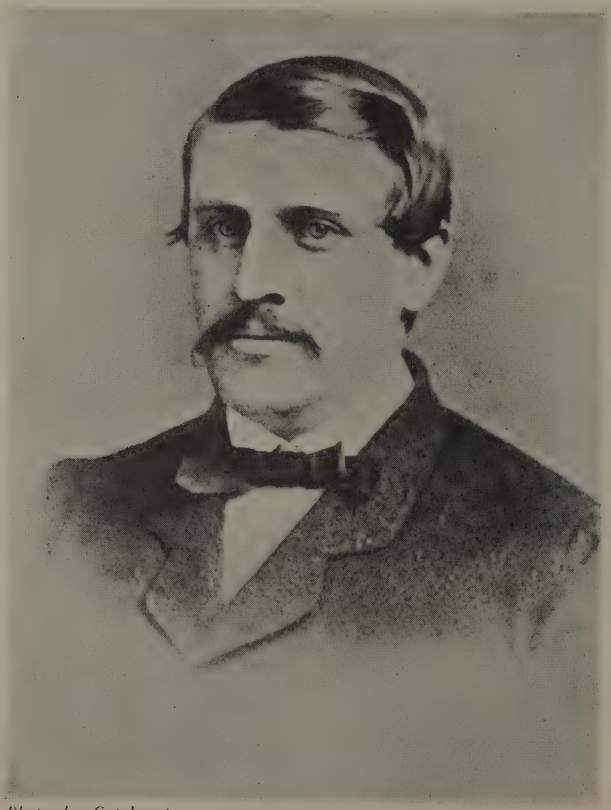


Photo by Gutekunst

ALEXANDER BENSON, JR.
1831–1870
(*Courtesy of Miss Anna M. Wray*)

education at the Faires Classical Institute he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, valedictorian of his class.

He was a member of the firm of Alexander Benson and Company, the famous banking house of Philadelphia.

FRANCIS COLGATE BENSON

FRANCIS COLGATE BENSON, the son of Gustavus S. and Margaretta FitzGerald Dale Benson, was born at Philadelphia August 4, 1846, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860, subsequently going to the

Photo by Morgan & Brusstar

FRANCIS COLGATE BENSON
1846–1896
(*Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson*)

University of Pennsylvania, which he left at the end of his freshman year. He was engaged for many years as a banker and broker; was active in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and served as captain of the 20th Regiment during the riots in 1877. Mr. Benson married Sarah Flagg

Godwin, the daughter of Francis A. Godwin, of Philadelphia, who survived him with a son (Dr. Francis C. Benson, Jr.) and two daughters. During the close of his career he retired to a farm at Fox Chase, Pa., where he died March 21, 1896.

Photo by N. Y. Photo Rooms (1874)

LOUIS FITZGERALD BENSON
1855—

REV. LOUIS FITZGERALD BENSON

LOUIS FITZGERALD BENSON was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1855, the son of Gustavus Smith and Margaretta FitzGerald (Dale) Benson. He was a student in the Faires Classical Institute and entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1874, from which he was graduated A.B.; A.M., 1877. On the latter date he was admitted to the Bar, and practiced law until 1884.

In 1886 he was licensed to preach and was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1887, D.D. June 1, 1887, he married Caroline Perot Warren, of Philadelphia. In 1888, he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry and became pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Germantown, from 1888 until 1894, when he resigned

Photo by Phillips

REV. LOUIS FITZGERALD BENSON

to edit hymnals of the church; from 1903-11 he was editor of the *Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society*. In 1902 he was a special lecturer in liturgics at the Auburn Theological Seminary; lecturer on Stone Foundation, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1907 and 1910. Since 1904 he has been councillor and honorary librarian of the Presbyterian Historical Society; a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital and the Presbyterian Board of Publication at Philadelphia.

The Rev. Louis F. Benson is the author of many important books on church literature, such as church hymns, their development and use in worship, books of family worship, as well as others for soldiers and

Photo by Phillips

RICHARD DALE BENSON, JR.
1878—

sailors. He has contributed many articles to reviews and to *Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology,* with the editing and translating of various hymn-books of great interest. In his attractive home he has a splendid library with a hymnological collection of eight thousand volumes.

RICHARD DALE BENSON, JR.

RICHARD DALE BENSON, JR., was born April 6, 1878, the only son of Richard Dale Benson and Mary W. Eckert. His paternal grandfather was Gustavus S. Benson.

Photo by Stuart

LIONEL R. BERRYMAN
1869–1901
(Courtesy of Joseph de N. Berryman)

After his early education at the Classical Institute, where he began in 1886, and at the Episcopal Academy, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1902.

Mr. Benson is a manufacturer, and is a member of The Union League, the St. Anthony Club, the Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States, American Legion, the Geographical Society and the Army

Ordnance Association; Board of Trustees, Tenth Presbyterian Church; director, 1st Infantry Building Association.

After early education at the Classical Institute and the Episcopal Academy and Forsythe's School, where he played right half-back on the

Photo by Moffat

LIONEL R. BERRYMAN

(*Courtesy of Joseph de N. Berryman*)

school eleven, he entered the Class of 1902, University of Pennsylvania, later served apprenticeship at shops of Old Southwark Foundry and Machine Co., later production engineering work at New York Shipbuilding Co., Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. and American Steel Foundries. While employed at latter plant he answered the call for volunteers for the World War and on April 4, 1917, enlisted in the Navy, two days before war was declared, and April 9, 1917, was called for active duty and

served on submarine patrol duty and special government duty. He was honorably discharged from service on April 4, 1920.

Hobbies: Hunting and zoological collecting and ichthyology.

Photo by Nadar

ALFRED BIDDLE
1852–1884
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair*)

LIONEL R. BERRYMAN

LIONEL R. BERRYMAN was born in the year 1869. His early education was received at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires. Later he attended the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa. After leaving this institution, he traveled extensively till the time of his death, July 22, 1901, not having been engaged in any business pursuit.

ALFRED BIDDLE

ALFRED BIDDLE, the son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle, was born December 15, 1852. He entered Dr. Faires' School in 1864, but left with eye trouble in 1867 and went to Mr. Selig's school at Vevey, where he took many prizes for swimming, rowing, riding and outdoor

Photo by Sarony

ALFRED BIDDLE
Photo taken when 30 years of age
(Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair)

sports. He returned to this country in 1869 and soon entered the office of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, in which, after a few years, he was made a partner, and where he faithfully performed his duties until his health failed and he died December 21, 1884, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by a circle of friends.

ARTHUR BIDDLE

ARTHUR BIDDLE was born September 23, 1852, the son of George Washington Biddle and Maria McMurtrie. George W. Biddle was the son of Clement Conwell Biddle (1784-1855) a colonel in the War of 1812, and of Mary Barclay. Clement C. Biddle was the son of Col.

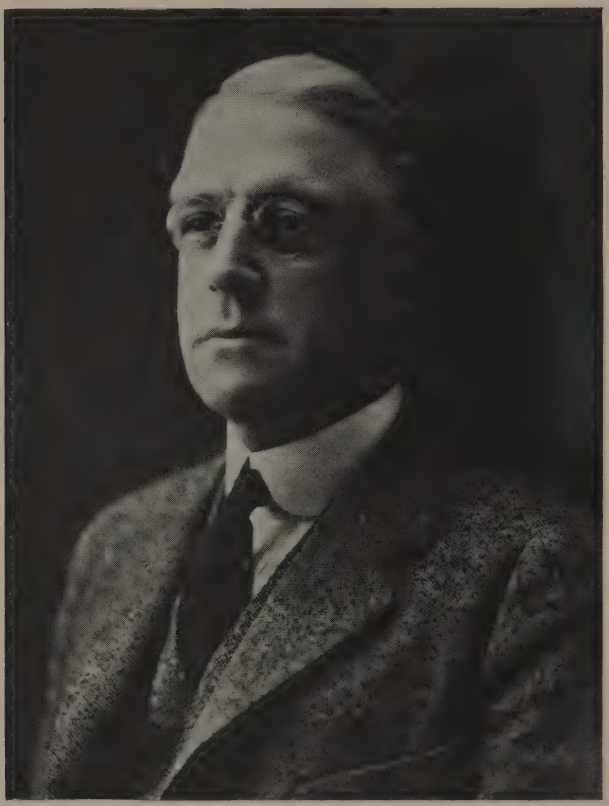
Photo by Gutekunst

ARTHUR BIDDLE
1852–1897
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Arthur Biddle*)

Clement Biddle (1740-1814) an officer of the Revolutionary Army and General Washington's quartermaster-general.

Arthur Biddle went to Dr. Faires' School in 1862 and entered Yale in the third term of his freshman year, 1870. His college honors were Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa. He was high orator at junior

exhibitions and orator at the commencement. After two years of instruction and travel as a student of philosophy at the University of Berlin and in Paris, he commenced the study of law in his father's office. From the spring of 1877 until his death, he was in active practice, first as Biddle and Jayne and later in his father's firm of Biddle and Ward.



A. MERCER BIDDLE
1865—

He wrote much on legal subjects and received a degree from Yale on account of his *Treatise on the Law of Warranties in the Sale of Chattels.* This book was used in the Harvard Law School for many years as a textbook.

He wrote, in conjunction with his brother George, *The Law of Stock Brokers* and he later wrote *The Law of Insurance.*

In 1889 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society and he served on the school board. In 1896 he was the Democratic candidate for city solicitor.

He married at Philadelphia, November 18, 1880, Julia, daughter of Thomas A. Biddle. His children are Edith, Julia Coy, Alfred Alexander and Julian Conwell, all born in Philadelphia.

He was an active leader in the establishment of the Free Library, now so well organized.

Arthur Biddle died March 8, 1897, after a severe attack of influenza.

A. MERCER BIDDLE

A. MERCER BIDDLE was born in Philadelphia November 4, 1865, and after finishing at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in the year 1878, he passed into the Class of 1887, University of Pennsylvania.

During many succeeding years he has had various business interests, traveling considerably in Europe and in this country until about the year 1920, when he retired from business, making his home at Torresdale, Pa.

"My recollections of Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, and of the man himself, are many and most vivid, but I fear the reciting of personal experiences and the recalling of events and incidents, which transpired during the short five years I was a student, would be of interest to none but the small surviving group of those who were my fellow-students between the years of 1878 and 1883.

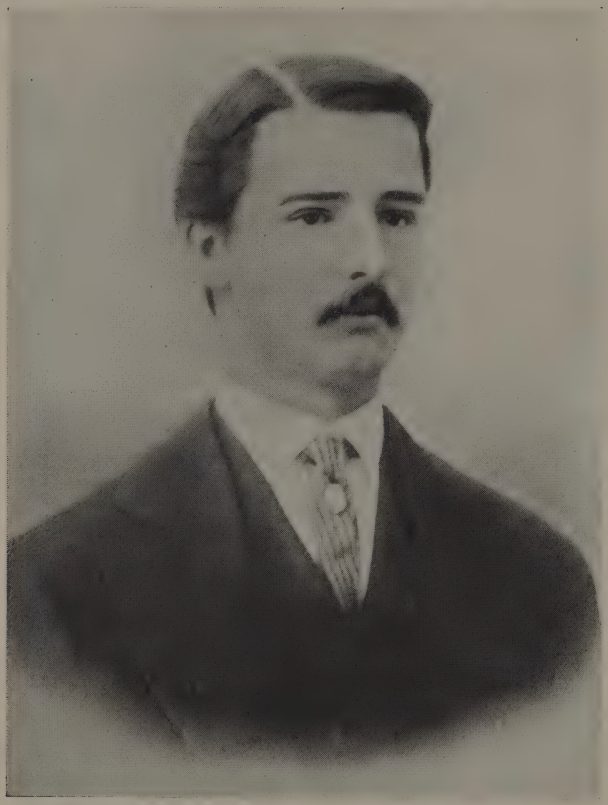
"However, it gives me a great satisfaction to testify to the great respect that I have held throughout my whole life for Dr. John W. Faires. Upon the occasion of the reunion of surviving students of the Classical Institute, Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth was quite eloquent in picturing the writer, as one who was a shining example of what schoolboys could and did do, in the old days, to make themselves deserving of correction; hence, since I am unable to deny Dr. Spaeth's friendly impeachments, I stand in a position where I feel I have some authority to speak.

"So firmly was I convinced at the time—and up to the present I am still so—that Dr. Faires never thrashed me without fair provocation, I never bore him the slightest ill-will for the many scores of old-fashioned floggings which he gave me.

"He was as just in administering punishment as he was devout in his religious life. I think I know why it is that he stands out probably more clearly in my memory than any other man I ever met. It is, I believe, because he was a man practically in a class by himself.

"His simplicity of heart and straightforward naturalness were unique. Besides his honest conviction that sparing the rod would spoil the child,

he was just as sincerely convinced that his mission in life was teaching. I doubt if any man ever devoted his life to religious work or religious teaching, with any higher sense of its being his call to duty, than Dr. Faires devoted his life to the work which he did.



A. SYDNEY BIDDLE
1847–1891
(Courtesy of Francis B. Biddle, Esq.)

"He hated a lie, he loved the truth, he was impatient of cowardice. I, for one, and many of his other charges, looked upon thrashings by the Doctor as mere incidents, and as practically necessary accompaniments of an education, and the impulse to resent or strike back never arose in us. This was not cowardice, nor did the Doctor hold it to be such.

"Upon the subject of cowardice, I can say with confidence that the Doctor had contempt for any boy who was not ready to fight when man-

liness called for it. I have heard him say—notwithstanding the fact he was a Presbyterian minister of the gospel—that if any man intentionally blew smoke in his face, he would 'knock him down.'

"His determined nature, strong will and strong body, could not 'turn the other cheek,' and so he taught his pupils.

A. SYDNEY BIDDLE

(Courtesy of Francis B. Biddle, Esq.)

"Manliness, courage, truthfulness and honesty were as much in his line of teaching as were the classics themselves, and in the latter he was truly a past master.

"Dr. John W. Faires was a wholesome influence in my personal life, and I consider that he served a large human purpose in his day.

"God rest his soul.

"A. MERCER BIDDLE."

ALGERNON SYDNEY BIDDLE

MR. BIDDLE was born October 11, 1847, and after several years at the Faires Classical Institute from 1858 he entered Yale University. After graduation he spent two years in Europe attending two semesters as a student at the University of Berlin.

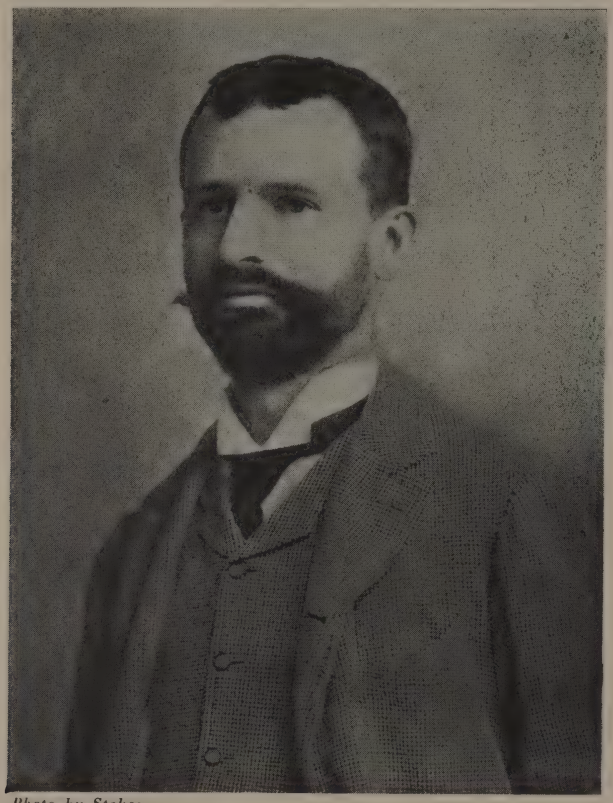


Photo by Stokes

A. SYDNEY BIDDLE

(Courtesy of John J. Wilkinson, Esq.)

He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1872, and in 1888 was appointed at the University of Pennsylvania to the important professorship of practice, pleading, evidence at law and crime, and in 1889 he became professor of torts, evidence and practice at law, also becoming secretary of the law faculty. In this position he proved himself a learned and capable teacher.

In 1879 he married Frances, daughter of Moncure Robinson, who survived him with four sons.

Mr. Biddle died April 8, 1891.

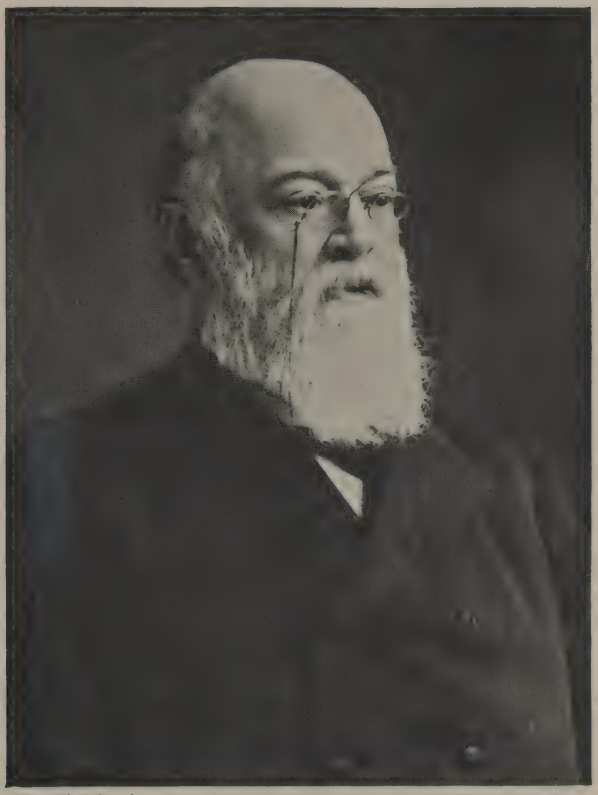


Photo by Gutekunst

CADWALADER BIDDLE
1837–1906
(Courtesy of Edward Biddle, Esq.)

CADWALADER BIDDLE

CADWALADER BIDDLE, a younger brother of James C. Biddle, was born October 28, 1837. He began his education at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1846, then at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1856, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1859. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1862 to 1882. In 1884 he was appointed secretary of the

State Board of Charities which position he held until his death. He was one of the founders of The Union League.

Mr. Biddle was a member of the American Philosophical Society, The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Photo by Broadbent

CALDWELL K. BIDDLE
1829–1862
(*Courtesy of Edward Biddle, Esq.*)

Mr. Biddle was unmarried, making his home with his sister, the late Mrs. Wm. P. Tatham, where a large circle of nephews and nieces was much attached to him. He was a genial, warm-hearted man, with a fund of agreeable conversation, and added much to the happiness of his family and friends in daily intercourse. He passed away on his birthday when 69 years of age, October 28, 1906.

CALDWELL K. BIDDLE

CALDWELL K. BIDDLE, the older brother of James and Cadwalader Biddle, was born January 22, 1829, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1838.

FRANCIS BIDDLE
1855–1887
Photo taken at 15 years of age
(Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair)

In 1851 he traveled throughout Great Britain and the Continent, and especially in Italy met many people of note. A diary kept at the time mentions his visits to the studios of many artists in Rome, the name of Crawford, the American sculptor, appearing among them.

He married Elizabeth Meade Ricketts.

He died when only thirty-three years of age, February 25, 1862.

FRANCIS BIDDLE

FRANCIS BIDDLE, son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle, was born October 31, 1855. He entered Dr. Faires' School when about ten years old, and, while there, showed so great a love for mathematics that he studied algebra alone as a diversion. In 1869 he went to St. Paul's School and in 1871 to Princeton University, where he established a record

Photo by Bradford

GEORGE BIDDLE
1843–1886
(Courtesy of Mrs. George Biddle)

in throwing a cannon ball, was in the first football team ever organized there, and was on the varsity crew in one or two boat races. He graduated in 1875. After a visit to Europe he entered the law office of George W. Biddle, where he showed great ability in seeing through knotty problems of the law, but his health broke down and he died January 19, 1887, aged 31 years.

GEORGE BIDDLE

MR. BIDDLE was born August 21, 1843, in Philadelphia, entered the Faires Classical Institute and Yale University, where he distinguished himself in solving mathematical problems before thought impossible of solution. After studying in his father's office (the late George W. Biddle,

Photo by Gutekunst

GEORGE BIDDLE

(Courtesy of John J. Wilkinson, Esq.)

Esq.), in November, 1866, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. He was engaged in many cases of the first importance and secured the respect and admiration of his contemporaries for his fine abilities and brilliant success. In conjunction with one of his brothers he published a treatise on the law of stock brokers which has become a recognized authority.

He married Mary H. Rodgers, daughter of J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., of New York, who survives with three daughters.

Mr. Biddlle was a factor in aiding Mrs. E. D. Gillespie in bringing to Philadelphia the noted musician, Theodore Thomas, with his orchestra, the forerunner of our present musical organization.

Mr. Biddle died April 9, 1886.

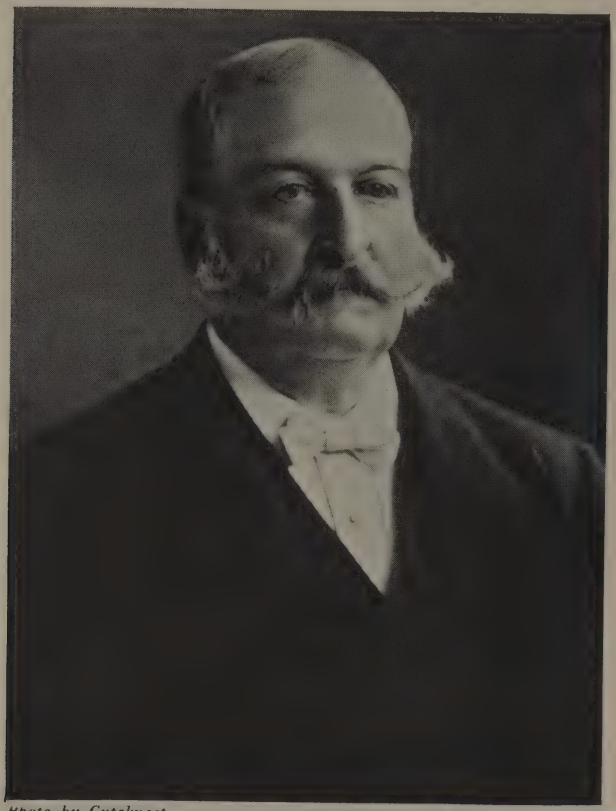


Photo by Gutekunst

HENRY WILLIAMS BIDDLE
1848–1923
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair*)

HENRY WILLIAMS BIDDLE

HENRY WILLIAMS BIDDLE, son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle, was born April 7, 1848, and entered Dr. Faires' School when about nine years old, but left for Dr. Lyon's boarding school in two years. He entered the University of Pennsylvania at fourteen and graduated in 1866, when eighteen years old. Immediately after, he entered the office

of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, and after five or six years was made a partner.

In February, 1873, he married Miss Jessie Duncan Turner, daughter of Admiral Turner, and had two children, Mrs. Williams Biddle Cadwalader and Mrs. Charles Frederick Da Costa.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE AND STAFF
From an old print "Incidents of the War," 1863
Left to right standing—George Meade, Markoe Bache. First to right standing next to General Meade: JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE. Next to him: Charles E. Cadwalader
(Courtesy of the Misses Sarah and Catharine M. Biddle and Miss Catharine C. Biddle)

His whole life was spent as a broker and banker and he soon acquired a well-deserved reputation for business ability, genial manners and spotless integrity.

He died July 2, 1923, aged 75 years.

JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE

JAMES CORNELL BIDDLE was born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1835, the son of James Cornell Biddle, a prominent lawyer and a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1837. The subject of this sketch entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1845, going

thence to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1853. For a number of years he had a successful career as a civil engineer. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Washington Grays at Philadelphia, serving during the three months' campaign. Shortly after discharge from the three months' service, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 27th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry,

JOHN COX BIDDLE
1846–1865
Photo taken at 15 years of age
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair*)

and was assigned as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier General Thomas Williams. He was at the capture of New Orleans. He was also with the troops who accompanied the fleet of Admiral Farragut in the first attack upon Vicksburg. Having in July, 1862, been commissioned major and additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, he was in May,

1863, appointed to the personal staff of General George G. Meade, commanding the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He continued as one of the aides-de-camp from the battle of Chancellorsville through all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac until its disbandment after the close of the war.

On August 1, 1864, he was breveted Lieut. Col. U. S. Volunteers "for faithful and meritorious services in the field" and on April 9, 1865,

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE
1821–1856
(Courtesy of Mrs. Moncure Robinson)

was breveted Colonel of the U. S. Volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services in the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the army under General Lee."

He married Gertrude G. Meredith, the daughter of Hon. William M. Meredith, December 27, 1862, and left by her two daughters, Miss Catharine M. and Miss Sarah C. Biddle.

Colonel Biddle died, greatly regretted, in November, 1898.

JOHN COX BIDDLE

JOHN COX BIDDLE, son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle, born April 21, 1846, entered Dr. Faires' School when about ten or eleven years old and the University of Pennsylvania when fifteen. He enlisted in Landis' Battery for the emergency in June, 1863, before the Battle of Gettysburg, when only seventeen years old, and behaved with great gallantry in the Battle of Carlisle, where he had charge of the caisson com-

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE
1821–1856
(Courtesy of Miss Emily W. Biddle)

manded by Mr. C. Stuart Patterson. He was generally called "Little Johnny," as he was small and did not look strong. Under the privations of army life his health broke down and he was sent home in July, 1863. He left the university after his junior year and entered the office of Thomas A. Biddle & Co. in September, 1864, but his health became even more seriously impaired and he died January 29, 1865, aged eighteen years.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE

JONATHAN WILLIAMS BIDDLE, the son of Thomas Biddle and Christine Williams, was born August 12, 1821, and became a student under Dr. Faires in 1831, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, where he was a member and moderator of the Philomathean Society and

Photo by Gutekunst

THOMAS BIDDLE
1853–1915
(Courtesy of Miss Emily W. Biddle)

Greek salutatorian. He was a member of the Bar and had a large and important practice.

Mr. Biddle married Emily, the daughter of Professor Charles D. Meigs, M.D., of Jefferson Medical College.

Mr. Biddle died April 21, 1856.

THOMAS BIDDLE

THOMAS BIDDLE, the son of Jonathan Williams Biddle and Emily Meigs, was born July 7, 1853, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863, and later the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the School of Medicine, was a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Phila-

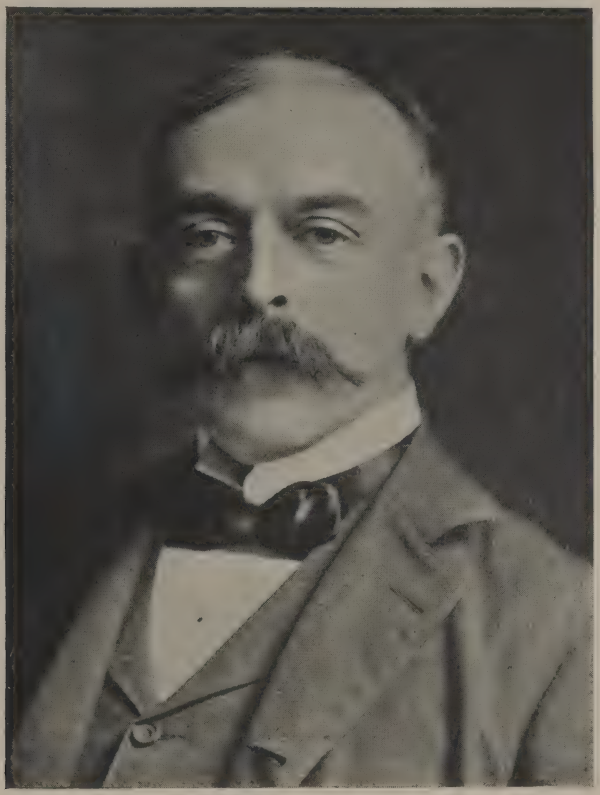
WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE
1853–1920
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair*)

delphia, 1884, and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1877, and of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Dr. Biddle did excellent work on the Board of Guardians of the Poor at Blockley and was much interested in establishing a School for Training Nurses at the Philadelphia Hospital, one of the first in this country.

Dr. Biddle died February 19, 1915.

WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE

WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE, the son of Thomas Alexander and Julia Biddle, was born October 8, 1853. He entered Dr. Faires' School when about ten years old, and St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., five years later. He entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton University in 1871 and was graduated in 1874. After a year or two in Europe, he entered the office



WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE
(Courtesy of Mrs. Andrew A. Blair)

of F. W. Gilley, Jr., & Company in New York, where he remained two years. He was then taken into the office of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, where he became a partner, and in which he remained until his death.

He had a deep love for Princeton, shown by going to many reunions and by anonymously helping poorer classmates to attend them as well.

He scrupulously performed his duties as a partner of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, but he had a gift for friendship and was never too busy to help a friend in trouble. Nobody ever enjoyed his friends more or loved them more devotedly. He died, surrounded by them, on July 5, 1920, aged 67 years.

Photo from "Record of Class of 1882, College, University of Pennsylvania"

DAVID BELL BIRNEY
1862–1906
(Courtesy of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis)

DAVID BELL BIRNEY

DAVID BELL BIRNEY was born June 5, 1862, the son of General David Bell and Marie Antoinette (Jennison) Birney. David entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872, and afterward the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the Athletic Association, the class

cricket teams for four years, Racquet Club two years, and the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Dr. Birney received the degrees of A.B. and M.D. 1885; A.M. 1886; LL.D. (Griswold, Colo.). Dr. Birney married at Lancaster, Pa., May R. Lane, June 2, 1896. Dr. Birney was resident physician of

Photo from "Record of Class of 1882, College, University of Pennsylvania"

DAVID BELL BIRNEY

(Courtesy of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis)

the Presbyterian Hospital, 1885; assistant to Dr. Richard H. Harte in the Out-Patient Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital; later appointed assistant to Professor John Ashhurst, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, which post he held until Dr. Ashhurst's death in 1894. He was visiting physician to the Out-Patient Department of St. Mary's Hospital; in 1888-93 he was vaccine physician of Philadelphia; for eight years he was

assistant demonstrator and quizmaster in surgery, University of Pennsylvania; later he was on the medical staff of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

He was a charter member of the Keystone Club, later the Markham Club, also a member of the Girard, Saginaw, United Service and Faculty Clubs.

Dr. Birney died November 2, 1906, at Philadelphia. His widow and two children survive him.

FRANCIS HERMAN BOHLEN
1868—

FRANCIS HERMAN BOHLEN

FRANCIS HERMAN BOHLEN was born in the year 1868, and after a course at the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires he left in the year 1883, spending one year at St. Paul's School. Being too young to enter college

he passed a year in private tutoring, and a year as a special student at the University of Pennsylvania, passing his examination to enter Harvard in the spring of 1885.

Having been ill, and not recovering for three years, he was prevented from going to college, but resumed his education by entering the University of Pennsylvania Law School in the year 1892. After being admitted to the Bar he practiced with the late Richard C. McMurtrie, Esq., and then for five years on his own responsibility.

Mr. Bohlen became professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1905, his subject being torts, evidence and quasi contracts. He has published essays on torts, evidence, and workmen's compensation in University of Pennsylvania, Harvard and Columbia Law Reviews, also a *Case Book on Torts,* and was secretary of the Industrial Accident Commission which drafted the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1913, as also that of 1915, and counsel for the Workmen's Compensation Board and State Workmen's Insurance Fund from 1916 to 1922. In 1923 he was appointed reporter on the law of torts for the American Institute of Law.

In March, 1925, it was announced that Professor Bohlen would join the Law School Faculty of Harvard University.

Mr. Bohlen is a noted athlete, winning wide renown in cricket, racquets and golf. He was a member of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia Cricket Team from 1889 to 1908, going abroad with that organization on three occasions in 1897, 1903, and 1908. He won the amateur golf championship of Philadelphia in 1901.

A notable relative of Professor Bohlen was General William Henry Charles Bohlen, who returned from Europe at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted a brigade of German-American troops, and was the first officer killed on the northern side, which occurred while reconnoitering just before the Battle of Crosskeys.

ROBERT HAGEDORN BOLLING, M.D.

ROBERT HAGEDORN BOLLING was born June 20, 1867, at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, the son of Robert Bolling and Leontine Bohlen Hagedorn. He was educated at private schools at Chestnut Hill, entering the Classical Institute of John W. Faires in 1879, graduating in 1884. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1889, Medical School, was graduated May 1, 1889, served as intern at St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa., and Germantown Hospital; and entered private practice in 1892.

He married Julia C. Russell, daughter of Rear Admiral E. M. Russell, U. S. N., and they have one child, Captain Alexander Russell Bolling, U. S. Army. Dr. Bolling served during the World War from June 26, 1917, to January 27, 1919, with the rank of major, M. C., U. S. Army, and with Air Service; he also served in sanitary work in 1920 in Nicaragua, Central America, and was with the U. S. Lines' Operators, United States Shipping Board.

MAJOR ROBERT HAGEDORN BOLLING, M.D.
1867—

JAMES BOND

JAMES BOND was born December 18, 1856, the son of James Bond, M.D., and Ellen B. A. Bond. He attended the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires from 1864 to 1869, then the Ury School at Fox

Chase, Pa., from 1869 to 1873; then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1877.

He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Philomathean Society; the Glee Club; the Dramatic Association; the College Boat Club; a captain of the First Varsity Crew, winners of the Childs Cup.

JAMES BOND
1856—

Since graduating, Mr. Bond has been a member of the Bachelors' Barge Club and of the Undine Barge Club, also a life member of the College Boat Club.

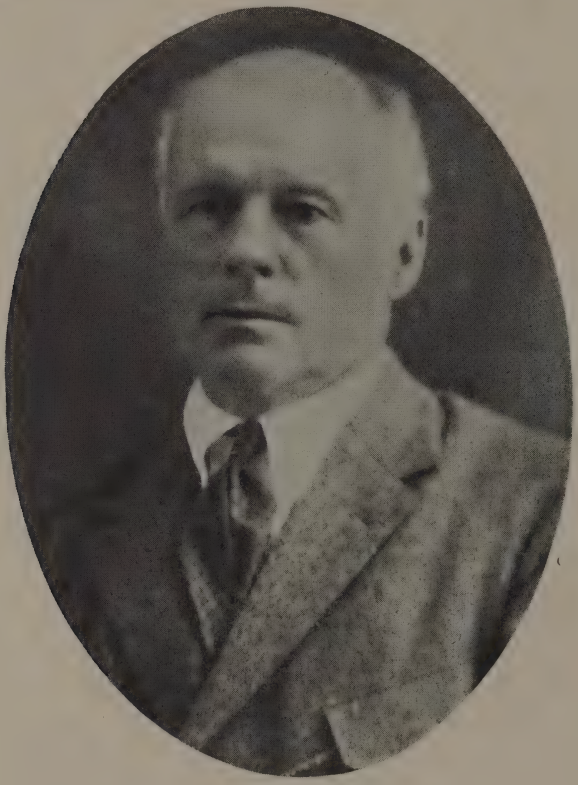
He was a member of the Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania for the years 1895 to 1904; a member and Commodore of the Longport Yacht Club.

Mr. Bond retired from business in the year 1915.

ADOLPHE E. BORIE

ADOLPHE E. BORIE was born January 31, 1866, and after four years at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1876, he spent a year at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

After various smaller experiences in commercial life he went into the steel business, serving as vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company



ADOLPH E. BORIE
1866—

and president of the Savage Arms Corporation, and as a partner in the firm of George W. Goethals & Co., industrial engineers, from which he retired in 1920.

His residence in this country is in Chester, Morris County, N. J., and he generally spends the winter in Europe.

An ancestor of Mr. Borie was Adolphe E. Borie, Secretary of the United States Navy in the Cabinet of General U. S. Grant during his first term as President.

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR., was born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1870, the son of Beauveau Borie, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1881, remaining until 1884, thence to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, until 1888, entering the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1892. Mr. Borie was class Vice-President during his Freshman year and was one of the founders of the Mask and Wig Club. He is a

CHARLES LOUIS BORIE, JR.
1870—

Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Member Board of Managers University Museum.

Mr. Borie married Helen, daughter of General William J. Sewell, of New Jersey.

Professor Laird, Dean of the School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, outlines Mr. Borie's activities as follows:

Mr. Borie's professional activities have been important, their results lying in the front rank of achievement. But, considering as service to the community any activity in a high calling, we can hardly mention his technical activities without praising his devotion to public service. Few men, carrying the burden of professional practice, have given so generously of their time and thought to unselfish labors.

Of very considerable importance to the public is the work he has done for the development of the Parkway for the past twenty years or more. With the conception of this great project, which is destined to rank with the most important of its kind, Mr. Borie had not a little to do.

Mr. Borie's professional equipment is broader than that of the generality of architects in that it covers landscape design, as well as the field commonly occupied by the architect. His influence in all his activities has been enriched by this breadth of professional outlook.

Mr. Borie's work as a practicing architect has been carried on in association with others, as is so generally the case in our complex American practice. The most notable of the works with which he has been concerned are:

The Art Museum, Philadelphia—in association with Horace Trumbauer and C. C. Zantzinger.

The Indianapolis Public Library—as a member of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary—in association with Paul P. Cret.

The Philadelphia Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Group of Buildings—as member of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary.

The Detroit Art Museum—as member of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary—in association with Paul P. Cret.

The Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia—as a member of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary.

GEORGE M. BOYD, M.D.

GEORGE M. BOYD was born in Philadelphia, August 11, 1861. His early education was at the Rittenhouse Academy and later at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1882, Medicine.

Dr. Boyd, for twenty years, was professor of obstetrics at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and physician to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity for thirty-three years. At present he is professor of obstetrics, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsyl-

vania; Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity; member of the Society of the Cincinnati, New York. He was first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., 1911, captain 1917, and was called to active service in 1918. He was assigned to base

Photo by Chillman

GEORGE M. BOYD
1861—
(*Courtesy of Mrs. George M. Boyd*)

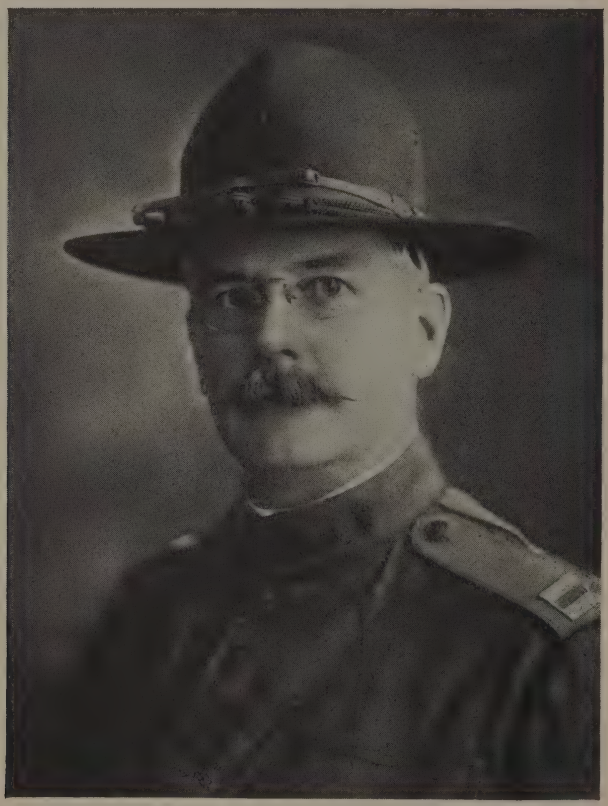
hospital work at Camp Custer, Michigan, and later to Camp Sevier, South Carolina.

In 1890, Dr. Boyd married Anna Gillespie. They have three children: George Boyd, Mary Cuthbert Boyd and Elizabeth Livingston Boyd.

ROBERT THOMAS BOYD

ROBERT THOMAS BOYD was born in Philadelphia, May 22, 1863, the son of George and Bernetta M. Boyd.

He first attended the school conducted by a Miss Bennett on Nineteenth above Spring Garden Street, later transferring to Friends' Central,



CAPTAIN GEORGE M. BOYD, M.D.
(*Courtesy of Mrs. George M. Boyd*)

Rittenhouse Academy, and finally to Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1877, which latter he left in 1880. He has been since in the mercantile business, at present being connected with the firm of L. H. Parke Company, coffee, tea and spice merchants, as one of their buyers.

He was married in 1890 to Ellenora C., daughter of Ellenora C. and Joseph B. Van Dusen, has had two children, Eleanor (deceased) and

Robert Thomas, Jr., who was born in 1894 and at present is secretary and treasurer of Charles S. Walton & Company, Inc., leather tanners.

He served as a vestryman of St. Stephen's P. E. Church for thirteen years, and has been active in work among boys in that church until one year ago, and is a member of the Church Club and of the Sons of the Revolution.

Photo by Chillman

ROBERT THOMAS BOYD
1863—

ANDRE W. BREWSTER

GENERAL ANDRE W. BREWSTER is at present on duty with the Board of General Officers convened to make a reduction in commissioned personnel of the Army. Prior to this assignment he served in command of the 10th Infantry Brigade and the 2d Coast Artillery District, and

as liaison officer for the War Department during the Limitation of Armaments Conference.

During the World War General Brewster rose to the grade of major general and was inspector general of the American Expeditionary Forces, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by our Government, the Order of St. Michael and St. George (Knight Commander)

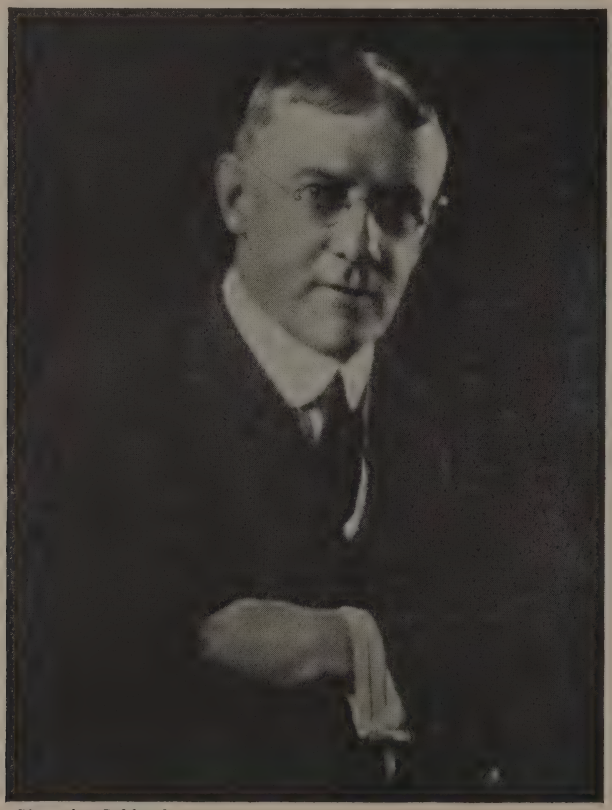


Photo by Goldensky

ROBERT THOMAS BOYD

by Great Britain, the Order of Leopold (Commander) by Belgium; the Legion of Honor (Commander) and the Croix de Guerre (with palm) by France, the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus (Commander) and the Order of the Crown (Grand Officer) by Italy and the Order of the Double Dragon by China. The citation of the Distinguished Service Medal follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and administered with marked ability the Inspector General's Department of the American Expeditionary Forces, and his soldierly characteristics and unceasing labors influenced greatly the attainment of efficiency in the American Army in France."

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDRE W. BREWSTER
1862—

In the Indian Wars General Brewster served as volunteer in the campaign against hostile Apaches. During the Spanish American War he served in the campaign against Santiago, being recommended for brevet of captain for gallantry in action. He took part in numerous engagements during the Philippine insurrection. As a member of the Chinese Relief Expedition, taking part in the battle and capture of Tientsin and the advance on and capture of Peking, he was awarded the Congressional

Medal of Honor and recommended for brevet of major. The citation of the Congressional Medal of Honor follows:

"For conspicuous gallantry during the battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in rescuing, while under deadly fire, two of his men from drowning, one of whom, twice wounded, had fallen into a pond about 8

ROBERT WALKER BREWSTER
1864–1919
(*Courtesy of Mrs. R. J. W. Brewster*)

feet deep, and was drowning when Captain Brewster, fully accoutered, jumped in and saved him."

General Brewster has served with the 9th, 10th, 19th, 22d and 25th Infantry Regiments, in the Inspector General's Department, as Military Attaché and in command of the United States Legation Guard at Peking, and with the Quartermaster and Finance Department.

General Brewster was born in New Jersey, December 9, 1862, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872. He was appointed second lieutenant of infantry by President Arthur in 1885, completing the course at the Army War College in 1907.

ROBERT WALKER BREWSTER
(Courtesy of Mrs. R. J. W. Brewster)

ROBERT WALKER BREWSTER

ROBERT WALKER BREWSTER was born in Paris, France, May 28, 1864.

After the return of the family to the United States he was sent to the Faires Classical Institute in 1875, remaining for a full term, and upon his graduation accepted a position in the Department of Justice when his

father, Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, was Attorney General under President Arthur in the year 1881.

From special agent he was made an examiner, which position he held until his last illness. He was one of the pioneer members of the Columbia Athletic Club of Washington, taking an active part in its affairs.

His death took place in Washington November 28, 1919. He left a daughter, Mary Walker Brewster, who married Percival Howison Marshall, attorney at law, of Washington, and a son, David, who is Major in the United States Marine Corps.

GEORGE BRINTON

GEORGE BRINTON was born April 11, 1868, and after a preparatory course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1880, he joined the University of Pennsylvania. He was an all-around athlete, a member of the Football Team and of the Racquet, Canoe and Gun Clubs of the University, as also a director of the Athletic Association. He was a delegate to the convention to form the Pennsylvania State Inter-Collegiate Association and became noted as a thrower of the hammer, a jumper and runner, and on one occasion he pitched the hammer one hundred feet, nine and a half inches, a success not having been hitherto attained. While in the university he took part in the celebrated Greek Play in May, 1886, assuming the character of Amphitheos, for which he was peculiarly fitted on account of his size and appearance as well as his knowledge of the classical language.* He was a member of the Alpha Chapter, Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity. Through his instrumentality the University's fame in field sports and track athletics became widely known and many are the medals he won in upholding the reputation of his alma mater.

After leaving college he entered the establishment of William Sellers & Company, celebrated manufacturers of tools, later becoming associated with the Bethlehem Iron Works.

George Brinton died January 24, 1890.

JOHN HILL BRINTON

JOHN H. BRINTON was born at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, May 21, 1832. After a preparatory course at the Crawford School he entered

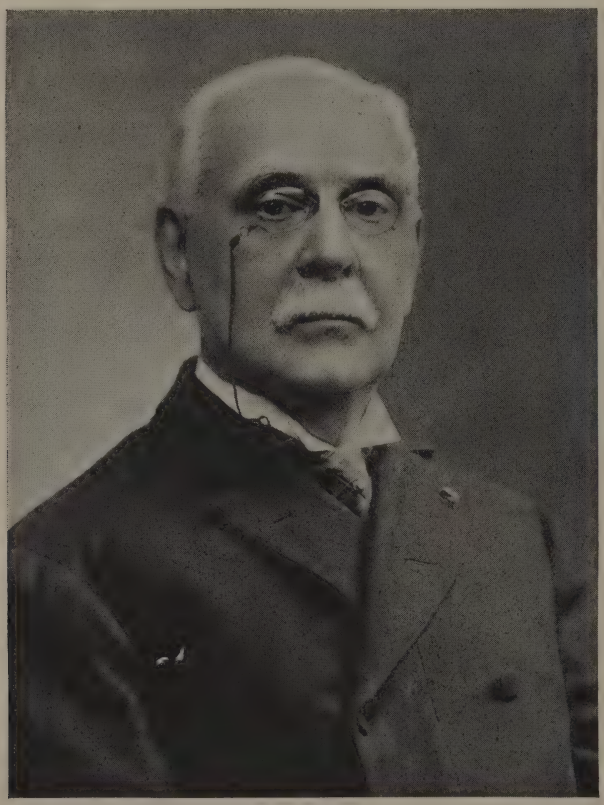
*Amphitheos is a comic name made up by Aristophanes and means "man-descended-from-a-god-on-both-sides."

the Faires Classical Institute, then the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1850, College, and then Jefferson Medical College, receiving his Doctor's degree when he was only twenty years of age. After spending a year in the medical schools of Paris and Vienna in company with the late Professor J. M. Da Costa, he returned to Philadelphia and entered upon general practice, beginning with demonstrations in operative surgery at

GEORGE BRINTON
1868–1890
(Courtesy of Dr. Ward Brinton)

the anatomical rooms of the Jefferson College. Dr. Brinton became so expert that he was soon appointed lecturer on operative surgery, retaining this position until August, 1861, when he was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln as a brigadier-surgeon of volunteers with orders to report to Major-General Fremont, who immediately ordered the young surgeon to Brigadier-General U. S. Grant, who had just assumed com-

mand of the district of Cairo; he accompanied General Grant as a member of his staff in the campaign of 1862 on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. During the following two years he was assigned to duty at Washington to prepare the work on *The Surgical History of the Rebellion* and to collect and arrange data and specimens for the Army Medical Museum, which he founded in 1862.



JOHN H. BRINTON, M.D., LL.D.
1832–1907
(Courtesy of Dr. Ward Brinton)

During the remaining years of the war he served in various capacities, as medical director in the field and as director-general of military hospitals in various commands.

At the close of the war Dr. Brinton was appointed by the faculty of Jefferson College lecturer on operative surgery; later he was elected one of the surgeons to the Philadelphia Hospital, and in March, 1882, he

succeeded Professor Samuel D. Gross as professor of the practice of surgery, which duties he actively discharged until his resignation in May, 1906, when he was made emeritus professor.

Dr. Brinton was for a generation chairman of the Mütter Museum Committee of the College of Physicians; a founder of the Pathological Society and one of its earliest presidents; he was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and of the Philadelphia Club, as also of the American Philosophical Society, Sons of the Revolution, Loyal Legion, Society of Colonial Wars, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of many scientific societies.

Dr. Brinton entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1846 and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1850; three years later he received his Master's degree and in 1901 was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He entered Jefferson College in 1848. Before the Civil War he was elected as surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and until his death was one of the consulting surgeons of that institution.

Dr. Brinton became a close personal friend of President Grant and he was a first cousin of General George B. McClellan; his *Surgical History of the Rebellion,* to which reference is made above, ranks as the most monumental surgical record of modern times.

Dr. Brinton died March 18, 1907, at 1423 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

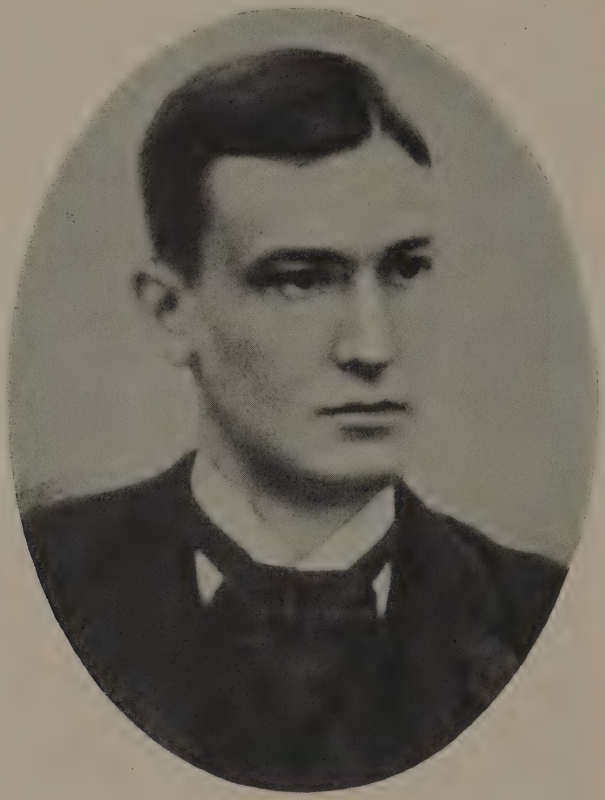
JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR.

JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR., was born December 13, 1870, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1881; thence he went to the Episcopal Academy, finally entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1890, College. He was vice-president of his class during the freshman year and president in his senior year; he received the degree of A.B. in 1890. After leaving college he entered the establishment of Bement, Miles & Company as a draughtsman and rose rapidly in the service as a result of his marked ability, untiring energy and unremitting zeal. While in its employ he was sent by the firm to the Schoen Pressed Steel Works at Pittsburgh to supervise the erection of a special machine, during which visit the president of the Schoen Company was so impressed by his mastery of mechanics and soundness of judgment, with a keen intellect, that he offered young Brinton a permanent position with a large salary which was accepted. Under his direction the mechanical methods of the plant were revolutionized, but unhappily he was killed by being run down by a traveling crane while making an inspection of the plant, March 15, 1898.

While in Philadelphia he was a most popular member of the Markham and Rittenhouse Clubs; Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Society Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

WARD BRINTON, A.M., M.D.

WARD BRINTON is the son of John H. Brinton, M.D., LL.D., and Sarah Ward Brinton. Dr. John H. Brinton was a member of the Class of 1850, University of Pennsylvania. M.A. Causa Honoris, Washington College (about 1908).



JOHN HILL BRINTON, JR.
1870–1898
(Courtesy of Dr. Ward Brinton)

Ward Brinton was born at 1423 Spruce Street, May 27, 1873, the elder twin brother of Jasper Y. Brinton, who was killed in 1876, the present Jasper Y. Brinton being a second one of that name.

He was a member of Class of 1888 of Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, but left in 1886 to enter the Class of 1889 of the Protestant Episcopal Academy.

He was a member of the Class of 1893, College, University of Pennsylvania, for two years, through his sophomore year, when he left to enter the Class of 1894, Jefferson Medical College, where his father, John H. Brinton, was professor of surgery. Graduating with honors at Jefferson, he served his internship at the Jefferson and Pennsylvania Hospitals. He was appointed to the teaching staff of the Jefferson Medical College and served on the Dispensary staffs of the Surgical and Genito Urinary Clinics and later on the Medical Dispensary staff and was appointed demonstrator of physical diagnosis, which position he held for a number of years, when he was also quizmaster on medicine. Giving this up, he became instructor in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he served for a number of years, relinquishing the position on account of pressure of many duties in 1925.

Medical positions which have been held by Dr. Brinton other than above are: Physician to the Dispensary of the Christopher Hospital for Children; consulting physician, Phoenixville Hospital; visiting physician, Home for Consumptives at Chestnut Hill; physician to the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis; visiting physician to the White Haven Sanatorium, and formerly a director of same.

His present positions are: Visiting physician, Department for Tuberculosis of the Philadelphia General Hospital; visiting physician, Devitt's Camp Sanatorium, Allenwood, Pa., and director of same; visiting physician, Eagleville Sanatorium for Consumptives, Eagleville, Pa. These are active positions in the work upon tuberculosis in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. Chief of the Division of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health of Philadelphia, organized September, 1923, by action of City Councils. He was the first chief of this division and the active organizer of its work, which is an important one in this field of medical activity. Manager of the North Eastern Hospital of Philadelphia and director of their Department of Preventive Medicine. Charter member of the board, which he helped organize. He was active in founding this hospital. Director of the Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia; charter member of the board and one of the organizers of the hospital. Director and secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. This is an important element in the work of the prevention of tuberculosis in Pennsylvania. Clinical professor of medicine, Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Brinton's military positions have been: Member First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, September, 1897, to 1908. Twice in active service during coal strikes in Pennsylvania. During Spanish-American War served with the troops in the Porto Rican campaign. In 1916 as lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, was attached first to Pennsylvania Cavalry

Brigade and proceeded with it to the Mexican Border at El Paso, Texas, in July, 1916, when he was detached by military order and appointed as surgeon to the Provisional Motor Truck Regiment (supply trains), remaining with this command until November, 1916. Early in May, 1917, he served as captain of Medical Reserve Corps; was ordered to Camp Evans, Allentown, and assisted in organizing the camp, which

MAJOR WARD BRINTON
1873—

became the training center of the United States Army Ambulance Service. Trained men and commanded two practice marches of ambulance trains. Proceeded to Tobyhanna, Pa., as commander of battalion. Embarked for overseas service December 25, 1917. Attached to 2nd Division, U. S. A., and served in various capacities as: Assistant director ambulances, 2nd Division; assistant director field hospitals, 2nd Division; surgeon to supply trains, 2nd Division; temporary detachment as instructor on camp

hygiene, 32nd Division, then in training at Prauthois, France, rejoining the 2nd Division at termination of this service. Saw active service with the 2nd Division at Château-Thierry, Soissons, Aisne-Marne offensive, Aisne defense on Chemin des Dames. Ordered to Camp de Mençon as chief medical officer, Camp Hospital No. 31. Later received appointment as chief sanitary officer, Camp de Mençon. Ordered to Camp Hospital No. 11, St. Nazaire, and appointed chief medical officer of this great camp hospital. Promoted to Major, Medical Corps. Relieved from duty by request in July, 1918, and returned home. Discharged from Camp Dix, August 7, 1919.

Dr. Brinton had very active and interesting medical duty both in U. S. A. and in France, being in service for two years and four months.

He is a member of Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust and Fifteenth Streets.

Dr. Brinton is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, U. of P., Markham (resigned), Philadelphia and Philadelphia Barge Clubs. He is a Fellow College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member Philadelphia County Medical Society and formerly chairman of their Committee on Tuberculosis; member Pathological Society, Pennsylvania Public Health and National Tuberculosis Associations, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Colonial Governors (resigned), Ingersoll Walthour Post, American Legion, and an ex-commander of The Harry Ingersoll Post (the two posts amalgamated); Fellow Royal Geographical Society.

He was the organizer, with one other (Mr. Thomas Evans), of The American Legion School Award (now spread all over the United States).

Dr. Brinton is interested in the sporting branch of life, having hunted big game over the United States and Central America. He has made trips to the Maya ruins in Yucatan, Guatemala and Honduras. He is adept at deep sea sailing (small boats preferred). He is a member of Rifle and Revolver Team when with the City Troop and one time on the Brigade Rifle Team; three times winner National Rifle Association Championship of Pennsylvania.

His chief interest is the prevention of tuberculosis and the prevention of transmittible diseases.

ARTHUR BROCK

ARTHUR BROCK was born in Philadelphia November 8, 1850. His childhood days were spent in Philadelphia and in Ashland, Pa., a town founded by his grandfather, John Brock, of Philadelphia, in the anthracite coal region. His father was John Penn Brock and his mother Julia Watt Hall, daughter of Robert Coleman Hall. His ancestry was Colonial

American—his first paternal forbear in America was John Brock, who came from Cheshire, England, arriving on the "Friends' Adventure" in July, 1682, commissioned by William Penn June 8, 1683, as high sheriff of the County of Bucks. His first maternal ancestor in America was Richard Hall, who came to Maryland early in the eighteenth century, and whose descendants later moved to Pennsylvania.

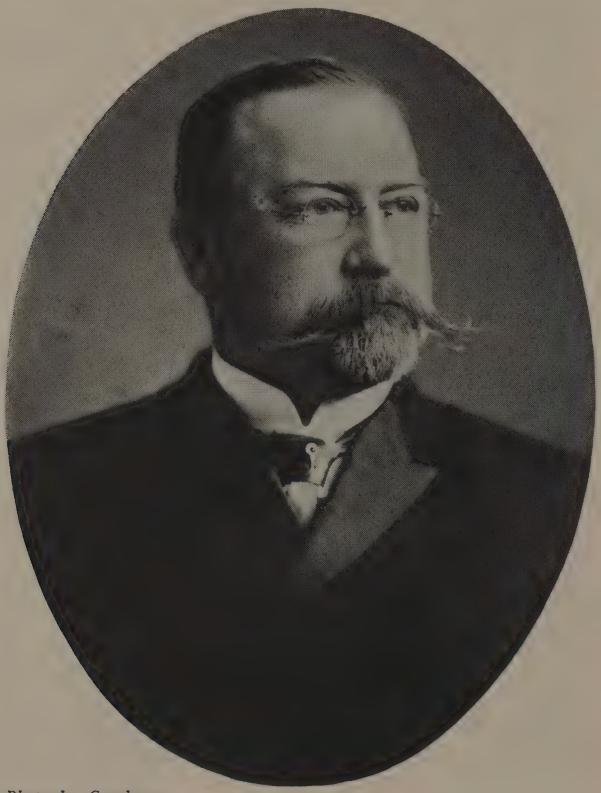


Photo by Gutekunst

ARTHUR BROCK
1850–1909
(Courtesy of John W. Brock, Esq.)

In the early sixties he was at the Limited School near Philadelphia, of the Rev. James Gilborne Lyons, at West Haverford, Pa., and later at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute. In 1868 he went to the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania, of which Dr. Alfred L. Kennedy was president. It was in active existence until after the opening of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Before completing his full course at the Polytechnic College he left to take a position at Cold Spring on the Hudson, Putnam County, N. Y., where his family was interested in an iron furnace and iron ore mines. He remained there until 1874, when he went to Europe, returning early in 1875, and shortly thereafter was appointed superintendent of the Iron-

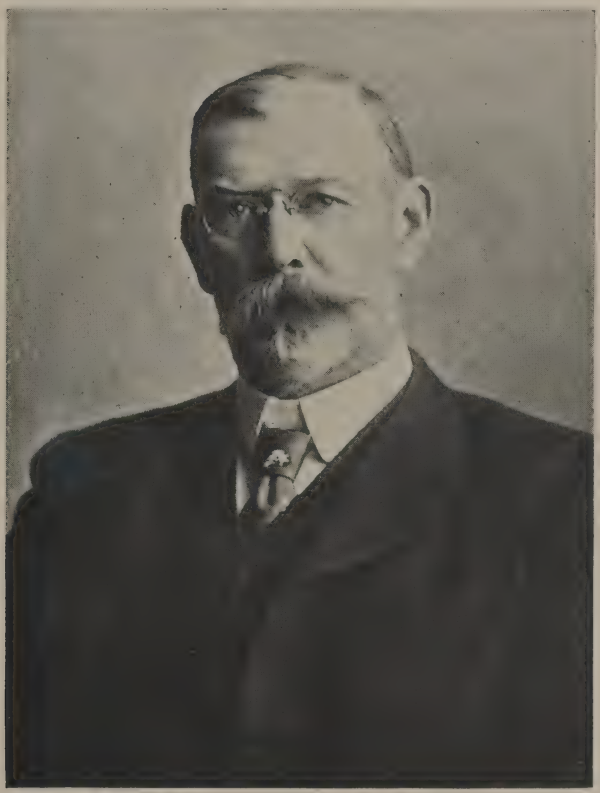


Photo by Wright & Cook

CHARLES HALL BROCK
1852–1911
(*Courtesy of John W. Brock, Esq.*)

Ore Department of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, with which he remained until 1878.

He became interested in the production of pig iron at the furnaces in Lebanon, Pa., founded by a relative, G. Dawson Coleman, whose daughter Sarah he married in April, 1879, and thereafter his residence was at Lebanon.

He became actively interested in the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company of Lebanon which, in consolidation with other companies, engaged in similar production of bar and other manufactured iron and steel, became the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, of which he was president at the time of his death, December 23, 1909.

During the later years of his life he spent part of his time in Philadelphia, where he had a winter residence, 2101 Spruce Street.

He was a director in many corporations—Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia; Reading Coal and Iron Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, First National Bank of Lebanon, Pa., and many others.

CHARLES HALL BROCK

CHARLES HALL BROCK was born May 12, 1852, and entered the Faires Classical Institute, where he received his early education, afterward entering the University of Pennsylvania in the Medical School; but a severe illness necessitated his leaving before graduation so that he did not enter into any active business or profession.

He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and was one of the founders of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Mr. Brock died unmarried February 18, 1911.

HORACE BROCK

HORACE BROCK was the fourth child of John Penn Brock, by his wife Julia Watts Hall, and was born in Philadelphia, April 15, 1854. He was educated at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1864; after completing the course he become a civil engineer, later connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in that capacity.

In 1879 he was associated with his brother Arthur, and their brothers-in-law B. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman, in the management of the furnaces at North Lebanon, Pa., soon to be recognized as one of the leaders in the iron and steel industry of the State. In 1899 the Messrs. Brock purchased a large interest in the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company, the style being changed to the American Iron and Steel Company of which Arthur was president and Horace treasurer, the latter remaining on the Board of Directors until the company was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Horace Brock was president of the First National Bank of Lebanon and prominently identified with various financial enterprises.

From 1901 until his decease he was president of the Board of Managers of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon. He had, from its

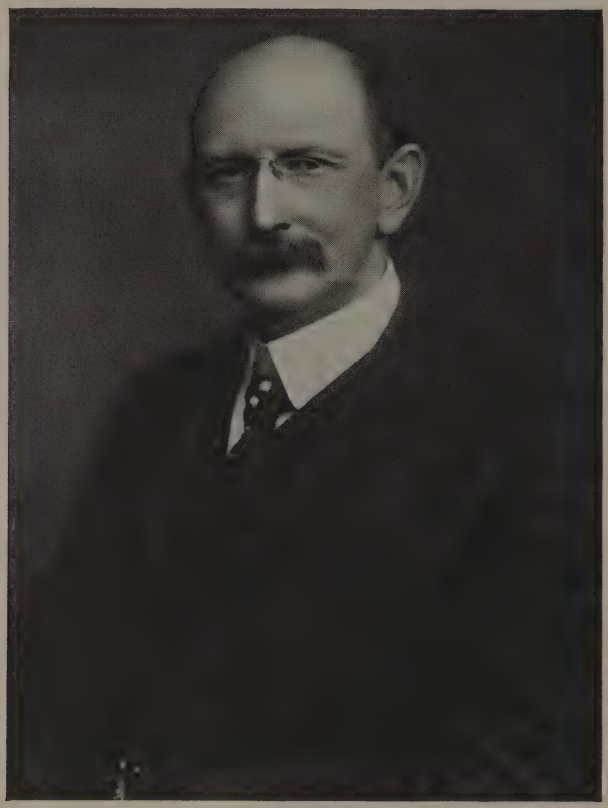
beginning in 1893, taken an exceptionally active part in the furtherance of the usefulness of that institution, in which he was ably seconded by his wife. In 1903, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, this united interest caused them to erect and equip a commodious Nurses'

HORACE BROCK
1854–1917
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Horace Brock*)

Home on the hospital premises. A silver tablet in the main corridor of the Home is inscribed:

> "To the glory of God to provide skilled nursing for the sick and suffering of Lebanon and in devout gratitude to Almighty God for twenty-five years of life together, this house is erected by Horace and Debbie N. Coleman Brock.
>
> "May 15, 1878-1903."

Upon the organization of the Lebanon Chapter of the American Red Cross, at America's entrance into the World War, Mr. Brock was chosen chairman of its Executive Committee and continued as such until his death, being deeply concerned in, and giving much time and thought to, the work of the organization. He held membership in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Lebanon Historical Society and the Philadelphia,



JOHN WILLIAM BROCK
1855—

Rittenhouse, Racquet and Corinthian Yacht Clubs. By religious profession and practice he was an Episcopalian, and contributed ungrudgingly of his time and means to one and another of the wide interests of that church. Long a vestryman at St. Luke's, Lebanon, he was latterly a vestryman of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, and on his death August 4, 1917, was interred in the beautiful churchyard of St. James' the Less at Falls of Schuylkill. He married, April 15, 1878, Deborah, daughter of the late

Hon. George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, and is by her survived with two children: Deborah, wife of Quincy Bent, vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem, and John Penn Brock, of Lebanon, now general manager, in charge of the North Lebanon and Cornwall furnaces and all work of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Lebanon and Reading.

Photo by Jarvis

DAVID PAUL BROWN
1869—
(*Courtesy of Wm. Rawle Brown*)

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK

JOHN WILLIAM BROCK was born in Philadelphia November 23, 1855, the son of John Penn Brock and Julia Watts Hall. His early education was obtained at the Chestnut Hill Academy and in the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which latter he entered in 1864. Thence he went to Pennsylvania, graduating in the Class of 1873.

He married Mary Louise Tyler and is now retired.

DAVID PAUL BROWN*

DAVID PAUL BROWN was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia, January 8, 1869. His father was Major William Rawle Brown, United States Marine Corps, a son of David Paul Brown, member of the Philadelphia Bar.

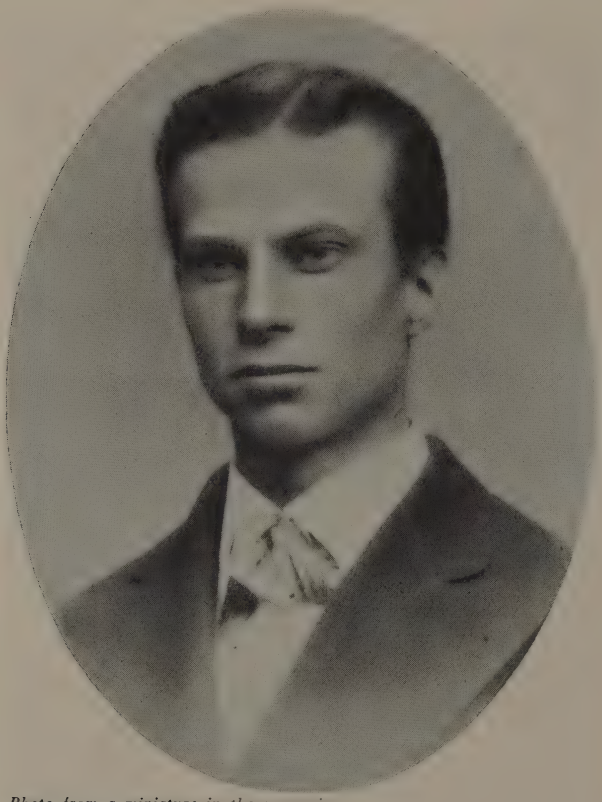


Photo from a miniature in the possession of Mrs. William H. Donner

GEORGE GENGE BROWNING
1850–1906

David Paul Brown went to Dr. Faires' School, and as misconduct marks were replaced by a rattan the weekly reports were satisfactory to take home. He was graduated in 1888 and went to Montana to "punch cows" for three years.

In 1894 he entered the factory supply business with some associates under the firm name of D. P. Brown & Company; the company having

*Mr. Brown died December 4, 1925, while this book was in press.

headquarters in Philadelphia, now has branches in Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago.

In 1897, Mr. Brown married May Trimble, daughter of James Trimble. They have one son, James Trimble Brown.

GEORGE GENGE BROWNING
(Courtesy of Mrs. William H. Donner)

GEORGE GENGE BROWNING

GEORGE GENGE BROWNING, son of Abraham Browning, famous lawyer and attorney-general of New Jersey, and Elizabeth Matlack Browning, was born in Camden, N. J., March 3, 1850, where he died February 10, 1906, and was buried in Colestown, N. J.

After leaving Dr. Faires' School he entered the University of Pennsylvania. He later became the junior partner of his uncle's firm, known as Browning & Brothers, 42-44 North Front Street, Philadelphia, whole-

sale manufacturers of dye stuffs, at which place he continued business until five years before his death.

On November 15, 1877, he married Dora White, daughter of the Rev. James White and Mary Willits White. They had two daughters, Eleanor and Dora, the latter the wife of William H. Donner. Both daughters and his wife survive him.

Photo by Gutekunst

DANIEL PENROSE BUCKLEY
1837–1862
(Courtesy of Mrs. Beauveau Borie, Jr., and Clement B. Newbold, Esq.)

DANIEL PENROSE BUCKLEY

DANIEL PENROSE BUCKLEY was born in the year 1837, and after several sessions at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1845, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, with the Class of 1855. He then studied law in the office of George Wharton, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar.

At the time of the Civil War he was commissioned first lieutenant, Company C, Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, May 25, 1861; promoted captain, vice Rowland, resigned, January 30, 1862; mustered into the service of the United States for the period of three years from January 30, 1862; and was killed in action at Gaines Farm, Va., June 27, 1862.

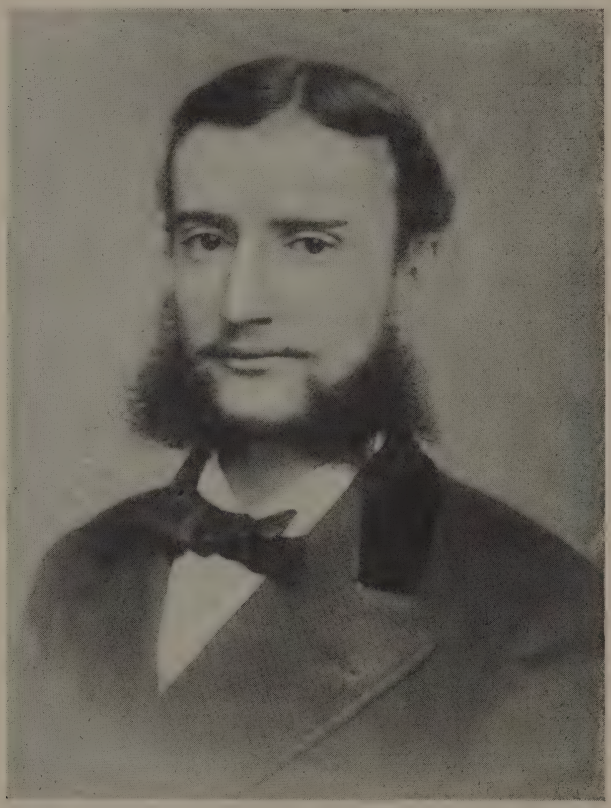
Photo by Simons

CHARLES BUCKNOR
1850—

CHARLES BUCKNOR

CHARLES BUCKNOR was born January 11, 1850. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1864, and attended several other schools in Philadelphia and Germantown, also Alfred Hyatt's Academy in Wilmington, Delaware. After leaving school, he became interested for some time

in the tobacco business, and then for thirty years was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until he retired at the age of seventy, being placed on the pension list.



CHARLES BUCKNOR

JAMES FRY BULLITT

RECOLLECTIONS OF JAMES FRY BULLITT IN CONNECTION WITH DR. FAIRES' CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

I was born in Chestnut Hill on July 11, 1865. My oldest brother, William C. Bullitt, had been educated at this school, and in 1873 my brother, Logan M., and myself were entered there. My health was not good and I was too young, so after about two months by the advice of Dr. Faires I was withdrawn, returning in 1875 to enter the fifth class. When in the first class, we were informed that just fifty years before, in 1831,

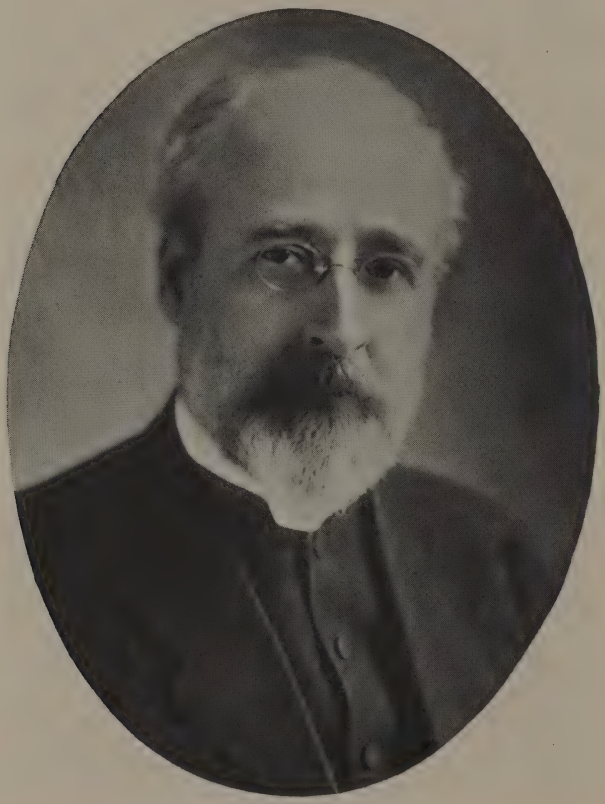
Dr. Faires had sent the first boys he had prepared to college. We celebrated this fiftieth anniversary by presenting to him some books and I had the honor of making the presentation speech. As it was my first speech it was the hardest in my experience. While I was in the school the Australian Cricket Team played its first game with the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. On the morning of the second day of the match, when school

Photo by Morat

JAMES FRY BULLITT
1865—
Photo taken about 1880

was assembled, Dr. Faires announced that as the Philadelphians had played such a remarkable innings, in celebration of it he would give us a holiday that day so that we might all go out to see the game. The Philadelphia team, and especially the four Newhall brothers, naturally became great heroes to us boys.

After graduation I went to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating there in 1885. I was admitted to the Bar in 1888 and practiced law in my father's office (John C. Bullitt) until 1892, when I began to study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the Philadelphia Divinity School. Ordained in 1895, I was an assistant in St. Simeon's and then Holy Trinity (Philadelphia). Unable because of



REV. JAMES FRY BULLITT

health to go into foreign missions, I decided to devote myself to missions at home, going first to Parkesburg, Pa., where I raised the money for and built a church; afterward two others were built under my charge in other places.

Till 1917 I never accepted charge of a self-supporting parish. I am now diocesan missionary having the oversight of the missions in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

When I entered the University of Pennsylvania, five of us from Dr. Faires' took the June examinations, four passed without conditions and the fifth was conditioned in one subject. There was only one boy from all other schools together who passed without a condition.

JAMES FRY BULLITT.

JOHN CHRISTIAN BULLITT, JR.

JOHN CHRISTIAN BULLITT, JR., entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1882. He was the son of John C. Bullitt, famous as the framer of the Charter of Philadelphia under which the city was governed for many years. Dr. Bullitt was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Medical School, but after a service of several years in hospitals as an intern, he retired from the profession.

He lived at Wayne during the autumn and winter and became a summer resident at Vineyard Haven, Mass., where he was identified with the interests of that attractive island.

LOGAN McKNIGHT BULLITT

LOGAN MCKNIGHT BULLITT, the son of John C. Bullitt and Therese Langhorne Bullitt, was born in Philadelphia March 29, 1863, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1873. Through his entire life he repeatedly talked of his schooldays, always carrying a vivid recollection of the rattan, and his friends believed that his love for a good fight originated with this form of castigation. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1879; was moderator of the Philomathean Society; member of the Franklin Scientific Society and editor of the University Magazine. He played on the Varsity Football team. After graduation in 1883, he went to Dunbar, Pa., as a mine foreman and when only twenty-one years of age was appointed mine superintendent, encountering great opposition from overwhelming odds during a labor controversy.

With the reputation thus acquired he was soon engaged by the Northern Pacific Railroad as superintendent of mines in North Dakota, Montana, and the State of Washington.

It had always been his ambition to become a lawyer, and so during the next five years he studied law as he traveled. Returning to Philadelphia in 1889, he was admitted to the Bar and was associated in law practice with the present Hon. Charles Y. Audenried. In 1890, however,

he gave up his law practice and became president of the West Virginia Improvement Company, and married Maria Stockton Brown, daughter of Major William Rawle and Caroline Stockton Brown, and granddaughter of Commodore Robert Field Stockton, U. S. N.

In 1893 he headed the company which built the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad to Cape May and Ocean City, pushing this project

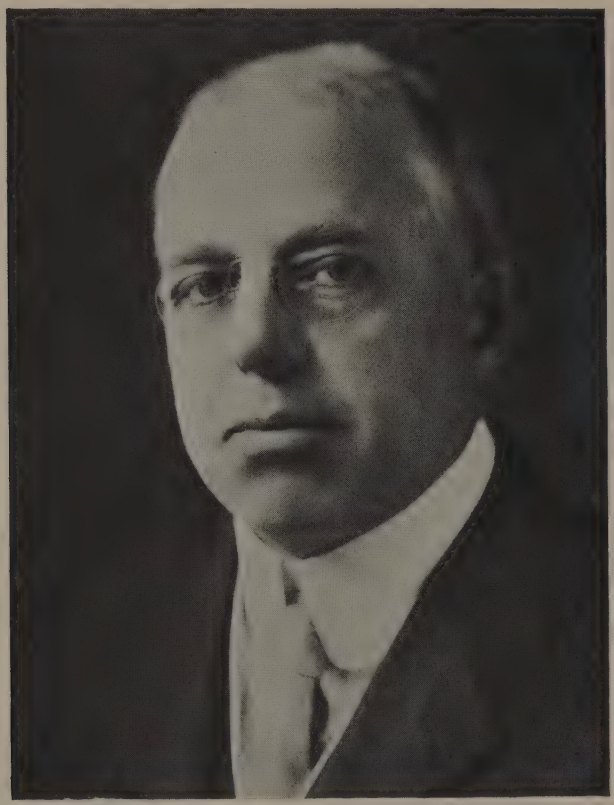


Photo by Evans

LOGAN McKNIGHT BULLITT
1863–1921
(Courtesy of Logan M. Bullitt, Jr.)

through by sheer determination despite opposition on every side. Upon its sale to the Reading Railroad Company he returned to the Virginia coal fields.

In 1906 he instigated and carried to a successful conclusion, before Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission, a fight against railroad discrimination and other abuses. The result was a drastic reform of

railroad laws. In 1910 he attacked the graft in city contracts, and caused an investigation by the Legislature through the Catlin Commission, followed by the election of Mayor Blankenburg. As a paper of the day said: "It was the tireless campaigning by Logan M. Bullitt that started the movement of public sentiment against contractor rule."

His health was broken by this fight. Mrs. Bullitt died in 1916, followed by the death in action in France of Lieut. Richard Stockton Bullitt, their youngest son. Though Mr. Bullitt made every effort to keep on with his many activities, he was unable to do so, and retired from business. He died in Philadelphia on January 14, 1921, and was survived by two children, Mrs. William M. Darlington and Logan M. Bullitt, Jr.

WILLIAM C. BULLITT

WILLIAM C. BULLITT was the son of the late John C. Bullitt, one of the leaders of the Philadelphia Bar, who will be remembered as president of the commission which drafted the Bullitt law creating the city charter of that period. William was born June 18, 1856, at his father's country place in Chestnut Hill. He received his primary education in Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1866. Thence he went to the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1876. He studied law at the University of Virginia and later in his father's office. He was admitted to the Bar in 1878.

In 1882 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and was active as an independent, introducing the Bullitt Bill that had been prepared by his father.

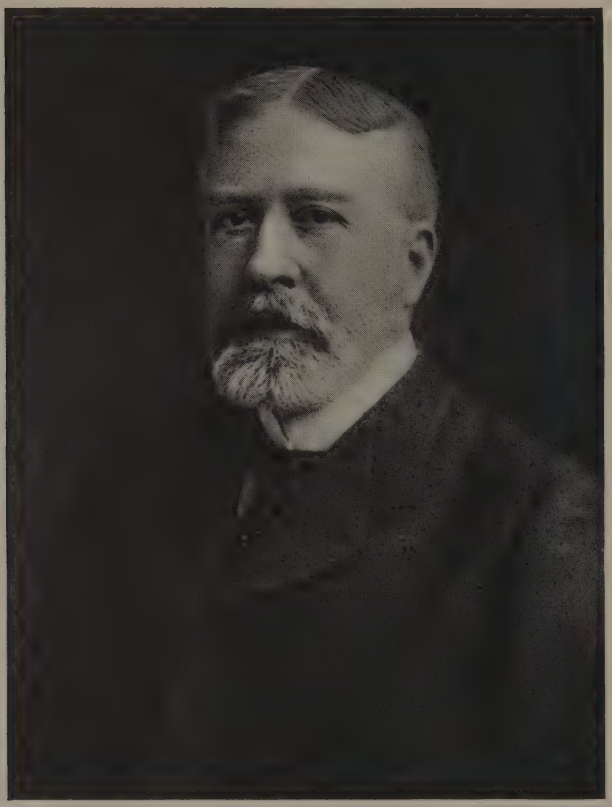
From 1885 to 1909 he was closely identified with the executive department of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, of which he was vice-president.

Becoming an authority on constitutional law he entered other fields, ending with the coal operating firm in which he was a partner at the time of his death. The firm of Castner, Curran & Bullitt are large domestic and export coal shippers and mine owners, chiefly in the Pocahontas coalfield in West Virginia.

Mr. Bullitt took a leading part in political reform movements, being city chairman of the reform party, creating a systematic reorganization of the ward and division committees. Mr. Bullitt was a director of the Fourth Street National Bank and of the Company that owns the Bullitt Building. He was a member of many clubs, including the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, City, Southern, St. Anthony and

University of New York. He was also one of the founders of the University Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bullitt's first wife was Emilie M. Tatham, who died in 1887; he later married Miss Louisa G. Horwitz, of Baltimore. He was survived by three sons, John C. Bullitt, 3d, William C., Jr., and Orville H.;



WILLIAM C. BULLITT
1856–1914
(*Courtesy of O. H. Bullitt, Esq.*)

three brothers, Logan M. Bullitt, Rev. James F. Bullitt and Dr. John C. Bullitt, Jr., all of whom have achieved distinction in their various walks of life. Two sisters are prominent in local social circles, Mrs. A. Haller Gross, of Langhorne, and Mrs. John W. Coles.

William C. Bullitt died March 22, 1914.

IRVINE STEPHENS BULLOCH*

The ancient and distinguished house of "Bulloch" or "Balloch" seems to have been of Celtic Highland lineage.

The name of "Bulloch" originated from the Gallic word "bealach," from which is derived "Balloch," meaning the outlet of a lake or glen, and hence he who lived at this location was called "Balloch."

Photo by Sutton

IRVINE STEPHENS BULLOCH

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Douglas Robinson*)

We find the name "Bulloch" or "Balloch" spelled either way in records and in reference to the same individual, so that the "Bullochs" of Scotland and of Georgia claim descent from the famous warrior, Donald

*This sketch has been prepared and contributed by Gordon Monges Ash, Esq.

Balloch, a grandson of John MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, who married Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of King Robert II of Scotland.

Sir Donald Balloch was a warrior of note and with his marriage to Lady Margaret, daughter of King Robert II of Scotland, and besides others, had: John Mor Tanaister MacDonald, who married Marjory Bisset, heiress of the Glens, and who had Sir Donald Balloch, who married a daughter of Con O'Neill, son of Hugh Buy O'Neill. It thus appears by actual records that the "Bullochs" were around and in the vicinity of Glasgow as early as 1619, and settled in Sterlingshire in the fifteenth century, and that the family is connected to such ancient names as "Buchanan," "Blair," "Colquohon," "Reid," "Macgie," "Douglass" and others.

The first of the family of "Bulloch" to arrive in America, in the year 1729, at Charleston, S. C., from Glasgow, Scotland, was James, born in 1701, and being a man of distinction in the early days of the Colonies he became the Hon. James Bulloch.

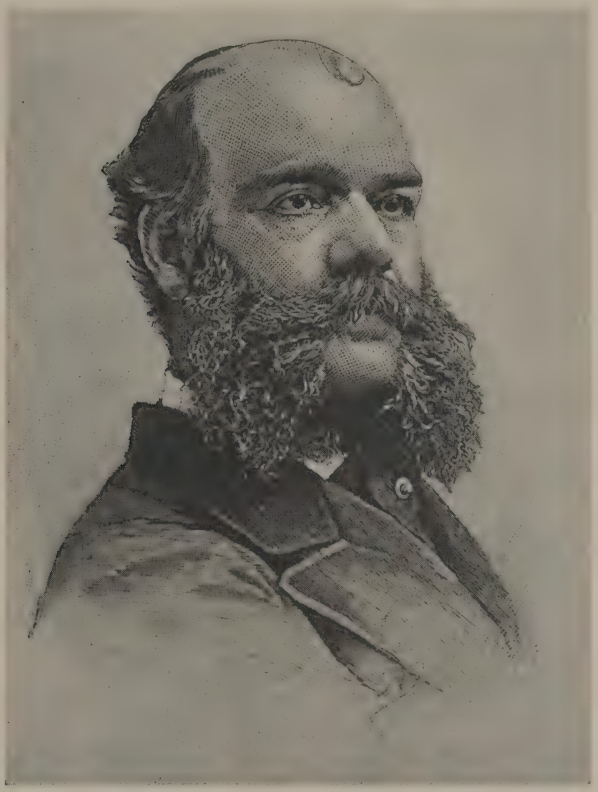
Previous to 1762 James removed entirely into Georgia from South Carolina, and thus became the ancestor of all the Georgia "Bullochs."

Archibald Bulloch, son of the Hon. James Bulloch, born about 1729-30, was President of Provincial Congress, 1775, and a delegate to the Continental Congress of 1775. The Hon. Archibald Bulloch signed the Secret Pact or Prior Declaration of November 9, 1775, and would have signed the Declaration of July 4, 1776, but official duties at home prevented.

Hon. Archibald Bulloch was also President and Commander-in-Chief of Georgia, 1776, and one of the guiding stars of that colony that enabled her to throw off the yoke of the mother country.

We may name other "Bulloch" members who have shed lustre on this ancient family, as follows: Captain James, son of the Hon. Archibald Bulloch, born in 1765 and died in 1806, was an honorary member of the Georgia State Society of the Cincinnati; John Irvine Bulloch, eldest son of Captain James Bulloch, was a lawyer of note and clerk of the Federal Court of Savannah; Major James Stephens Bulloch, second son of Captain James Bulloch, was president of U. S. Branch Bank and one of the directors of the company under whose auspices the first steamship, "Savannah," crossed the Atlantic; Admiral James Dunwody Bulloch, born in 1823, son of Major James Stephens Bulloch (by first wife), was formerly a lieutenant in U. S. Navy, afterward Confederate Naval Agent abroad, etc., and a half-brother to Lieut. Irvine Stephens Bulloch (the subject of this sketch); Martha Bulloch, second daughter and child of Major James Stephens Bulloch (by second marriage), married December 22, 1853, Theodore Roosevelt (Sr.), and became the mother of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, (Jr.), ex-President of the U. S.; Major William Gaston

Bulloch (1815-85), son of John Irvine Bulloch, was a noted surgeon and oculist of his day and a writer of much ability. He was president of "Georgia Medical Society," Alderman of Savannah, one of the founders and professor therein of Savannah Medical College, surgeon in Confederate States Army, with rank of major; Dr. Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, born October 12, 1852 (still living), son of Major William



CAPTAIN JAMES D. BULLOCH, C.S.N.

Gaston Bulloch, was appointed by the Governor of Florida, in 1883, to represent the State at meeting of the Public Health Association at Detroit, Michigan, a writer of note of many articles on medical and sanitary subjects and ex-medical examiner, Pension Office, Washington, D. C. Dr. Bulloch is the founder of numerous patriotic-ancestral orders and is president-general of "The Order of Descendants of the Signers of the Secret Pact or Prior Declaration of Independence," president-general and grand chancellor of the Order of Lafayette, etc., a noted physician (retired),

and the recipient of several foreign decorations, a cultured gentleman and scholar, now living in Washington, D. C.

The subject of this sketch, Lieutenant Irvine Stephens Bulloch, entered the Faires Classical Institute of Philadelphia in the year 1856, and was a classmate of the late Hon. John Cadwalader, who gives in his "Reminiscences" of this ancient school the following: "A classmate was Irvine Stephens Bulloch from Georgia, a high-spirited lad who conceived an animosity toward Atwood occupying a seat in front and whom he had taunted at times, but Atwood being slight and of delicate build would not resent. On a day in the late fifties, after an exchange of words, Bulloch slapped Atwood's face. Dr. Faires seized his rattan and approached Bulloch who rose from his seat, hastily gathered his books under his arm, addressing the Doctor: 'I recognize I can no longer remain in the school, but you cannot thrash me,' and so fled the premises much to the secret delight of all the boys who had crowded up impeding the Doctor's advance, so that the escape was successfully accomplished." Bulloch was the uncle of Colonel Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, and when Mr. Cadwalader met Roosevelt at the home of Dr. J. William White, of Philadelphia, he narrated this incident, which naturally was of great interest to the Colonel.

Lieutenant Irvine Stephens Bulloch was the son (by the second wife) of Major James Stephens Bulloch, who married (2d) Martha Elliott on May 8, 1831, the widow of and second wife of the Hon. John Elliott, and daughter of the distinguished Georgian, General Daniel Stewart.

Lieutenant Bulloch was a half-brother to Admiral James Dunwody Bulloch, the Confederate States Naval Agent abroad, under whose supervision the "Alabama" was constructed. Afterward, in the memorable fight with the "Kearsage" off the coast of France, Lieutenant Bulloch, who was the sailing master of the "Alabama," fired the last gun before his ship sank in this engagement in 1864.

After the "Alabama" was sunk by the "Kearsage," Bulloch was rescued from the sea and taken on board the English yacht "Deerhound," landed in England, where he lived for years, and never returned to this country.

Lieutenant Irvine Stephens Bulloch married Ella, daughter of Colonel Sears, of the United States Army.

Thus it may be readily seen that the many members of this illustrious family descended from Sir Donald Balloch of Scotland, of which Georgia may well be proud, held many positions of trust and were well represented in the Army, Navy, Church and State, as well as lawyers, surgeons, planters, authors, statesmen and sailors.

CHARLES FRANCIS BURGIN

CHARLES FRANCIS BURGIN was born November 3, 1827, and died November 7, 1885. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1837. He afterward went to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Arts Department with the Class of 1846, and to Harvard, graduating from the Law Department with the Class of 1848. In 1853 he entered the firm of Burgin & Sons, glass manufacturers.

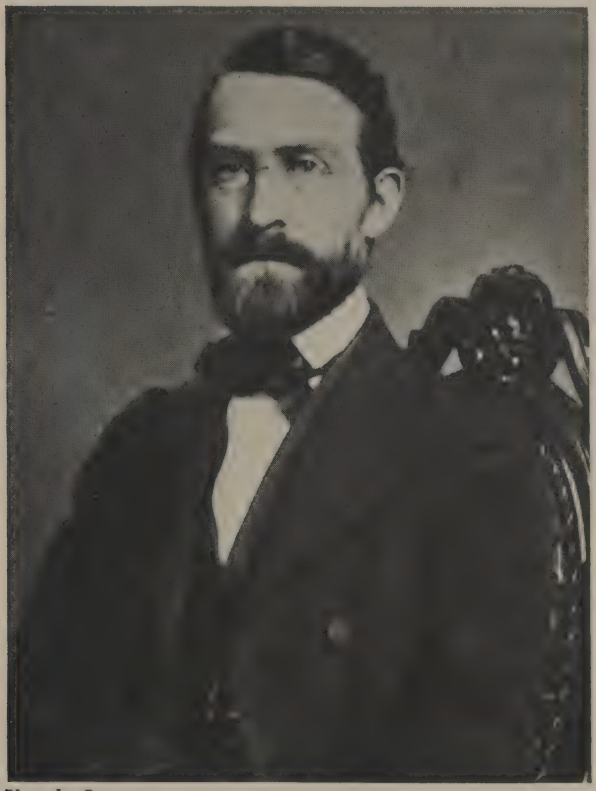


Photo by Germon

CHARLES FRANCIS BURGIN
1827–1885
(*Courtesy of Dr. Herman Burgin*)

He was first married to Mary C. Ray, who died April 21, 1861, and second, to Charlotte Neal, who died April 9, 1899. He is survived by two daughters, Ella, single, and Mary Florence (Mrs. W. R. Powel).

Mr. Burgin was a student at law and a member of the Philadelphia Bar; in 1853 he became a member of the firm of Burgin & Sons.

GEORGE HORATIO BURGIN, JR., M.D.

GEORGE HORATIO BURGIN, JR., the son of George Horatio Burgin, M.D., and Marianna (Herman) Burgin, was born May 3, 1823, in Philadelphia, and died January 2, 1873, in Germantown. His early education was obtained at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1837, going thence to Princeton University and to the Medical Department

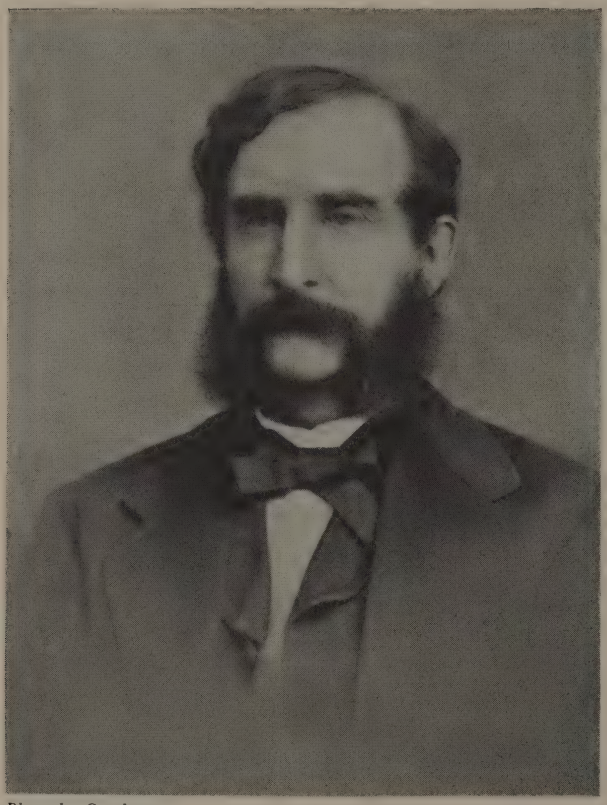


Photo by Gutekunst

GEORGE HORATIO BURGIN
1823–1873
(*Courtesy of Dr. Herman Burgin*)

of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843. He at once engaged in the drug and pharmaceutical business at Second and Pine Streets, remaining until 1848, when he entered into partnership with his father in the manufacture of glass. He was the first person to produce flint glass in open crucibles, a process which greatly reduced its cost, and it was under his direction that

the firm built the first Siemen's regenerative furnace for the manufacture of glass.

Dr. Burgin was made a director of the Philadelphia City Institute in 1857 and of the Seaman's Friend Society in 1861. During the Civil War he was a member of the Christian Commission, serving on it not only at home, but at the front.

As a layman in the Presbyterian Church he took an active part in the initial movements which led to the formation of what are now the Bethany, Olivet and Tabor Churches of Philadelphia, and the West Side Church of Germantown, which in its inception was a Mission of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee.

He was one of the founders and a director of the Germantown Young Men's Christian Association, and from 1867 until his death a trustee of the Germantown Academy.

Dr. Burgin married, June 19, 1849, Katherine Anna, daughter of John and Sarah (Lentz) Rex, of Montgomery County, and a descendant of George Rex, who emigrated from Germany to Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, about 1715, and, through her mother, of Henry Scheetz, who was commissioned the judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery County in 1784, immediately after the creation of that county.

Dr. Burgin left surviving him his wife (who died in 1917) and three sons: Dr. Herman, who was a surgeon with the rank of major in the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish-American War; Dr. George Horace Burgin, 3rd (who died in 1921); and Walter Burgin.

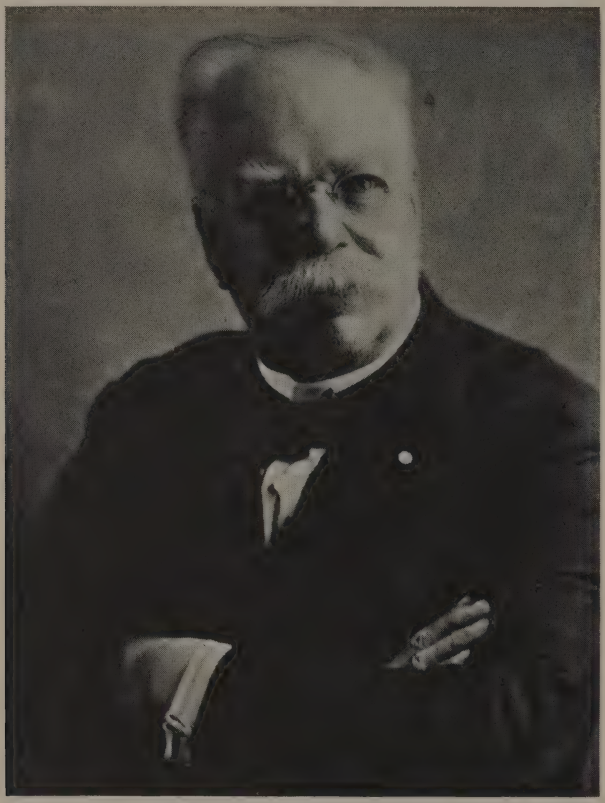
FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN

I was born April 28, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863.

A memory of the old school comes to me of the baker's shop on Locust Street above Dean, where its scholars used to flock at recess to buy their lunch, such as twists at five cents per twist, which were the usual fodder for the juvenile human animals, while the lordly older boys, such as Ned Law, John and Ned Hoffman, as well as others, browsed on tarts, cheese-cakes, etc. It took a good deal of calculation and manoeuvering to secure a place in the line of applicants for cheese-cake, to get those desirable corner cuts with crusts on two sides of them. In my case, my enormous (?) weekly allowance had to provide car-fare up to 9th and Green, as well as lunch, so if I indulged in riotous debauch, such as tarts, cheese-cakes, etc., I had to foot it to 9th and Green and possibly miss the two-something train to Germantown, when I had diffi-

culty in explaining satisfactorily to the higher authorities how it happened; for twists were considered superior to tarts.

I asked Mr. Bunford Samuel, of the Library, how much he could recall of the first Latin book at the Dean Street school. He recited—"Jacobus habuit duodecim filios inter quos erat Josephus quem pater diligebat," and stopped. We used to start off well, but at this point we



FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN
1851—

usually took a long rest. The boy next to you anxiously asked you—"When does that stuff about Benjamin and their finding some Egyptian silver-ware in his bag come in? Does it say who stole it and hid it in Ben's things?" The sanctimonious boy of the class reprovingly whispers—"The cup was not stolen."

Do not forget the candy-store, on the north side of Locust below Dean Street, where one studied whether he had better buy a red candy

bottle with liquor in it that melted as soon as you put it in your mouth, or get some yellow-jack, for it lasted longer, even if it did stick up the things in your pocket, which forced you to painful explanation to the heads of the family, as to how it happened.

FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN.

April 29th, 1925.

Thank you for sending me the photograph of my early preceptor, Doctor John W. Faires, who was as well my lambaster, only he should have given me more of the rod, and then I might have attained some note.

I had last week six hours of radium, which I wrote you was the reason of not being able to be with you all at the Rittenhouse Club, where Dr. Morris J. Lewis (my junior by 18-24 months) said that most of those present wore white hair—that is, if they had any left. He asked why I was not present and I answered, pointing to my face—"Morris, I do not remember that many of us were astronomers, who you know pretend to be interested in spots on the sun, though some of you, who became doctors, might like to gaze at spots on the fathers; (but if you did, you charged so much a look)." True, some of the other chaps later acquired the habit of looking at stars on the stage, particularly if garbed in tights and very short gauze skirts.

Doctor Lewis said that he remembered that he and some other boys chipped in to buy Mr. Lamberton a turkey, and of course each one wanted to carry it to the recipient; the consequence being that the defunct bird was dropped on the ground and split, but an ingenious chap suggested their taking the gift to a near-by cobbler to have him sew it up, which he did, and so they were able at last to hand the turkey to Mr. Lamberton. Lewis did not remember whether the cobbler waxed his thread or not before he sewed up the turkey. For all particulars of this episode you had better consult Dr. Morris J. Lewis.

FRANCIS VON A. CABEEN.*

HENRY CADWALADER

HENRY CADWALADER, third son of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader and his wife, Mary, daughter of Col. Clement Biddle, was born in Philadelphia January 21, 1817. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1831 and the United States Navy in 1833, passed midshipman, and

*Mr. Cabeen died December 14, 1925, while this book was in press.

later becoming lieutenant. He was stricken with fever on the African Coast and died in Philadelphia June 29, 1844, at the age of 27. At that time the following comment appeared:

"We lament to hear that Henry Cadwalader, a lieutenant of the United States Navy, lately returned from a cruise, died yesterday in

Photo from a pen and ink sketch

HENRY CADWALADER
1817–1844
(*Courtesy of John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq.*)

Philadelphia of fever. He was a young man of high promise, greatly beloved by his associates, and will be deeply mourned, as well by his brother officers as by the distinguished family of which he was so worthy a son.

John Cadwalader, Jr., writes: "His first cousin, George Chapman, named his son Henry Cadwalader Chapman, after my great-uncle. Dr.

Chapman was an accomplished physician and scientist, and I am glad to say bequeathed to me my great-uncle's sword, which had been given to him and which I hope to pass on to my second son, also Henry Cadwalader."

JOHN CADWALADER

JOHN CADWALADER, lawyer, prominent citizen and a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Philadelphia, died suddenly on March 11, 1925. He would have been eighty-two June 27. He was stricken in the house at 240 South Fourth Street, where he was born in 1843, when his father, Judge John Cadwalader, presided over the United States Court here. In recent years this building has been used for meetings of the Mutual Assurance Company, of which Mr. Cadwalader was chief counsel.

Mr. Cadwalader walked from his home, 1519 Locust Street, to his old home to attend a board meeting of the company. Shortly before nine o'clock, while seated at the conference, he was seized with a heart attack. He became unconscious and was removed to his home. He died without regaining consciousness. Surviving him are his widow, who was Miss Mary Helen Fisher, daughter of J. Francis Fisher; two daughters, Sophia Cadwalader and Mary Helen Cadwalader; and two sons, John Cadwalader, Jr., and Thomas Francis Cadwalader. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwalader were married in 1866.

Mr. Cadwalader served as chairman of the legal committee of the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. He was president of the New York and Baltimore Transportation Line, president of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, and director of the Chesapeake Canal Company and several other corporations. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which his great-great-grandfather was a founder, and the Pennsylvania Historical Society; a member of the Council and in 1918 was elected President of the Academy of Natural Sciences; Director of Public Schools 1875-85; Jury Commissioner, U. S. Circuit Court. He was active in a number of patriotic societies. He was president of the General Society of the War of 1812, and president of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812. He was president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind since 1870. He belonged to the Rittenhouse, University, Art, Penn and Philadelphia Country Clubs. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Reform and the Manhattan Clubs of New York. He was president of the University Club of Philadelphia, and under his

direction the organization was largely increased in membership. He also was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Mr. Cadwalader was well known as a writer on political subjects, and contributed a large number of papers to leading periodicals. On August 1, 1917, he was named as chairman of Army Appeal Board No. 1, but was unable to serve for a time because of a fall at his summer home, York Harbor, Maine, when he sustained a fracture of a rib. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the University Museum from 1910; one of his last gifts to the Museum, in which he was much interested, was the head of a statue dating from the sixth century, B. C., which was excavated on the Island of Cyprus.

An interesting tradition of the Cadwalader family was revealed by him on February 23d, at the alumni dinner of the University of Pennsylvania. Addressing the alumni on this occasion, among the last of his public appearances, Mr. Cadwalader said that since the year 1751, members of his family have served continuously on the University's Board of Trustees.

The Cadwalader family is of Welsh origin, the American progenitors of the American branch arriving in this country about the end of the seventeenth century. Mr. Cadwalader's great-great-great-grandfather, John Cadwalader, emigrated to Philadelphia from Wales in 1682. He held responsible positions in the Province of Pennsylvania, being a judge and serving in other offices.

His son, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, served in the Governor's Council of Pennsylvania for twenty years, and was the first Mayor of Trenton. He saw service in the Seven Years' War (1755-63), and was chairman of the Board of War appointed by the Assembly under the title of "The Provincial Commissioners." He was a founder of the Philadelphia Library, a founder of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of its trustees, a founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital and one of its original physicians (1751), a founder of the first medical society and a founder of the first medical school. He was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society (1769), and was elected vice-president. He was virtually its presiding officer, as Franklin, the president, was in Europe for some years.

John Cadwalader was educated by private tutors, afterward passing to the Episcopal Academy and the School of the Rev. John W. Faires, known as the "Classical Institute," which were the leading schools of our day. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and was graduated in the Class of 1862 with the future Provosts Pepper and Harrison, Professors McElroy and Persifor Frazer, the Rev. Jesse Y. Burk, formerly secretary of the Board of Trustees, and others. He was admitted to the Bar in 1864, and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadel-

phia until the time of his death, his work being chiefly in connection with the Orphans' Court.

In politics Mr. Cadwalader always had been an active supporter of Democratic principles, and at various times had been a candidate of the Democratic party for City Councils, the State Legislature, Congress and

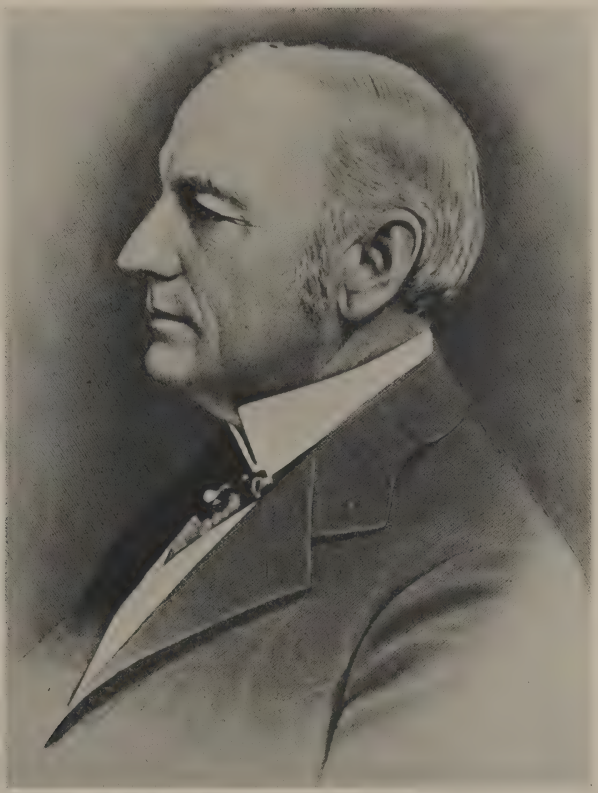


Photo from an engraving

HON. JOHN CADWALADER, A.M., LL.D.
1843–1925

other offices. In 1881 he was the choice of his party for Mayor of Philadelphia, but declined on the morning of the convention, when Samuel G. King was nominated and elected. He was chairman of the local committee in the Tilden campaign in 1876, and had attended every national convention between that date and 1912, except during the time he held the office of collector of the port.

President Cleveland appointed Mr. Cadwalader collector of the port of Philadelphia in 1885. He reorganized the office, introducing new standards of efficient administration, so that the annual receipts of the Philadelphia Custom House, although no changes were made in the tariff, were doubled, bringing it out to rank as the second port in the country, while the expenses were actually reduced.

Upon the expiration of his term as collector he organized the Trust Company of North America, of which he became first president, holding that office until 1897. This company subsequently became merged with the Commercial Trust Company, now the Bank of North America & Trust Company.

The following is from the Museum Journal of the University of Pennsylvania:

"To say that Mr. Cadwalader was one who represented the best traditional citizenship of Philadelphia is only to describe in very general terms a personality which, so long identified with the institutions of the City, assumed in fact the qualities and the effect of an Institution in itself. The passing of that personality means more than the closing of a career; it signalizes the ending of an era, the obsequies of an established order. It is well to take note of the fact, for the like will not be seen again. The ideals and principles with which that order was informed, though they have proved so vulnerable, had the great advantage, and the merit of sincerity and strength, qualities that were implicit in Mr. Cadwalader's character. His was a life of singular purity of purpose and a life that in its relation to society in general, to his friends and to humanity was typical of the breed to whom the name of gentleman was first applied. The name has not become obsolete, it has only changed its usage."

1519 Locust Street
Philadelphia

December 20, 1924

My dear Mr. Cohen:

If an engraving would suit you better than a photograph I can send you either you prefer. I had a warm regard for Dr. Faires. My uncle was his first pupil and my oldest son was his last. The latter went to the School in Dean Street in September, 1888, and found the door locked. The usual notice of opening the School had been published. My son then went to Dr. Faires' house on 13th Street and Dr. Faires came to the door. John said to him, "I have come to school." "Well," said Dr. Faires, "there is the school and I am here, but you are the only boy

who has returned." I urged Dr. Faires to take my son for private instruction, as he was to enter college the following year, but he would not. All of his graduates attained excellent rank in the various colleges and universities then afterward entered, not only in the classics but in mathematics as well.

Dr. Faires was heartbroken by the way in which the entire body of his pupils had left him with no notice of such an intention.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN CADWALADER.

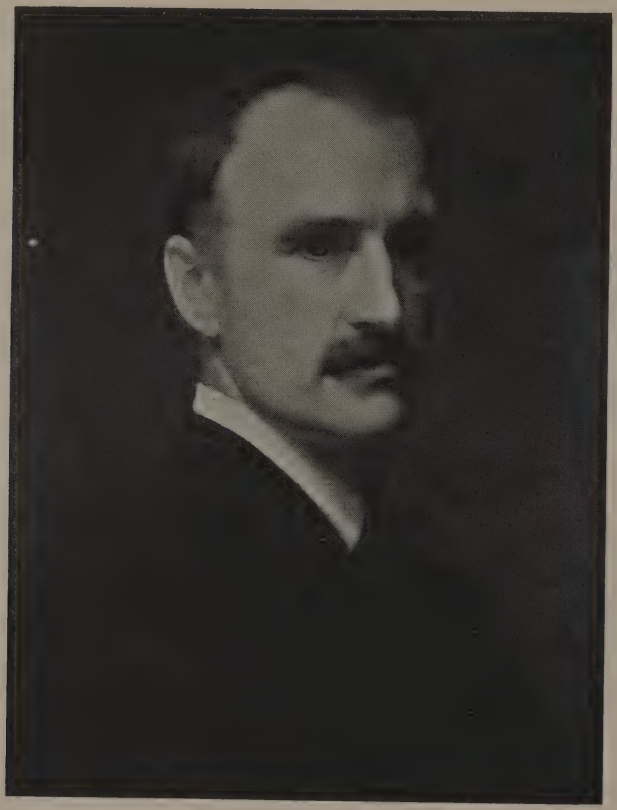
Charles J. Cohen, Esq.

JOHN CADWALADER, JR.

I was born February 24, 1874, and went to the Faires Classical Institute first in 1882, and then, after skipping a year spent at school in Paris, went back in the Autumn of 1884 and stayed until the school broke up in the spring of 1888. I refer to the fact that I had gone back in the autumn of '88 and was met by the old Doctor, who said that he was there and the school was there, but I was the only boy who had turned up. The good old days, somewhat resembling the expression of Carlyle, or was it some other impecunious Scot, of cultivating humanities, on a little oatmeal, were therefore over. We had cultivated some Latin and perhaps less Greek on good, wholesome flogging and manly development. I say less Greek although I think that Dr. Faires was the finest Grecian I ever came across, although I had the advantage of two great scholars, Professor Lamberton of Pennsylvania, and Professor Seymour of Yale. No teacher that I could recall could give the thrill that old Faires did when he embarked the boys on the hexameters of the Iliad.

I listened to his opening lecture which he gave, I think, to the first form, I being in the second at the time, and therefore did not pursue with him that inspiring journey, but I have often felt that Keats' lines on first opening Chapman's Homer could be applied with equal force to the magical description given by Dr. Faires. He inspired me to waste my substance on a fine old folio of Homer of two volumes which he had discovered at Leary's and in which I invested $15 of my savings, or rather coaxed it out of my Father without, I may say, the slightest effort. Dr. Faires believed in starting boys in Latin at the age of eight and in Greek I think about three years later. It seems to me one of the greatest mistakes of the present-day education is putting off the study of languages until the boys' development is more mature and less receptive and retentive. It is so much a matter of memory, and the memory, I think, is more

vivid in earlier years of life, and it is the faculty which of all others seems to grow weaker as we advance; at least, the impression of early events and teachings has always a stronger influence than any experience or teaching acquired later. Faires certainly had the effect of stimulating the imagination of his boys. I remember that Hugh Hodge and Meade Large ran a competition in the production of tales of adventure and hair-



JOHN CADWALADER, JR.
1874—

raising stories of Dick on the Mississippi, or Harry in the Mountains, or Jim on the Gulf of Mexico. At that time we were fed up with Castleman and such like story-tellers for boys, and my schoolmates seemed to be able to reel them off.

The stories were passed around school, and I don't think the old man ever quite understood why at times we appeared so intensely studious;

anything unusual would, of course, arouse his suspicions, and then he would come down like a wolf on the fold. Occasionally, of course, he would flog the wrong boy, but that was only for good measure. I never knew a boy injured at all by Faires' flogging, which as we all know was done with the most stinging, but perhaps the most persuasive, weapon —the rattan. Caning such as we read about in English schools might have been dangerous and perhaps was, but rattaning gave you a tingle on your fingers and occasionally smarting on your back and that was all, except that on some of the boys, whose coats badly needed it, the dust would fly. Dr. Faires believed in letting the boys fight out their quarrels, although I think he knew generally what was going on. The window back of his platform overlooked the little yard space where the encounters generally took place, and he could see out of the corner of his eye, pretty well, how the battle waged. Nobody was ever, as I recall it, "kept in" at Faires'. We did not have fine athletic grounds and professional coaches or training tables, but we got out of school when the school was over and had our play in the yard and all our afternoons free, and in those days the ordinary back yards of Philadelphia were worth while. Hazard and Arthur Dickson used to flood their back yards at Ninth and Clinton Streets, and a large part of the school could go there and skate, and the Brintons always kept open house in that wonderful basement of theirs at 1423 Spruce Street, where boxing bouts took place and all kinds of activities, including the raising of prairie dogs. These Ward Brinton brought home one summer from the West and kept in his yard until they disappeared. He heard nothing further about them until it was reported from Ellis' stable across the Street that a new and terrifying form of rat had appeared there, and was causing some consternation.

I was brought up by my Father on anecdotes of Faires' School in his day, and he had the tradition of his own two uncles, who had been his pupils back in '31, so that Dr. Faires' teaching spanned three generations of my family.

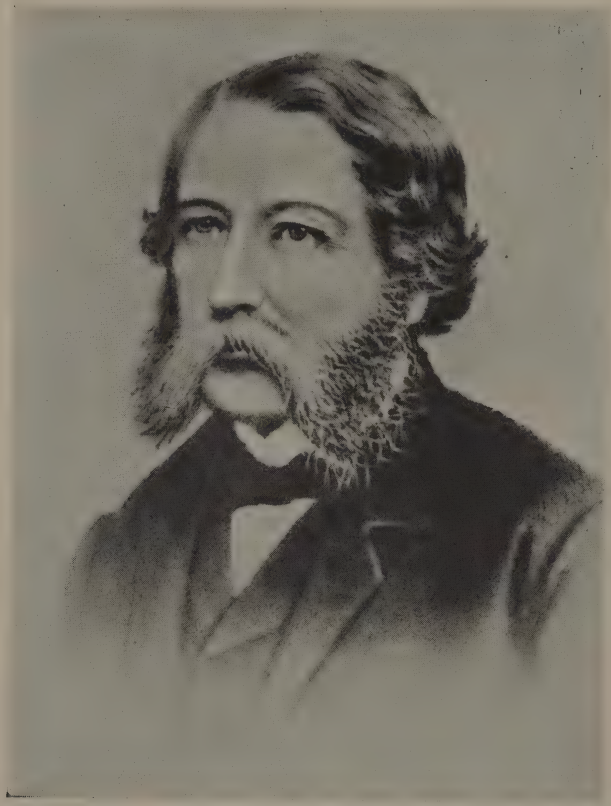
The impressions of early days must be in all cases deep, but I did not realize my own until I happened in by chance not long ago to the building on Dean Street, now called Camac Street, occupied by Rau's Studio. I did not realize where I was until suddenly the familiar old stair-case caught my eye and shades of the past immediately rose before me. It was the old school building, and somehow the spirit of its famous chief seemed still to pervade the atmosphere. Charles Lamb may have been over-sentimental about the old familiar faces, but even he could not exaggerate the effect of the old familiar places.

JOHN CADWALADER, JR.

263 South Fourth Street
Philadelphia, May 8, 1925

WILLIAM CADWALADER

WILLIAM CADWALADER was born on the 2d of October, 1820, and died on October 15, 1875. He was the youngest son of his father, General Thomas Cadwalader, and was the first pupil of Dr. John W. Faires, who was his tutor prior to the establishment of Dr. Faires' School. Wil-



WILLIAM CADWALADER
1820–1875
(Courtesy of John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq.)

liam Cadwalader's first cousin, J. Williams Biddle, later an eminent lawyer, took lessons with him at Dr. Faires'. He entered college in 1834, but did not complete his college course. He afterward entered the office of his brother, John Cadwalader, later Judge of the United States District Court, but was not admitted to the Bar. There were no sisters and he remained with his mother, the widow of General Cadwalader, caring for

her interests. He was a very well educated man, an excellent chess player, and very fond of shooting and fishing. He threw a fly and exceeded all competitors in a test in the distance and accuracy of his casting. He never married, and after leaving the family home at Ninth and Arch Streets resided for many years on Eighteenth Street above Arch, where his dinners included delightful guests. As the first pupil of Dr. Faires, it is interesting to make this note in regard to him.

Photo by Kuebler

PIERRE CAMBLOS
1854–1918
(Courtesy of Effingham B. Morris, Esq.)

PIERRE CAMBLOS

PIERRE CAMBLOS was born June 13, 1854, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870. Shortly thereafter he entered the establishment of Drexel & Company, where he remained quite a number of years.

He is described as being particular in his personal attire and was considered a well-dressed man. He was fond of light harness horses, was a member of the Cedar Park Driving Club as well as of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Cricket Clubs, and was a cricketer of ability in his earlier years.

CHARLES T. CARPENTER
1875—

Mr. Camblos lived on Spring Lane, Chestnut Hill, a number of years, and married Ellen L., a daughter of the late George C. Morris; after her death he removed to a farm near Charlotte, Va., later going to Marietta, near Atlanta, Ga., where he died July 10, 1918.

CHARLES T. CARPENTER

CHARLES T. CARPENTER was born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1875. He left Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute in the spring of 1888, his education being continued at the private school of John E. Forsythe, at Twenty-second and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. He was the secretary of the Municipal League in the Seventh Ward, Philadelphia, for some years, and later a member of the City Committee. He was active in the Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, in the Union Party Campaign of 1901 and in the City Party Campaign of 1905, and was chairman of the Eighth Ward Committee of the Keystone Party in 1911 in the Blankenburg election, and a member of the City Committee of the Keystone Party from the Eighth Ward in 1912-13. He then became traveling auditor for Crew Levick Company and later held the same position with the Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation in New York. He was engaged in war work with the National Catholic War Council in Washington.

Mr. Carpenter married Kathleen McDonogh, of Philadelphia, on October 23, 1920, and is now engaged in the real estate business in New York with R. Telfair Smith, Inc., at 11 East Tenth Street. His present residence is 41 West Tenth Street, New York.

JOSEPH ROBERTS CARPENTER, JR.

I was born in Philadelphia March 17, 1872, and enrolled as a student in Dr. Faires' School in 1883, graduating in 1888. There were only three boys in this class (the last one of the school). Recitations were conducted in Dr. Faires' library, in his house next door to the old school yard. I entered College, University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, with the Class of 1892, and was made assistant secretary of the class at its first meeting. I remained in college only throughout my freshman year, becoming a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

My business career has been entirely that of banking, starting with Quaker City National Bank in 1889, leaving in 1899 to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities as assistant paying teller. Through sundry advancements I have become treasurer of the said Pennsylvania Company, which position is now held.

Athletically I have been prominent in tennis, having won Philadelphia City Championship several times in singles and doubles; Pennsylvania State Championship in singles once, in doubles eight times, and have been ranked in the first twenty players of the United States.

My father's name was Joseph Roberts Carpenter and my mother's maiden name Virginia Laguerenne.

June 4, 1902, I married Rosalie Dennis Cook, of Philadelphia.

We have one daughter, Virginia Laguerenne Carpenter, born September 10, 1903.

At present my only Club is the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martin's, Chestnut Hill.

JOSEPH ROBERTS CARPENTER, JR.

Photo by Gutekunst

JOSEPH ROBERTS CARPENTER, JR.
1872—

HAMPTON L. CARSON

MR. CARSON'S forebears came to this country as early as 1759 from Scotland and Ireland, one of his maternal ancestors having been Henry Hollingsworth, a deputy surveyor under one of the successors of William Penn. Mr. Carson was born February 21, 1852, being the son of Dr. Joseph Carson, professor of materia medica at the University of

Pennsylvania. After attending the Faires School, which he entered in 1864, he went to the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1871, and at once achieved distinction as a scholar and orator. In the freshman class he won the prize of declamation, sharing it equally with Herbert Welsh, also winning the sophomore declamation prize and that of the junior English and alumni junior declamation, and was selected as

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON
1852—

the class historian. Even at an early age his arguments in many cases of national import brought him into the notice of the people here and abroad, so that he became an international figure.

Soon after his admission to the Bar, he formed a partnership with J. Levering Jones and William A. Redding, and joined a small group of young lawyers who founded the *Weekly Notes of Cases.*

He was the special representative of the American Bar Association Meeting of English and French Bars at Montreal in 1901, and the invited speaker before the Bench and Bar of England at the banquet in London given in honor of the great French advocate Labori, counsel for the defense in the famous Dreyfus case. He was without superiors in the realm of legal attainment and oratory, which reputation he still main-

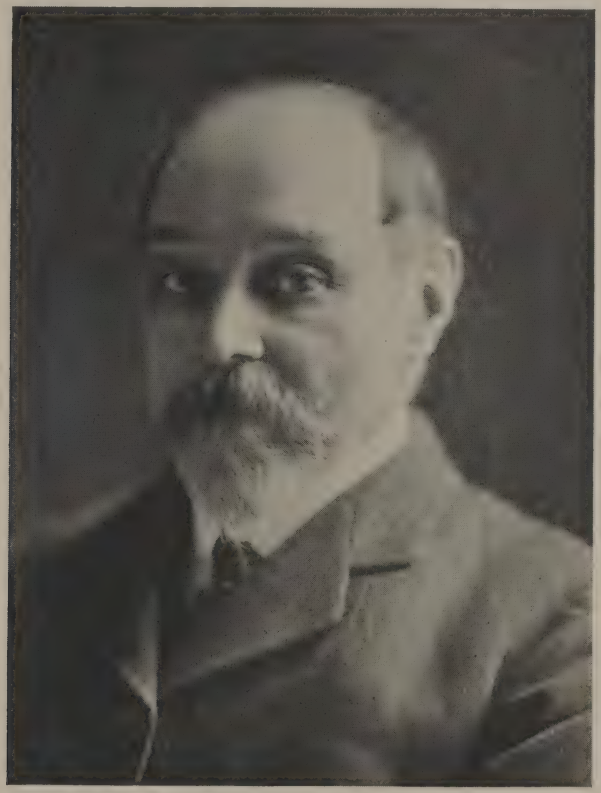
Photo by Chandler

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON

tains. In 1903 he received the appointment of Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, which office he filled with great ability and success.

Notwithstanding all these activities, Mr. Carson never lost sight of the duties of citizenship, taking active part in all public movements for the benefit of the community, State and Country, delivering notable addresses on many occasions and contributing articles on the law, covering a wide range of thought.

One of his notable orations was that entitled "The Real Greatness of Abraham Lincoln," and another "The Character of Grant and His Place in History," the latter given at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on the occasion of the celebration, April 27, 1899, of the unveiling of the Grant Monument in Fairmount Park, erected by the Fairmount Park Art Association. One inference can be drawn from this man's notable career,



HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON

his immense capacity for work. "The lesson his life teaches to the young man is the value of properly directed industry; there is no royal road to success; hope is of the valley and success lies in climbing the mountain sides." Of the literature he has produced mention may be made of the *History of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States,* a splendid addition to the literature on that subject.

Mr. Carson has a great collection of letters, documents, portraits, engravings of various characters in history, literature and politics; it has been stated that he possesses more original documents and letters from the pen of William Blackstone than is held by any other collector in England or America, including the original appointment of Blackstone as judge by King George the Third. Mr. Carson has been a great traveler, both in Europe and America, so that he has wide and liberal views on all subjects as they are presented. He is now the graceful and talented president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which has greatly flourished under his administration. He is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Third and Pine Streets, having been identified with that body for a number of years.

His wife was Miss Anna Lea Baker, who successfully supports her husband in his manifold undertakings.

[The above has been taken in part from Jordan's Encyclopedia of Biography.]

Mr. Carson has received the following degrees: A.B., University of Pennsylvania, 1871; A.M. and LL.B., 1874; LL.D., Lafayette, 1898; Western University of Pennsylvania, 1904; University of Pennsylvania, 1906.

In 1905 Mr. Carson was president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; from 1910-13, chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia; president of the American Bar Association, 1919-21; member of the Commission to Revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1920.

Mr. Carson was a contributor to many law journals upon legal subjects, and has made many addresses upon legal and historical matters. The most notable of his books are: *Law of Criminal Conspiracies as Found in American Cases, History of the One-Hundredth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution of the United States,* and *History of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

REMINISCENCES OF HAMPTON L. CARSON

I entered the School when under nine years of age, and for one week had no classmates. At the end of the week, I carried home to my parents the report that I was "No. 1 in a class of 1." The next week I had seven classmates, and never led my class again. "Dory," the second son of Dr. Faires, was generally at the head of the class, but the honor was sometimes shared with "Dave" Reeves and "Willie" Norris, both of whom excelled in mathematics and algebra. "Harry" Worrell, Albanus Logan, or "Lo," as he was called, and Gratz Etting and I completed the circle. "Lo" and myself are the survivors.

I sat between "Lo" and Gratz, who traded penknives, marbles and minerals across my desk, which acted as a counter of display and exchange, and we all three got into trouble with "Johnnie's" rattan. When we had our heads together, apparently in deep study, "Johnnie" would steal up behind us, confiscate the goods and thrash us across the shoulders.

In the large schoolroom all six classes assembled, and in two corners two classes were taught, while the "first" or uppermost class was arrayed before "Johnnie" himself in front of his platform. It was the noisiest of places. Of course there was a humming sound from recitations, and of whispered consultations between almost one hundred boys, but the chief noise was made by "Johnnie" himself, thrashing his own legs or those of his chair while bawling for *silence*. At times there was real disorder when he was punishing openly before the school some recalcitrant who resisted punishment, and with whom there was general sympathy.

"Johnnie" was a pedagogue of the type described by Oliver Goldsmith, and believed in the use of the rod. I cannot recall that any good result followed in a single case. Talking, prompting and written assistance to a boy in distress at the blackboard with an algebraic problem could not be repressed by whipping. The rods used were of thick elastic bamboo, and a bundle of them was kept on hand behind "Johnnie's" own desk. If "Johnnie" left the room, as he sometimes did to receive visiting parents downstairs, a raid in mass on the stock of rods would take place, and each boy secreted about his person a splinter of the rods for a trophy. On "Johnnie's" return, the most perfect order prevailed for some minutes, and then pandemonium broke loose; the rods had disappeared, and "Johnnie," deprived of his fasces, was helpless in the presence of universal guilt. In high dudgeon he would dismiss the school, like Cromwell disbanding Parliament.

Alongside "Johnnie's" platform stood a wooden bucket of drinking water, with a tin cup. It was surprising how uncommonly thirsty the scholars were, an endless procession, and how often the bucket had to be refilled. The honor of carrying the empty bucket into the yard and filling it from the hydrant was coveted beyond measure, and its return was hailed with audible delight. Then, too, there was apple day, when every pupil brought the biggest apple he could get as a gift to "Johnnie." The first presentations were orderly, but apples soon filled "Johnnie's" chair, his table, and the water bucket, until a bushel or so rolled on the floor, and final deliveries were only possible by throwing them from the rear into the hands of those in front. Then came Thanksgiving Day and the presentation of turkeys to "Johnnie" and all the teachers, with armfuls of celery. The task of carrying these from the School to the teacher's residence was a matter of class effort, and the bundles of celery diminished rapidly *en route*. In time we all got accustomed to the din, and could study or recite

in the midst of it, but I recall a visit which I made to the old schoolroom after I had been two years in the dignified silence of the university, and I was amazed at the extent of the tumult and the shouting, still fearless of the ever-active rods.

Notwithstanding the conditions just described, the teaching was of the highest order, and the boys who entered college were well prepared. I recall Mr. Converse, who was in charge of the youngest class. He was a sympathetic, intelligent teacher, who made the rudiments of interest. John P. Lamberton was one of the best classical scholars of his time. His manners were gentle, but his methods were excellent. William Craig, many years afterward the Clerk of the United States District Court in Philadelphia, had us in charge as we worked our way up from Lamberton to Dr. Faires, and spared no pains to fit us for the tests of our final year, when we were exclusively under "Johnnie" himself. We rather dreaded the stern Principal, until we reached him in due course. Then we found ourselves in the hands of the best teacher of the classics I have ever known, excepting only the matchless professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, the greatly beloved George Allen. Dr. Faires taught Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Xenophon and Homer in a personal way that made the text a delight, and the personalities of the authors very vivid pictures as illustrating Latin and Greek literature. He also taught us algebra and geometry. We ceased to dread our daily tasks, and but rarely received punishment, except for prompting.

The teachings of Dr. Faires were thorough, and the results lasting. Syntax, etymology and prosody were impressed upon the mind, and metres were not neglected. It was a vocal treat to hear Dr. Faires scan Virgil, and the long, resounding hexameters still dwell in my mind as among the most sonorous passages from the classics. I was tempted to commit them to memory, and there they still abide, the result of the enthusiasm awakened by dear old "Johnnie's" voice and translations in the more difficult flights of the great Roman.

The genius *for teaching* is rare. It is more than an art. It is an inspiration. Dr. Faires was possessed of it in a remarkable degree.

ANDREW DOZ CASH, JR.

ANDREW DOZ CASH, JR., was born November 5, 1841. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854, and after graduation he joined the Northern Army as second lieutenant in the early years of the Civil War; he became exceedingly popular, his superior officers reporting the making of a fine soldier.

While on duty in Louisville, Ky., he was stricken with typhoid fever, dying, after a short illness, March 25, 1862.

His ancestor was Caleb Cash, who came from Birmingham, England, in the year 1700, settling in Philadelphia. The curious name Doz, which appears in the ancestor born in 1803, was the name of a merchant of Philadelphia, prominent in religious and philanthropic activities.

LIEUT. A. DOZ CASH
1841–1862
(*Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Jno. Lee, Esq.*)

H. GILBERT CASSIDY

H. GILBERT CASSIDY, judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia in 1865. He is the son of Lewis C. Cassidy, the former district attorney of Philadelphia, 1856, and Sarah Truman; member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention of 1874; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1882-86, one of the ablest leaders of the

Pennsylvania Bar and of the Democratic Party. H. Gilbert Cassidy was graduated from Central High School, received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University, and studied law in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster, successively attorney-general of Pennsylvania and of the United States. Mr. Cassidy's grandparents were Hugh Cassidy, born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, and Margaret Cochran.

Photo by Hinkle

H. GILBERT CASSIDY
1865—

Photo taken when a student at the Faires Classical Institute
(*Courtesy of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq.*)

Judge Cassidy received his secondary education at the Cheltenham Academy, Episcopal Academy, Rugby, Holy Trinity, and Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, entering the last-named school in 1879. He recalls very vividly the flagellations of its venerable master. Entering

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., founded 1808, he was graduated in the Class of 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1888 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Beginning the study of law, as did his father, in the office of Benjamin Harris Brewster, *supra,* and at the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to practice in 1891. Taking an active interest in

HON. H. GILBERT CASSIDY
(Courtesy of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq.)

Democratic politics, he was a delegate to many conventions. His practice consisting to a large extent of land cases, he served by appointment as a real estate assessor in Philadelphia, where his skill, experience, and integrity rendered him invaluable. Forming a partnership with James E. Gorman, Esq., now also a judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, it continued until he was elected to the Bench in 1912. Possessing to a remarkable degree the confidence and respect of the Philadelphia Bar,

he unanimously received in 1922 both the Democratic and Republican nominations for re-election to the bench.

In 1897 he married Mary Dorothy Fagan in St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church, she being the daughter of Captain Louis Estell Fagan, U. S. M. C., and of Mary Dorothy Colahan, and a direct descendant of Captain John Walsh, born in Dublin, who commanded the "Wasp" during the War of the American Revolution.

He has five children, Lewis C. Cassidy, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, A.B., Mount St. Mary's College, 1919; Ph.D., LL.B., and LL.M., Georgetown University, a delegate at large from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National Convention, 1924; H. Gilbert Cassidy, Jr., A.B., Mount St. Mary's College, 1920, a lawyer; Mary Dorothy Cassidy, 3d, a graduate of Mount St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute; Agnes Ogden Cassidy, a student at St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg, Md., and Virginia Rutherford Cassidy, a pupil at the Friends' School, Germantown.

HENRY CADWALADER CHAPMAN, M.D., Sc.D.

[*A biographical notice by Edward J. Nolan, M.D., from the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, April, 1910*]

Visitors to the library of the Academy in 1868 were likely to encounter a little old man, dressed in gray. If it were a morning in winter he would be found reading the *Ledger* near the register before going on with the drawing of fossil shells on stone for the American Journal of Conchology.

He was an enthusiast in his specialty of fossil shells, and his work will endure. His health was far from good, and he was wont to say that the compensations the years brought him were the recurring "songs of the birds and the perfume of new-mown hay." It is evident, therefore, that he was a poet as well as a geologist.

His exceedingly frugal lunch would sometimes be eaten at his work table, but he frequently carried his provisions, often a few shellbarks and a pinch of red pepper, in a little basket on his arm to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his brother was then apothecary. Here he met the young Chapman, for whom he conceived a warm regard, heartily reciprocated, the friendship remaining unbroken until the death of the older man in 1877. It was a striking case of the attraction of opposites, their only traits in common being a love of Nature and an eager desire to explore her mysteries. Chapman was strongly influenced by the enthusiasm of the older naturalist. He declared, half seriously, in after years, "He is responsible for all the time I have wasted in the study of natural history." If that be true, Timothy Abbott Conrad is also directly responsible for

the preparation of this notice, but it cannot be doubted that an important factor in determining Chapman's career, apart from his inherited bent for scientific investigation, was his devotion to Leidy.

Henry Cadwalader Chapman was born in Philadelphia in the house of his grandmother, Mrs. John Markoe, 1617 Walnut Street, August 17,

Photo by Scholl

HENRY CADWALADER CHAPMAN, M.D., Sc.D.
1845–1909
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman*)

1845. He was the son of George W. Chapman, a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and grandson of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, who, coming from Virginia in the autumn of 1797, had married Miss Rebecca Biddle, a daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle, commissary general of the Continental Army. In 1813 Dr. Chapman became associated with the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, with which he

was connected continuously until 1853 as professor of materia medica, the theory and practice of medicine, and of clinical medicine.

Henry's mother was Miss Emily Markoe, the daughter of John Markoe, and granddaughter of Abraham Markoe, the first captain of the Philadelphia City Troop. She and her family were remarkable for their wit and humor, and her son amply inherited both. His character in early life, and indeed up to the last, was somewhat of a contradiction. While thoroughly enjoying the diversions so liberally supplied by his social position, he early manifested an interest in chemistry and physics. His genial and joyous nature made him one of the most attractive of boys, and as a young man his society was sought by many older than himself. These attractive qualities persisted, with no sign of diminution, throughout his mature years.

His early education was received at the Faires Classical Institute, then located at No. 238 Dean Street, now officially Camac Street, but coming to be known popularly as Club Alley. The Institute was at the time the most exclusive, as well as one of the best, schools in Philadelphia.

The Rev. John W. Faires, principal of the Institute, became an instructor of boys in 1831, his first pupils being William Cadwalader, later a member of the Academy, and his cousin, J. Williams Biddle. During a period of more than fifty years Dr. Faires had a successful career as a teacher, his alumni including many of the most distinguished men of the City and State. He was a strict disciplinarian, and he held unflinchingly to the doctrine that to spare the rod was to spoil the child. The daily floggings which took place in the presence of the higher classes, and of which Henry Chapman, because of his love of fun and impatience of discipline, received his full share as the penalty of his larks, would be regarded now, when the independence of "the little child" is held to be the paramount interest of society, as not far short of brutal. The master had a collection of rattans in his desk adapted to the size and age of the culprits, and as he made his selection for the particular one in hand and bent it to test its elasticity, the boy enjoyed a few moments of anticipation of what was coming to him. The punishment was, however, rarely or never resented, the master's sense of justice and his desire to make boys truthful and honest being fully recognized. While fighting and disorderly behavior, even at recess, were forbidden, the Doctor realized that the best way for the boys to settle some of their differences was for one or the other to secure a black eye or a bloody nose, before he descended in his wrath to stop the combat. The students of the school at the period referred to were the best prepared of those applying for admission to the university, to Princeton, or to other colleges, and for a time the first honor man in every class in the university was a Faires boy. If the

school could be said to have a specialty it was careful instruction in Latin and Greek.

These were the influences under which Chapman was prepared for the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania. Those who knew him in after years will readily believe that Dr. Faires was sincere when he declared that he had never had a more brilliant scholar on the roll of the school. The originality and mental acuteness of the boy were early apparent. He was, however, far from being a diligent or attentive student, his tendency to regard the world from a humorous point of view leading him into the difficulties encountered by all such youths. They are nearly always loved, although sometimes dreaded, by the teacher.

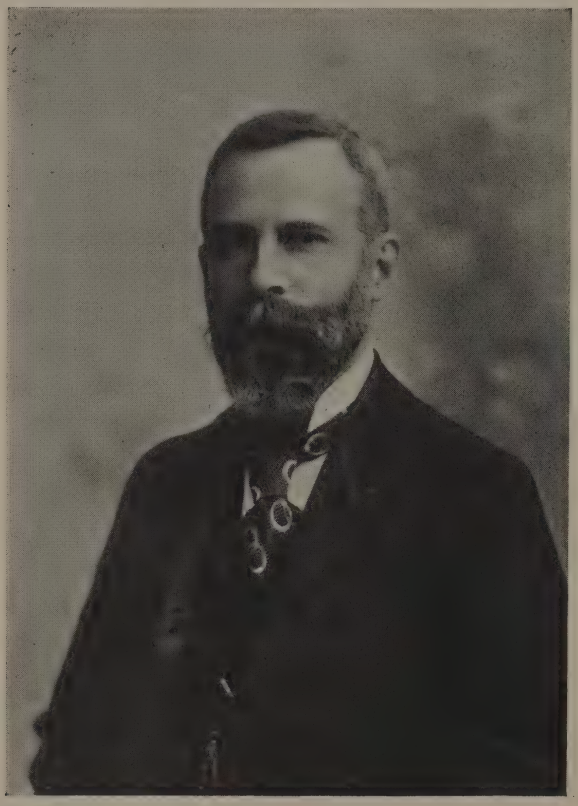
The classes in the College, or the Department of Arts, of the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1860 from this preparatory school, occupied the upper of the two buildings on Ninth Street between Chestnut and Market Streets, the site of the mansion built in 1800 as the residence of the Presidents of the United States. The faculty was small, as was also the attendance, which was quite local as compared with the present cosmopolitan enrollment in West Philadelphia. The men who filled the chairs, however, were of the first rank in their specialties, and it was a great advantage to the students to come into direct relation with the professors themselves, there being at that time no assistants or tutors. Henry Vethake, John P. Frazer, George Allen, Henry Coppée and Provost Goodwin, with the remarkable mathematician, E. Otis Kendall, were the equals, and in many respects the superiors, of the teachers in other institutions.

The students all lived in their own homes. The system of instruction practiced in the school was well adapted to produce educated, efficient and honorable men, provided with the requirements of active life as well as with the accomplishments of the scholar. Social grades were sharply marked, much more so than at present. The members of the college fraternities were thrown into the closest intimacy, and lifelong friendships were formed through them. Chapman belonged to the Delta Phi, first established in the university in 1849. He never cared greatly about athletics, which occupied no such prominent place in university interests as they do now. Cricket was the game of the period, but Chapman never went in for it. He may have gone on the river, but he was not one of the college crew.

Henry was graduated from the Department of Arts in 1864. He almost immediately crossed the campus and matriculated in the Medical Department, by far the most distinguished medical school in America, under the preceptorship of Dr. Addinell Hewson. Here also the teaching force was small, consisting of but seven professors: Joseph Leidy,

Joseph Carson, R. A. F. Penrose, Henry H. Smith, Robert E. Rogers, Alfred Stillé and Francis Gurney Smith, but these were the worthy successors of the men who had brought the school to its distinguished position and they more than maintained its brilliant record.

As in school and college, Chapman sustained the easiest relations to the medical curriculum, frequently missing lectures, but always, after a



B. FRANK CLAPP
1854–1914

few hours' reading, acquitting himself at quiz as well as the most studious of his classmates. He took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1867, the subject of his thesis being "Generation."

He entered the Pennsylvania Hospital the same year, first as an attaché of the apothecary shop and later as a resident physician.

Dr. Chapman died September 7, 1909.

B. FRANK CLAPP

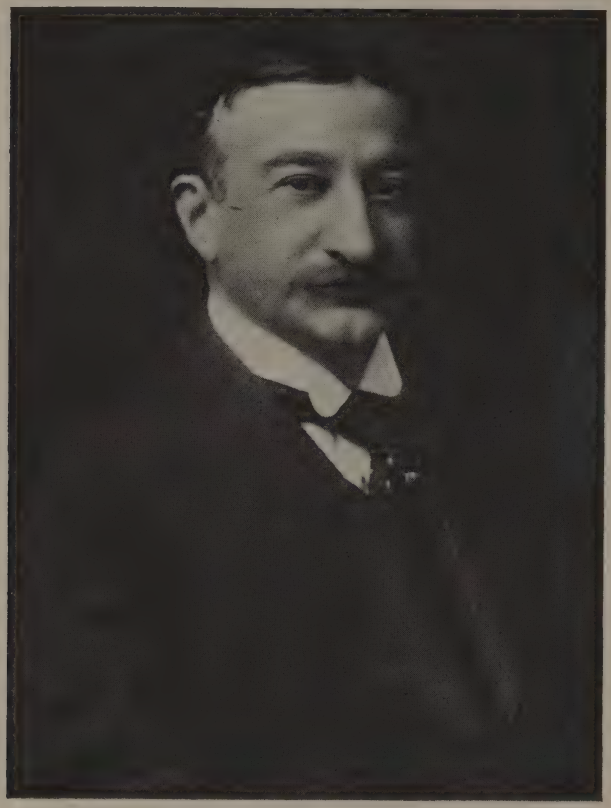
B. FRANK CLAPP, son of Nathan Tyson and Sarah (Roberts) Clapp, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 5, 1854. He was educated in Philadelphia at the Classical Institute of Rev. Dr. Faires, and the Episcopal Academy. Deciding to make law his profession, he entered the law offices of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as LL.B. in 1876. He was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1876, and from that time until his death was active in the pursuit of his profession. Possessing thorough equipment, enforced by innate ability and unremitting devotion to duty, Mr. Clapp made for himself, entirely by his own efforts, a place of high standing among his professional brethren. Thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, he was clear and forceful in their presentation, his arguments being remarkable for depth of insight and lucidity of expression. Mr. Clapp was secretary of the Law Association of Philadelphia from 1891 until 1899; in politics a Republican; a member of the Board of Council of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission; and treasurer of the Eighth and Ninth Wards Charity Organization. Mr. Clapp was a member of The Union League, the University Club and for a number of years of the Philadelphia Country Club, and was also a charter member of The Penn Club. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was for many years a vestryman of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

The personality of B. Frank Clapp was that of the true lawyer—strong and at the same time magnetic. He had the legal mind to appreciate formal logic, exact statements and nice distinctions, and delighting in the formation of principles and the definition of rights and duties. Considerate and courteous, he always conveyed the impression that behind his genial exterior he possessed an underlying foundation of keen business sense and administrative ability.

Mr. Clapp married, in Philadelphia, October 23, 1895, Clara, daughter of Alfred and Martha (Cummins) Barratt, and they were the parents of a son, Algernon Roberts, born August 30, 1896. Mr. Clapp was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, and was essentially a home-lover, devoted to his family and delighting in the exercise of hospitality.

The death of B. Frank Clapp, which occurred February 11, 1914, deprived Philadelphia of a talented professional man and a public-spirited and most benevolent citizen, one whose life was crowned with merited success—success which was entirely the product of his own natural forces

and sterling ability. As an attorney and citizen he is remembered with admiration and esteem, his record having enriched the annals of his city, but it is chiefly as "one who loved his fellow-men" that his memory is cherished in the hearts of those who knew and loved him.



ANDREW J. COHEN
1860–1914

ALLEN HUNTER CLINGAN

ALLEN HUNTER CLINGAN was born March 5, 1857, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867.

He died March 19, 1905.

EDWARD GRANT CLINGAN

EDWARD GRANT CLINGAN was born March 21, 1855, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867.

He died May 4, 1869.

JOHN TRAVIS COCHRAN

JOHN TRAVIS COCHRAN was born December 24, 1859, and died March 23, 1882.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869.

ANDREW J. COHEN

ANDREW J. COHEN was born January 8, 1860, and was the twin brother of Clotilda Florance Cohen, who afterward became the wife of the author of this volume, Charles J. Cohen. Andrew Cohen was the grandson of Jacob L. Florance, who lived at 1520 Chestnut Street, afterward the home of the Reform Club and at present the Baker Building.

Andrew was a scholar at the Faires School which he entered in 1871, and upon leaving school he secured a position with Merchant & Company, extensive dealers in metals, remaining throughout his career of thirty-seven years, soon becoming the confidential associate of the late Clarke Merchant, the founder of the company, and assisting in building up the great business. Upon the incorporation of Merchant & Evans Company Mr. Cohen was elected to the office of vice-president, which he filled until he died. For many years he had taken an active and prominent part in the movement to place the sheet metal business on a higher plane, and when he was selected for the office of chairman of the Metal Section of the National Hardware Association universal approval of the choice was expressed; it was due very largely to his wise leadership that the high standard of the sheet metal trade was reached.

He was a man of rare personal charm and had hosts of friends, both in his commercial surroundings and in his social life. He was a member of the Racquet, Art and Merion Cricket Clubs.

His only child, Clotilde, married Andrew Wright Crawford, well known in Philadelphia as a promoter of art in many directions.

Mr. Cohen died suddenly in New York City, October 11, 1914.

CHARLES J. COHEN

My great-grandfather, Joseph Cohen, was born in 1746 in Westphalia, and before he was thirteen years of age went to London, where he got a position, but hearing of excellent prospects abroad he embarked for America in the year 1763, living in Philadelphia and Lancaster, and finally settled in Charleston, S. C., where he occupied the position of corresponding and recording clerk in the Congregation "House of God."

My father, Henry Cohen, was born in London in the year 1810; a description of his career it is hoped to publish in connection with the

HENRY COHEN
1810–1879

account of Chestnut Street, which will appear at a later date. At the present moment it suffices to say that, after a residence in Philadelphia and his naturalization as an American citizen in the year 1843, he returned to England on a visit and there met my mother, Matilda Samuel, of Liverpool, to whom he became engaged; they were married in April, 1844, and came to Philadelphia, where I was born on the 21st of September, 1847, in the house on the south side of Chestnut Street above Broad, known as No. 2 Clinton Square, where the Land Title Building now stands. My God-mother was Miss Rebecca Gratz, who was selected by Sir Walter Scott as the impersonation of his heroine, Rebecca, in the novel of Ivanhoe.

At the age of seven I went to school at Miss Drake's on the east side of Fifteenth Street above Spruce, of which Francis I. Maule (see page 519) has given a brief description.

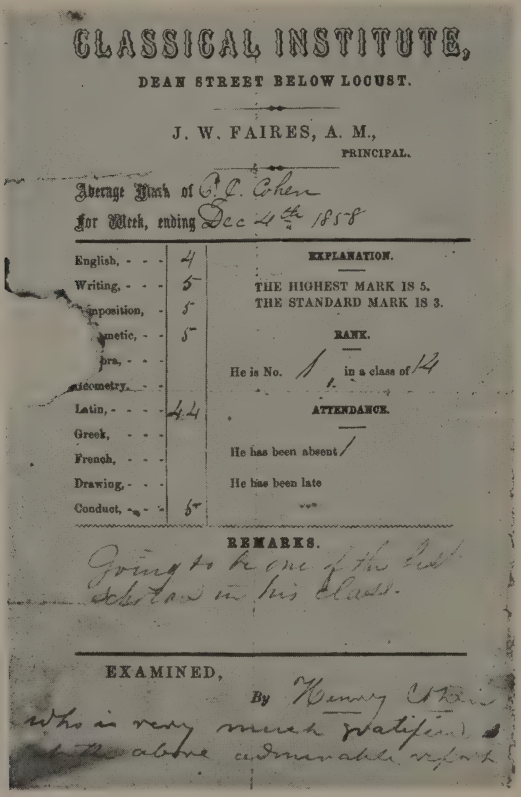
Upon the death of Miss Drake and the closing of the school, Miss Sarah, the younger sister, was invited to take a trip to Europe, her host being my classmate, John W. Wright, who provided the required funds.

CHARLES J. COHEN
1847—

Miss Sarah returned to Philadelphia after a delightful trip to England and the Continent, appreciative of the generosity extended by her former pupil.

In 1858 I entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires, beginning in the Fifth Latin class. My closest associates were John W. Wright, Gerald F. Dale and I. Minis Hays, whose individual careers are given in their appropriate places in this volume.

In 1861, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, the boys subscribed for a handsome flag pole; its erection was a joyful occasion and the martial spirit thus begun was followed by an enlistment in a corps of cadets that was raised by Mr. Hlasko and taught by an old soldier by the name of Reckendorfer; we were drilled with muskets as infantry, and with sabres as dismounted cavalry. In 1862 the corps gave a gala per-



CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN STREET BELOW LOCUST.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Average Mark of C. L. Cohen
For Week, ending Dec 4th 1858

English,	4
Writing,	5
Composition,	5
Arithmetic,	5
Algebra,	
Geometry,	
Latin,	4.4
Greek,	
French,	
Drawing,	
Conduct,	5

EXPLANATION.

THE HIGHEST MARK IS 5.
THE STANDARD MARK IS 3.

RANK.

He is No. 1 in a class of 14

ATTENDANCE.

He has been absent 1

He has been late

REMARKS.

Going to be one of the best Scholars in his Class.

EXAMINED,

By Henry C. Hasko

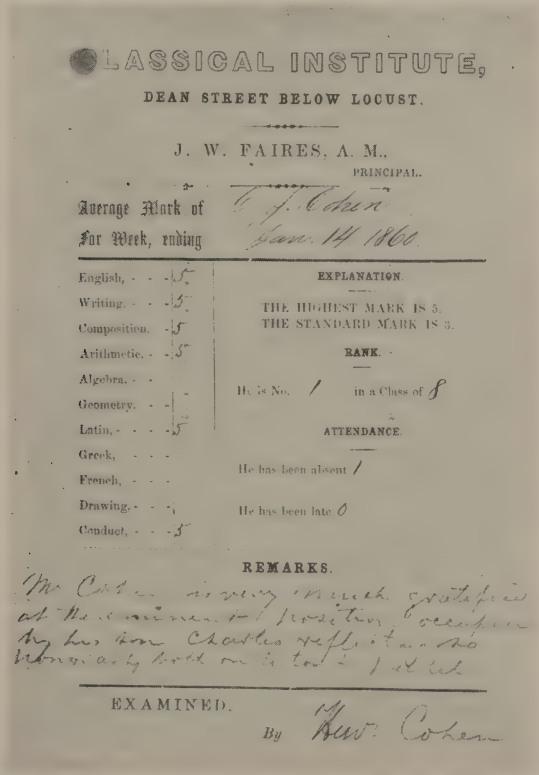
who is very much satisfied with the above commendable report

formance at the Academy of Music; I was one of the guard of three ordered out to shoot a sentinel who had been caught sleeping at his post; happily a reprieve arrived at the last moment so that the life of the young soldier, Koecker, was spared.

I was a fair scholar, but not having a good memory I had to work hard to keep my place in the class. Faires' first class indulged in many pranks that were tolerated by the Principal which if carried out by one of the lower classes would have met with severe criticism and punishment. One instance was the opening of the entire collec-

tion of umbrellas that had been deposited in the basement on a rainy day, and the difficulty can be imagined on the part of the hundred or more students obtaining their individual possessions. This adventure was not repeated, since grave criticism followed from the parents of many of the younger boys whose umbrellas had been injured or entirely destroyed.

I recall a declamation in the year 1862, the subject being the address by Hamlet to the players, beginning, "Speak the speech, I pray you. Nor



CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN STREET BELOW LOCUST.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Average Mark of C. J. Cohen
For Week, ending Jan. 14 1860

English,	5
Writing,	5
Composition,	5
Arithmetic,	5
Algebra,	
Geometry,	
Latin,	5
Greek,	
French,	
Drawing,	
Conduct,	5

EXPLANATION.

THE HIGHEST MARK IS 5.
THE STANDARD MARK IS 3.

RANK.

He is No. 1 in a Class of 8

ATTENDANCE.

He has been absent 1

He has been late 0

REMARKS.

Mr Cohen is very much gratified at the eminent position occupied by his son Charles Neff, it was so honorably held on his last [illegible]

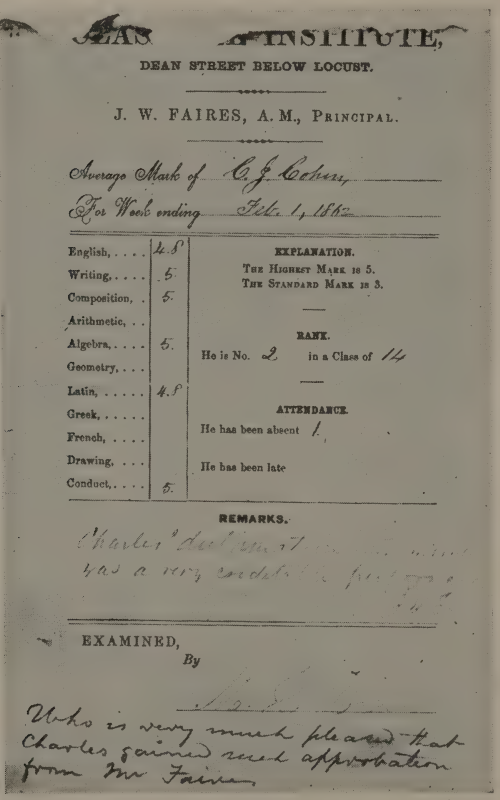
EXAMINED.

By Wm. Cohen

do not saw the air too much with your hand, thus." There were about fifteen lines in the address, and it received commendation from Dr. Faires, and his associate teachers. Dr. Faires wrote—"Charles' declamation this morning was a very creditable performance. J. W. F."

As a result of typhoid fever in the fall of 1861, my parents decided to send me to school in England. I left New York on the 8th of May, 1862, on the steamer "Persia," of the Cunard Line. Steamers in those days were not fitted as they now are; the lamps in the saloon were fed by oil,

and as the ventilation was poor, the odor was objectionable; there were no saloons or rooms of any kind on the upper deck; the only resort was in the lee of the great central smoke-stack; the saloon and staterooms were in the stern, the section of greatest motion, the machinery being in the centre, since those were the days of paddle-wheels.



INSTITUTE,

DEAN STREET BELOW LOCUST.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Average Mark of C. J. Cohen

For Week ending Feb. 1, 18[illegible]

English,	4.8
Writing,	5.
Composition,	5.
Arithmetic,	
Algebra,	5.
Geometry,	
Latin,	4.8
Greek,	
French,	
Drawing,	
Conduct,	5.

EXPLANATION.
THE HIGHEST MARK IS 5.
THE STANDARD MARK IS 3.

RANK.
He is No. 2 in a Class of 14

ATTENDANCE.
He has been absent 1
He has been late

REMARKS.
Charles' Deportment [illegible]
has a very credit[illegible]

EXAMINED,
By

Uncle is very much pleased that Charles gained such approbation from Mr Faires

We arrived in Liverpool in ten days, after a fine run, and I was domiciled with my aunt, Mrs. Caroline Samuel (my mother's sister), a widow of culture and refinement. I was anxious to see the great International Exhibition in London, then in progress, so I proceeded there and was hospitably received by my aunt, Mrs. Magnus (my father's sister) and remained with her for some weeks, subsequently taking a room near the exhibition grounds to save time; the terms were a guinea ($5.00) per week with breakfast. I was delighted with London and with the exhibition and with all the attractions of a foreign city; Madame Tussaud's

wax works exhibit in Baker Street; the Tower of London; Windsor Castle, and many others. I had brought with me from America a tin sandwich box lettered on the outside "Noonday Exercises," a most convenient method of serving luncheon in a crowded city; great was the amusement of friends and onlookers when the box was opened and its contents discovered.

I had worn, on my arrival, the grey clothes of the military cadet corps, but my aunt declared this to be the garb of young serving-lads in England (pages as they are called), and promptly superseded them by a suit of black broadcloth, at that time universally used in England for lads of that age.

I also had to wear on Sabbath and state occasions a high silk hat, quite the correct thing in England, but I was mobbed on Chestnut Street by the boys when I wore it on my return to Philadelphia at the close of the following year.

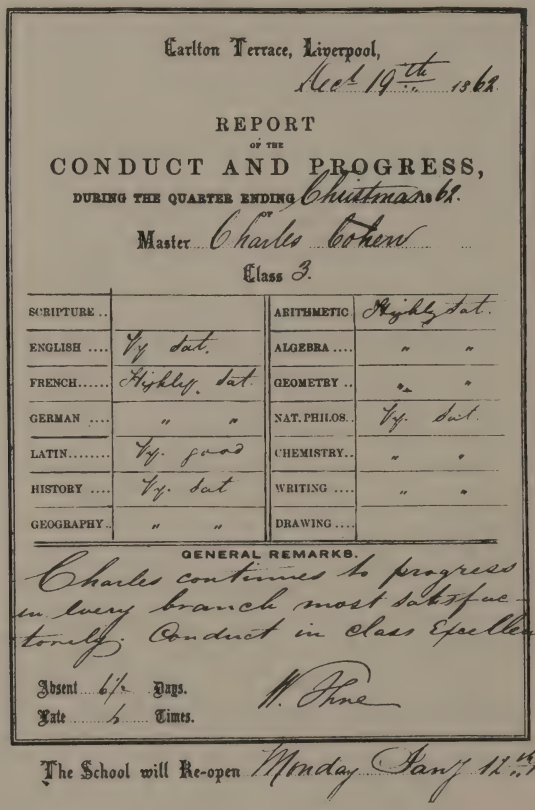
In the autumn of 1862 I entered the Carlton Terrace School, conducted by Dr. W. Ihne, who had been a tutor to the members of the royal family of Prussia, classical master at the Gymnasium of Elberfeld, later head master of the Liverpool Institute High School, and author of classical literature, especially researches into the history of the Roman Constitution.

Dr. Ihne was not only an accomplished scholar but an able instructor, and with the ground work received at the Faires School, rapid progress was made in my Latin and English studies, to which were added French and German, drawing and music, the last named being in the form of private lessons on the violin, in which some proficiency was acquired, and, although many of these branches of education were not continued after entering into a business career, they left their impress in a love for classical matters which has been a great delight through all these years.

Attendance at a gymnasium for athletic development was required several evenings in the week, so that time was fully occupied with the preparation for the lessons of the following day, the only opportunity for recreation being at the close of the week, when cricket was played, with trips to Rock Ferry, Birkenhead and New Brighton, all on the other side of the river Mersey, also Waterloo and Bootle, on the Lancashire side. During my residence in Liverpool the Civil War in America was in progress. The sympathy of the better class of people was entirely with the South, the British Government being urged by their influence to recognize the Southern Confederacy, so that the port of Liverpool could resume its importation of cotton and the export of British-made goods to the Southern States, the interruption of this trade having been a serious blow to its commercial interests.

On the other hand, blockade running was assuming great proportions, since vessels of light draft sailing from England would enter the ports of

the British West Indies, where they would refit and make a dash for the Southern ports, where entry might be obtained nothwithstanding the vigilance of the Federal blockade. This was a profitable undertaking, and fortunes were amassed; the sympathies of merchants continued to be entirely pro-Southern, and I can recall the incident of the fitting out of the "Alabama" at the shipyards of the Lairds. During these critical



Carlton Terrace, Liverpool,
Dec. 19th 1862

REPORT
OF THE
CONDUCT AND PROGRESS,
DURING THE QUARTER ENDING Christmas 62.

Master Charles Cohen

Class 3.

SCRIPTURE ..		ARITHMETIC	Highly Sat.
ENGLISH	Vy Sat.	ALGEBRA	" "
FRENCH.....	Highly. Sat.	GEOMETRY ..	" "
GERMAN	" "	NAT. PHILOS..	Vy. Sat.
LATIN.....	Vy. good	CHEMISTRY..	" "
HISTORY	Vy. Sat	WRITING	" "
GEOGRAPHY..	" "	DRAWING	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Charles continues to progress in every branch most satisfactorily. Conduct in class Excellent

Absent 6/- Days.
Late 6 Times.

W. Shone

The School will Re-open Monday Jany 12th 1863.

months I would rise early to get the morning newspaper before the family came downstairs, so as to be properly informed for the wordy battles that always ensued during the breakfast and dinner hours, as well as during the school sessions.

At this time the students were instructed to prepare a composition, the subject being "The Present Civil War in America." My paper was read to the assembled students with the comment that it treated the subject in an accurate manner.

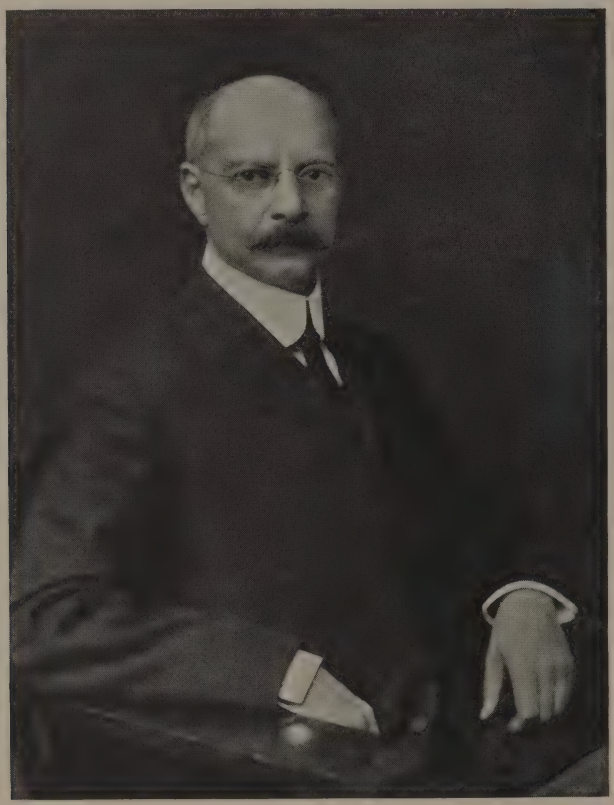
During my stay in Liverpool an invitation from my aunt, Mrs. Kate Samuel Yates, to be her guest for some weeks was accepted; the old lady had an excellent memory and was always interested in recounting incidents of the family history. Her daughter, Clara, became the wife of Edwin L. Samuel, a banker of Liverpool, not a relative, although bearing

CHARLES J. COHEN

the same surname. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Samuel made their home in London, Mr. Samuel establishing with his brother the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., which has obtained a wide celebrity, and of which the present Sir Stuart M. Samuel was long a member. His brother is the Right Honorable Herbert L. Samuel, recently High Commissioner for Palestine in the development of the Holy Land, former British Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Postmaster General in an earlier Cabinet. He is an accomplished statesman and man-of-letters, as also

an author of distinction, especially on economics. (For further notice of Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Stuart Samuel see page 181).

In the autumn of 1863 I returned to Philadelphia, and since my father recognized that his advancing years and imperfect health necessitated a relief from arduous duties incident to a commercial life, I entered his establishment to learn the rudiments of the business, with the proviso



CHARLES J. COHEN

required by my mother that "Charles should continue the study of literature and the arts."

This encouragement was a potent factor during my early manhood, so that on the occasion of my next trip to Europe, in 1873, the opportunities of visiting the picture galleries both in Great Britain and on the Continent were eagerly taken advantage of. At this time I had been troubled with eye-strain, so after consultation with Dr. William F. Norris, then but recently returned from Vienna, I was fitted with glasses for

astigmatism, but incident to the haste accompanying my intended visit to Europe the spectacles had not been inspected by the doctor, so that on my arrival in London, after consultation with Dr. Critchett, the leading authority, followed by weeks of examination, the discovery was made that Dr. Critchett's prescription was precisely the same as that of Dr. Norris, but the optician had made an error in reading the figures. During these weeks I was unable to read either newspapers or books, so that my aunt, Mrs. B. S. Cohen, with her accomplished daughters made me their daily guest, reading to me by turns, so that the hours passed swiftly and most

CHARLES J. COHEN

(Photo from the portrait in oil by Albert Rosenthal. Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts)

agreeably. I can never forget these acts of affectionate courtesy, continued under many conditions throughout the years.

In the meantime, in the year 1868, on reaching my twenty-first birthday, my father had made me a member of his firm. In 1880, in my thirty-third year, having met Miss Clotilda Florance Cohen, who was the granddaughter of Jacob L. Florance. I became her suitor and we were married in October of that year.

Interested in various directions other than those of a commercial career, a list is appended of the organizations whose activities I have shared.

Member Board of Directors, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, since 1900 (president 1913-15); trustee Fairmount Park Art Association since 1877 (president since 1916); member Board of Managers, Philadelphia Fountain Society, 1907-23 (president 1916-23); ex-president Portuguese Jewish Congregation Mikve Israel (Hope of Israel), now member Board of Managers, 1925; charter member Board of Trustees, Gratz College (treasurer 1895-1900; vice-president 1923-24); charter member Young Men's Hebrew Association and former president; Member American Jewish Historical Society (Council); member Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Academy Political and Social Science, Philadelphia Board of Trade, 1903-13 (Executive Council), and Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; life member Geographical Society of Philadelphia (director 1920-21); member Philadelphia School of Design for Women (director since 1922), Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, Pennsylvania University Museum, Naval History Society, Jewish Publication Society of America, Virginia Historical Society, Mercantile Beneficial Association, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, City Parks Association, Jewish Theological Seminary of America (Philadelphia Branch), Jewish Palestine Exploration Society (American Committee), Pennsylvania Forestry Association, American Civic Association, Home Defense Reserve, 1918-19; life member Associate Society of the Red Cross; member The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia 1898-1920 (president, 1916-19), Archaeological Institute of America, English Speaking Union, Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Federation of Jewish Charities.

Author of:

History of the Penn Club, 1913.

Origin of Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, with Incidents of the Neighborhood, illustrated, 1917.

A Hebrew Omer of the Year 1800, illustrated, 1899.

Ancient Jewish Ceremonial, illustrated, 1905.

Papal Jubilee Medal of 1900, illustrated, 1908.

A Visit to Monte Cassino, Italy, July, 1904, illustrated, 1908.

Forms of Jewish Ceremonial and Worship, Including the Reading of the Law, illustrated, 1912.

Comment upon "Insurance and Business Adventure in the Days of Shakespeare and in those of William Penn," by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, 1912.

Napoleon's Chess Table from St. Helena, 1912.

Medal Presented by Queen Victoria to Miss Sully, with Monograph on Thomas Sully, illustrated, 1913.

A Jewish Traveller's Itinerary in the Twelfth Century, illustrated, 1916.

Ancient Musical Instruments, illustrated, 1919.

Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present, illustrated, 1922.

History of the Penn Club, illustrated, 1924.

History of the Fairmount Park Art Association, illustrated, 1921.

Monograph on "Immigration," 1915.

Points of Interest along the Delaware River, 1912.

Clubs: Rittenhouse, Penn (former secretary and historian), Philobiblon, Poor Richard.

In politics a Republican.

Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis Samuel

The Right Honorable Sir Herbert Louis Samuel was born in Liverpool, England, November 6, 1870, the son of Edwin L. Samuel and Clara Yates. His education was at University College School, London, and then at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took first-class honors in 1893. In 1897 Sir Herbert married Beatrice, daughter of the late Ellis A. Franklin, a philanthropist and prominent citizen of London.

Sir Herbert has had an active career in English political life, being Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1905-09; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet), 1909-10 and 1915-16; Postmaster General, 1910-14 and 1915-1916; President, Local Government Board, 1914-15; Secretary of State for Home Affairs, 1916; Chairman, Select Committee of the House of Commons on National Expenditure, 1917-18; British Special Commissioner on Belgium, 1919, on which occasion he received the Order "Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium."

Of his publications there may be mentioned *Liberalism, Its Principles and Proposals,* 1902; *The War and Liberty,* 1917, as also numerous political pamphlets and articles. Sir Herbert was British High Commissioner for Palestine, 1920-25.

Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel

Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel was born October 24, 1856, the son of Edwin L. Samuel and Clara Yates. He received his early education at the Liverpool Institute and University College School, London. In 1912 he was created a Baronet and was Member of Parliament representing Whitechapel Division of Tower Hamlets, 1900-16, also Justice of the Peace for the County of London.

He is a former member of the firm of Samuel Montagu and Company, international bankers, of which the present Lord Swaythling (a cousin of Sir Stuart) is the head. In 1893 Sir Stuart married Ida, the daughter of Alphonse Mayer, of London.

RT. HON. SIR HERBERT LOUIS SAMUEL
(Courtesy of "Synagogue Recorder" and Essex Press, Newark, N. J.)

In 1914 Sir Stuart's daughter Vera married Major Jack Benn Brunel Cohen, the son of Alderman L. S. Cohen, of Liverpool, and grandson of Hon. L. W. Levy and of Hon. Samuel Cohen, both of Sydney, Australia; Major Cohen served during the European war in the Fifth King's Regiment and is now honorary treasurer of the British Legion.

ESDAILE PHILIP COHEN

ESDAILE PHILIP COHEN was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1856; his parents were Andrew J. Cohen and Clotilda Florance Cohen; his grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Florance.

Esdaile's first education was obtained at the Classical Institute of John W. Faires (1866), later at the University of Pennsylvania, from

ESDAILE PHILIP COHEN, M.D.
1855–1924

which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1875, and in 1878, A.M. He went through a four-year course in medicine at the university, his preceptors being William Pepper, Joseph Leidy, and D. Hayes Agnew. This was in 1879-83. At the university he was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and vice-president of the Zelosophic Society, and was awarded senior English prize equally with G. M. S. Fritschel. He then

became an intern in the Jewish Hospital, and for two years devoted himself to private practice.

He recognized, however, that journalism was his forte, so he entered into that branch of literature in New York City in 1883, occupying various positions with the *New York Herald,* the *Recorder* and the *New York World,* on which last named he served for nearly twenty years.

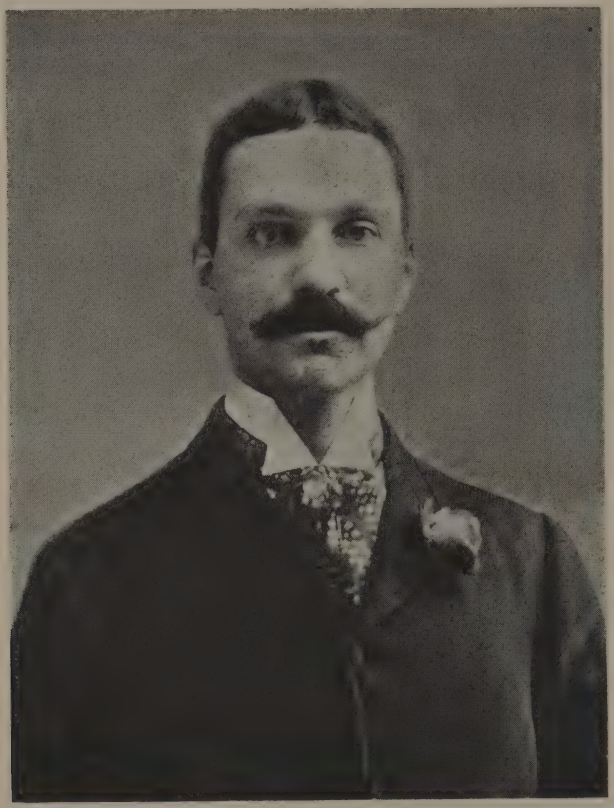


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

JOHN M. COHEN
1861–1892

Esdaile Cohen was an important factor in the newspaper gatherings in the city of New York, and especially in his association with the *New York World,* as noted above. He enjoyed a great popularity among the younger members of the fraternity, called "Cubs," who had not known him long but soon learned to love him for his many attractive qualities, since to the very last he never lost a year of his youth, his viewpoint being

as fresh and as buoyant as if he were one and twenty and starting out on his first assignment, for he had a dry and rare humor with an indomitable courage.

Esdaile P. Cohen died September 18, 1924.

JOHN M. COHEN

JOHN M. COHEN, youngest son of Henry and Matilda Cohen, was born at 1828 South Rittenhouse Square, May 10, 1861, the day made notable by the entrance into the city of Major Anderson, lately in command of Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., which he had been compelled to evacuate when attacked by a greatly superior force of Confederates at the beginning of hostilities of the Civil War, April 14, 1861.

This brother of the author was named after John Moss, of London, England, an old friend of the family. He entered the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires in the year 1870; after graduation he became a student in the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from its Law School, and was admitted to the Bar June 16, 1883.

Entering the employ of the Land Title and Trust Company, then situated on Chestnut above Sixth Street, he devoted some years to assisting in the preparation of their real estate records, which are believed to be of comprehensive value. He then went to the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, whose offices were at 819 Chestnut Street, the building previously occupied for many years by Bailey & Company, jewelers.

About the year 1889 he became associated with John M. Strong, Esq., of the Philadelphia Bar, specializing in real estate. As a member of the Bachelors' Barge Club and of the Art Club he formed many interesting friendships, which continued until his departure for Chicago, in which city he took up his permanent residence, and where he died December 7, 1892.

CHARLES HOWARD COLKET

CHARLES HOWARD COLKET was born July 2, 1859, at Philadelphia. After instruction at the Faires School (1869) he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the year 1879, having published in his senior year, at his own expense, the first song book of the university. In 1882 he received the degree of Master of Arts.

He became secretary in 1882 and treasurer in 1883 of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company, but on account of ill health was forced

to resign his position—a great regret, since his invalidism compelled his retirement from active business throughout his career.

Upon the advice of his physician he traveled for many years, acquiring wide knowledge of both Europe and America. He had, indeed, traveled twice around the world, besides visiting South America, Africa, and

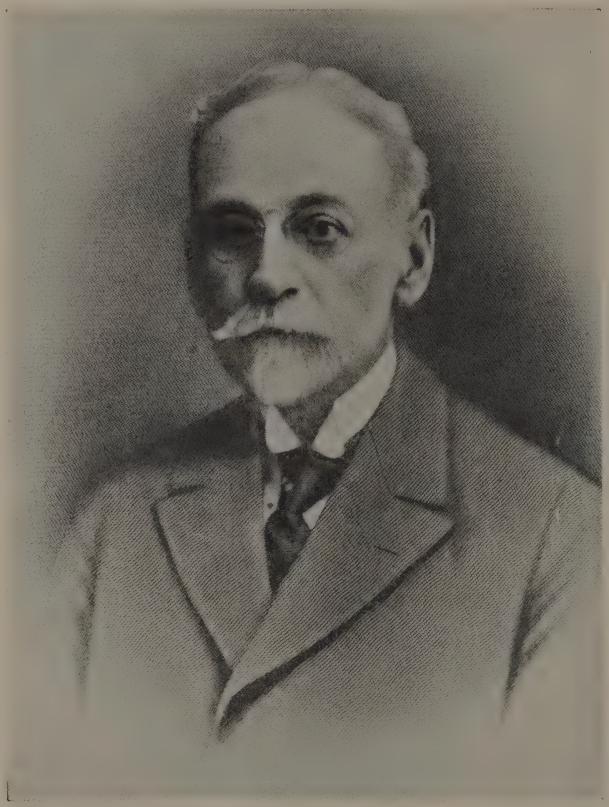


Photo from an engraving by Lewis Historical Publishing Company

CHARLES HOWARD COLKET
1859–1924
(Courtesy of Tristram Coffin Colket, Esq., 2d)

Australasia. He made a journey on horseback of thirteen hundred miles through Asiatic Turkey from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

Mr. Colket was actively interested in the Genealogical Society, having been treasurer and chairman of the Executive Committee for many years. He early became a member of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society

of Philadelphia, serving on the publication committee for several years. Much of the success of the publications of the society at that time was due to his intimate knowledge of the subjects considered and his great industry in assembling the manuscripts. From 1913 to 1919 he was honorary librarian of the society, during which period he made a catalogue of the entire collection, a work of large labor, and expended con-

GEORGE HAMILTON COLKET
1843–1905
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Walter I. Cooper*)

siderable sums from his private purse for the rehabilitation of the library. During the period he was identified with this organization, he was a member of many committees doing active and intellectual work. In the years 1906, 1909, 1913 and 1916, meetings of the society were held at his residence, where the members were addressed upon historical and genealogical topics by men of national reputation.

He was a life member of the following organizations and societies: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Genealogical Society, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Academy of Natural Sciences, The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Society of Colonial Wars, The Union League.

He married in Philadelphia, April 12, 1887, Almira Little, daughter of Richard Peterson. They had one son, Tristram Coffin Colket, 2d, born May 31, 1896.

Charles Howard Colket died January 29, 1924.

GEORGE HAMILTON COLKET

GEORGE HAMILTON COLKET was born August 24, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1853. Later he entered the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with the Class of 1862 that contained so many men who have achieved national reputations, among whom were the late Honorable John Cadwalader and the present Charles C. Harrison, whom we all delight to honor. He subsequently studied law, but did not practice. Starting in business as a commission merchant, several years later he became interested in the North American Smelting Company, of which he was president throughout his career. He was also president of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company for the last fifteen years of his life.

Mr. Colket had a keen interest in railroad development as also a great love of sport, having a remarkable knowledge of and interest in horses. He had a delightfully dry sense of humor and an entire fearlessness as shown when, driving in Fairmount Park on a bitter winter's day, he suddenly passed the reins over to his son, Tristram, stating that his own hands were too cold to hold the horses; Tristram replied, "I cannot hold them since they are running away." Mr. Colket calmly replied, "I know they are, but I think we can safely ride as fast as they can run."

Mr. Colket was a member of The Union League, the University, Philadelphia Country and other Clubs.

Mr. Colket died March 29, 1905.

THOMAS EARL COLLINS

THOMAS EARL COLLINS was born July 3, 1849. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1863, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1871. He was a member of the Philomathean Society.

Mr. Collins has been engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business in Philadelphia; for a short time he was in the mining sections of Colorado, and later a draughtsman in the offices of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Photo by Husted & Co.

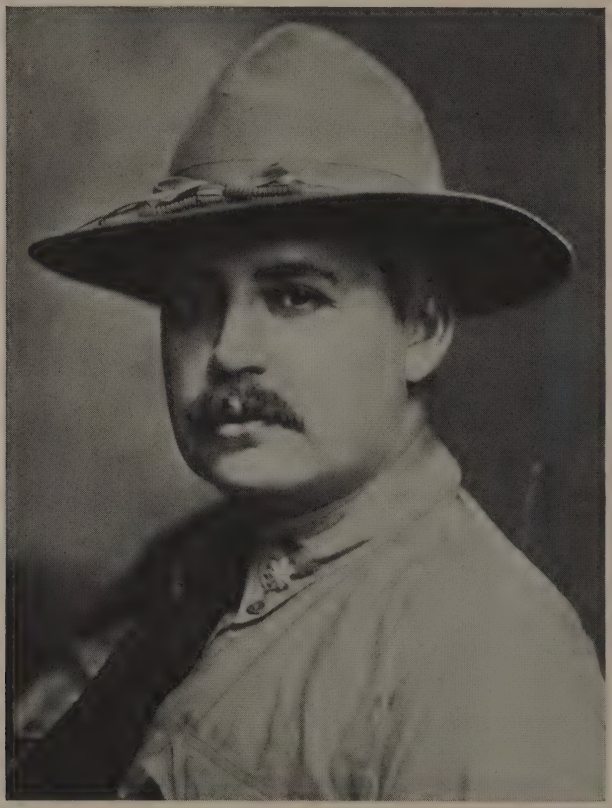
THOMAS EARL COLLINS
1849—
(Courtesy of Henry H. Collins)

LLOYD COLLIS

LLOYD COLLIS was born July 4, 1870, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1881, subsequently attending St. Paul's School from 1883 to 1888, and entering Columbia University, School of Mines, Class of 1892.

Mr. Collis became chief engineer of the Pneumatic Mail Tubes 1896-1902; engineering contractor 1902-10, and a consulting engineer from that time, specializing in city planning and subway designing.

In 1917 Collis was commissioned lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps, Staff Corps and Departments, New York National Guard; engi-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LLOYD COLLIS
1870—
(Courtesy of Mrs. Edwin C. Lewis)

neer officer in charge of construction, Camp Whitman, Dutchess County, N. Y.; engineer officer of the Quartermaster Department, Headquarters Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York; assistant chief quartermaster, Base Section 2, Bordeaux, France.

He was in France from October 20, 1917, to April 27, 1919, and was created Chevalier Legion of Honor, and received the medal of the City of Bordeaux. He was discharged from Federal service April 29, 1919.

W. B. COURTRIGHT

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
August 30, 1925

I was born in the house of my grandfather, William Badger, Ninth and Pine Streets, in 1864. When old enough I went to Miss Davis' School on Eighteenth Street near Pine, or on Locust Street. The boys

W. B. COURTRIGHT
1864—

there at that time have passed from memory except Hugh McGrath and a large boy named, I think, Will Cregar.

From Miss Davis' School I wot not where I went, but later, the year I have forgotten (about 1878), went to Dr. Faires; some of the boys that were there I remember, which may enable you to locate the time. The Farnums, Bob and Dick Bohlen, young Ben Brewster, John and

Bill Scott, Dr. Tunis, Dick Lee, whom I have not heard of since, but a bully boy.

My intention while at Dr. Faires was to prepare for Annapolis, but being an only son my mother interfered, so I hied me to Europe for a year, came back, went to Swarthmore for a year, then to work in an engineering corps with the Norfolk & Western; then again same thing with the

Photo by Rolfe

WALTER COX
1857—

Norfolk & Virginia Beach Railroad, then building, then to Washington with the War Department, Coast Survey, then back to railroad in charge for four years, then to Europe again for three or more years, then back to railroad work with the C. B. & Q. R. R., whom I represented for twenty-five years, the later years being in Buffalo. Since the war I have retired, living a quiet, uneventful life in this village.

W. B. COURTRIGHT.

WALTER COX

WALTER COX was born at Solitude, Pa., in the year 1857; his grandfather was William Cox, of Philadelphia, who in later years lived at St. Paul, Minn. His father was Colonel Hewson Cox, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, who won his rank and laurels in the Mexican War under General Winfield Hancock Scott, to whom he acted as private aide-de-camp and confidential interpreter.

On the maternal side, Walter Cox is a direct descendant of Thomas Lawrence, provincial councillor and nine times Mayor of Philadelphia; members of the household have married into the family of the Penns and that of Abraham Markoe, captain of the First City Troop during the Revolutionary War.

Walter Cox received his early education at the Faires School (1869) under Reginald H. Chase, later becoming a student in the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1877 with the degree of Master of Arts.

He was closely identified with the promotion of athletics and studied law under the direction of William E. Littleton, Esq. He was called to service by the American Wire Glass Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia in 1893, occupying the positions of secretary, treasurer and vice-president of the Wire Glass Company.

He was also treasurer of the Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage Company, manufacturers of artificial ice, and president of the Continuous Glass Press Company.

When in the university, he was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Philomathean Society. He was an incorporator of the University Club and is a member of the Franklin Institute, Merion Cricket, Racquet, Philadelphia Gun, and Philadelphia and Atlantic City Country Clubs.

Mr. Cox married, May 24, 1882, Hannah Ashbridge, daughter of Richard Ashbridge.

ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE

[*Biographical notice of Alexander B. Coxe, by R. W. Raymond, New York, from the "Transactions" of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Bethlehem meeting, February, 1906.*]

ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE was born January 19, 1838, and was educated first at the classical school of Dr. Faires [1847], recognized for more than fifty years as the best of its class in Philadelphia. A good student, like all his brothers, he was able, at the age of fourteen (1852)

to enter the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1856. Fond of open-air exercises, and especially of rowing, he pulled an excellent oar in the University Barge Club. After graduation, and with a view to the future duties of his life, he spent two or three years in a Philadelphia counting house of the old school, where the traditional methods

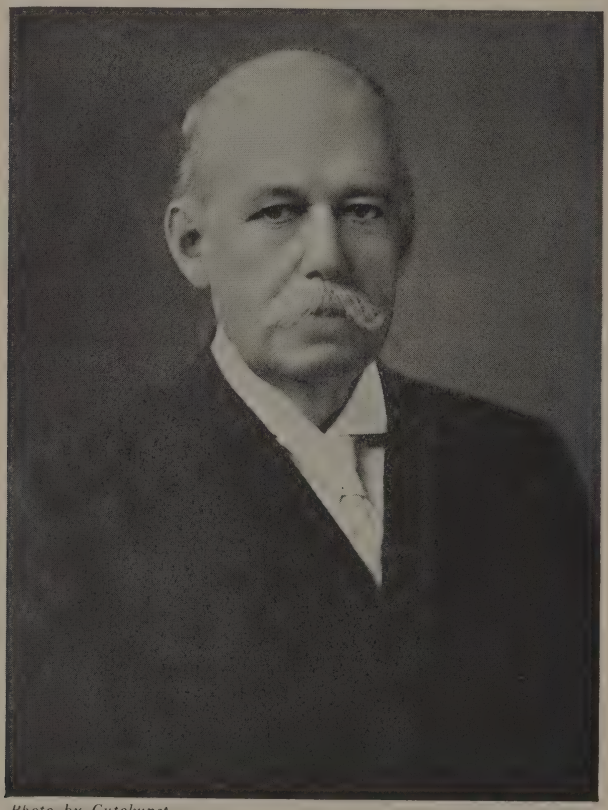


Photo by Gutekunst

ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE
1838–1906
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Charlton Yarnall*)

of commerce and trade were rigidly observed and taught. Of course, these old fashions were already giving way to newer ones, under the pressure of altered conditions; and Mr Coxe, conducting in after years a business of production, transportation and trade, the extent, complexity, and intense activity of which would have paralyzed the energies and systems of his first employers, may have smiled as he recalled their maxims and methods. Yet, in business as in politics, a thorough knowledge of

the old is the only safe basis for an intelligent judgment and choice of the new. At all events, the subsequent honorable career of the firm of Coxe Brothers & Company exhibited, through all modern novelties of organization and operation, the old-fashioned virtues which no amount of progress can afford to discard.

As a further preparation for his life-work, Mr. Coxe made, at the age of about twenty-two, an extended tour in Europe, returning from which, soon after the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, he entered the Union Army as an aide upon the staff of Major-General Meade, who highly esteemed his character and service.

In 1865 the firm of Coxe Brothers & Company was formed for the development of the anthracite-lands inherited from their grandfather, Tench Coxe, and preserved, with prescient labor and sacrifice, by their father. For forty years (until, a few weeks before his death, the property of the firm was transferred to the Lehigh Valley Railroad interest), Alexander Brinton Coxe devoted himself unremittingly to that great business. Three of his brothers and a cousin (Franklin Coxe), who had constituted the original firm, successively died, leaving him, at last, to carry alone the burden of his immense responsibility. His brother, Eckley, who died in 1895, had always been, not only the technical manager of the collieries operated by the firm, but also the most evident and eminent representative of its position and policy. Fortunately, he had lived long enough to settle many questions involved in his own peculiar department of administration, so that, for the succeeding ten years, the skilful engineers of the house were doubtless able to take his place. But during his lifetime, no less than after his death, the all-important financial management and undertakings of Coxe Brothers & Company were chiefly directed by his brother Alexander. And I had occasion to know personally that the two brothers consulted freely, and acted in perfect harmony, upon all subjects connected with any part of their business.

One of the most important of these subjects was the relation of the firm to its working employees. In my Biographical Notice of Eckley B. Coxe I have described and discussed at some length the principles and the policy of the house in this respect; and that statement need not be repeated here. But I then realized that, even in eulogy of the departed, I ought not to ignore the merits of the living; and I am now glad to find that I expressed that feeling in the following footnote, 3, which I regard as worthy of repetition:

"It is impossible to separate, in such matters the part taken by the family as individuals from that of the company, which was their business representative, or the part of Eckley B. Coxe himself from that of the kindred who so heartily united with him in every good work. While I comply with their own desire, as well as with the general rule of justice,

in ascribing to him the credit for the undertakings of all kinds in which he was, so to speak, the official leader, I cannot forbear to say here, once for all, that I do not believe he could have accomplished, and I scarcely believe he would have undertaken, so much, without the cordial and effective support of his wife and his brothers and sisters. This qualification does not in the least detract from his fame; and, on the other hand, it furnishes the assurance that his wisely benevolent schemes and policies will not end with his death."

The expectation thus expressed has been fully realized in the years which have since elapsed.

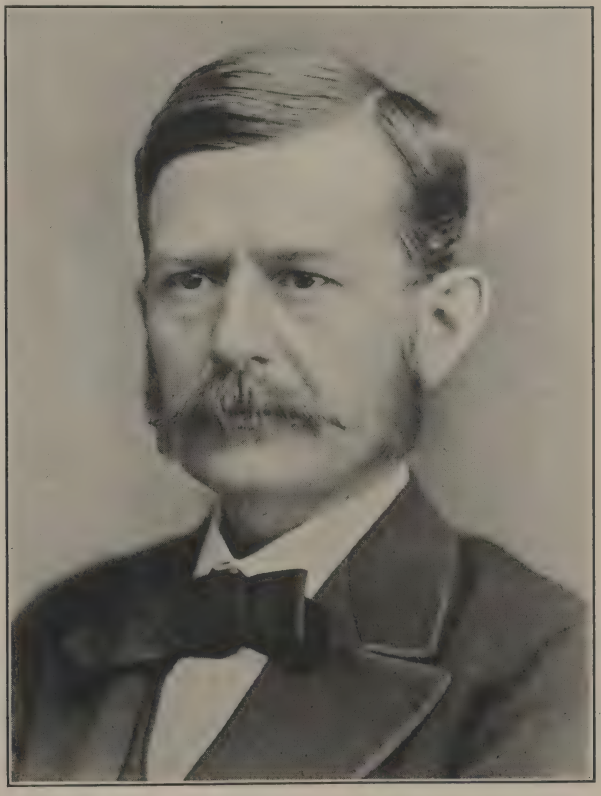
Soon after entering upon active business, Mr. Coxe married Sophy, daughter of Richard Norris, of Philadelphia, who, with a married daughter (Mrs. Charlton Yarnall) and four grandchildren, survives him. But no account of his life would be complete without mention of his son, Daniel, who bore the name, and inherited the ability of distinguished ancestors, and in whom a father's affection and ambition were centered. Unfortunately, this only and gifted son was handicapped in youth by physical frailness, which required unremitting care, change of climate, etc. As he grew older he became stronger, and was able to exercise effectively his exceptional taste and talent for mechanical engineering. He designed and constructed a locomotive which was highly approved by expert railroad engineers, and he constructed a narrow-gauge track, upon which practical tests of his invention could be made. His models were exhibited at the Chicago Columbian Exhibition in 1893. It was a doubly cruel blow to his proud and loving father, when this promising son, after surmounting the perils and drawbacks of physical weakness, was killed by the accidental upsetting of his own engine upon his own track. Concerning such a bereavement I can say nothing, because I know so much. But I may be permitted to bear witness to the encouragement and help derived from the example of a father, thus stricken and stripped, who still recognized the claims of duty, and, with courage and patience, "endured to the end."

Alexander B. Coxe was by no means limited in his sympathies and activities to the sphere of his own business. He occupied many positions of trust, among which may be named those of director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances, etc., and the old Mutual Assurance Company (familiarly known as "The Green Tree"), the duties of which he faithfully discharged. In social matters also he was an influential participant, securing by kindliness and courtesy the good-will of all.

Until within a very few days of his death he appeared to be in excellent health, though he had undoubtedly overstrained his energies in recent labors, and had thus lost the power of resistance to a sudden attack of disease. So it came to pass that he succumbed to a severe cold, develop-

ing into pneumonia—the malady so fatal to patients advanced in years, and the one which, according to high authority, still remains beyond the comprehension or control of modern medical science—and, after a brief illness, died January 22, 1906, leaving behind him a multitude of mourning friends, and the memory of a long, blameless, fruitful life.

Mr. Coxe joined the Institute in 1880, and, although fully qualified to be a member, modestly preferred to receive, and to retain for twenty-five years, the title of associate.



BRINTON COXE
1832–1892
(Courtesy of Dr. Henry S. Drinker)

BRINTON COXE

BRINTON COXE was born in Philadelphia, August 3, 1833. He was the eldest of the seven children of Charles Sidney Coxe, who was the

son of Tench Coxe and executor of the great Tench Coxe estate, mainly composed of anthracite coal lands located in Pennsylvania.*

Brinton Coxe entered the Faires School in 1842, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He was graduated from the university in 1852, with the degree of B. A., and Fifth Honor. He studied law in the office of the late Judge John Cadwalader, and was admitted to the Bar May 30, 1855. In the following July he received the degree of M.A. He then studied law abroad for a year, most of which time was spent in Berlin.

He was president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from 1884 until his death in 1892. He also took an active interest in the Commonwealth Club, a Democratic organization in Philadelphia. He was a writer of eminence on constitutional law, the author of *An Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation,* only the first volume of which was published (in 1893), as he had not completed the second volume at the time of his death, which occurred at Drifton, Pa., on September 15, 1892. This first volume was published after Mr. Coxe's death, by his executors. During his last illness, Mr. Coxe expressed the wish that William M. Meigs, Esq.,† (also a Faires School student), should see the volume through the press. When it reached the hands of Mr. Meigs, all the first part of the work, including the 37th Chapter (which ends Vol. 1), had not only been set up in type but electrotyped, and it thus was published in the same condition in which its author had left it.#

Of this great work, Hampton L. Carson,** ex-attorney general of Pennsylvania (Faires School, 1867), says:

"The point to be emphasized as to Mr. Coxe's book is this: Marshall†† reasoned in a masterly fashion and with matchless logic, that an Act of Congress in conflict with the Constitution was void, but held it however

*See sketch of Eckley B. Coxe, *post* page 200.

†*Post* page 551.

#In Chapter XXIII of this Essay, headed with the title "Of the States in which the Judiciary Claimed to decide Legislation to be Constitutional or Unconstitutional either during or before the Confederation," Mr. Coxe referred to Mr. Meigs in the following words (page 220): "In 1885 a learned and important paper was published by Mr. Meigs of Philadelphia on 'The Relation of the Judiciary to the Constitution' (*American Law Review* for March and April, 1885). Although covering less than 30 pages, it is particularly rich in materials obtained by historical research. They belong both to the time before and that after the writing of the Constitution."

Mr. Coxe then cites and discusses seven cases in five states presented by Mr. Meigs, and concludes with the words, "Thanks to Mr. Meigs, a satisfactory answer has been given to the question to which this chapter is devoted."

***Ante,* page 152.

††Chief Justice John Marshall in the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison.

to be an implied power in the Courts. Mr. Coxe, on the other hand, argued from the language of the debates in the Federal Constitution, as well as from the language of the Constitution itself, that it was an express power. This was a bold thought and, so far as I know, entirely original and very remarkable, because Mr. Coxe was a strict Democrat and a strict constructionist."

John L. Stewart, an honored member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, formerly professor of economics and history at Lehigh University (now on leave of absence), pays the following tribute to Brinton Coxe:

"Mr. Brinton Coxe's *An Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation: Being a Commentary on Parts of the Constitution of the United States,* was published in 1893. This was the first comprehensive study of the power of the Courts to review legislative action. Planned upon an extensive scale, the work was left unfinished owing to the illness and death of Mr. Coxe. But what he gave the world was of great importance. The wide studies and scholarly use of material makes the 'Essay' a most interesting contribution to the literature of constitutional history. It is no exaggeration to state that Mr. Coxe's studies placed before the public for the first time the opportunity of examining the basis upon which American judicial power is based."

Mr. Coxe translated in 1866 from the German, *Bracton and His Relation to the Roman Law,* by Carl Güterbock.

He married, in October, 1872, Maria Middleton Fisher, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher and Eliza (Middleton) Fisher. He is survived by three daughters and one son.

Following the death of Mr. Coxe, the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania adopted on September 16, 1892, a minute embodying an obituary notice of Mr. Coxe, which is cited in full in the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, Vol. XVI, page 371 and a special meeting of the Society was held on December 12, 1892, in his memory. (Same volume, page v.) Charles J. Stillé, LL.D., who succeeded Mr. Coxe as president of the society, presided. Addresses were made by David W. Sellers, Esq., Joseph G. Rosengarten, Esq., John Samuel, Esq., and President Stillé. These addresses paid tribute to Mr. Coxe as a leading citizen, a great lawyer, and a writer of eminence. In his opening address, Mr. Sellers cited the following tribute from the Council's above minute, "We mourn his loss as that of one who was not only a man of wide culture but of the highest honor and purity of character, a gentleman of unfailing liberality and courtesy, a worthy representative of the society in upholding the purposes for which it was established, a trusted counselor and a faithful friend."

The *Legal Intelligencer* of Sept. 23, 1892, contains the following:

"BRINTON COXE, ESQ.

"Brinton Coxe died on the 15th instant, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was the son of Judge Charles Sidney Coxe, and was born in Philadelphia in 1833. After graduation at the University of Pennsylvania, he read law, and was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia on May 30, 1855, where he practiced many years. He had decided literary tastes, and his large and rare collection of works on social and economic subjects was donated, some years ago, to the University of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he published a translation of Güterbock's *Bracton and His Relation to the Roman Law*. Mr. Coxe was, for many years, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

(No mention of, or reference to, Mr. Coxe's monumental *Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation* was made in the above memorial notice of Mr. Coxe in the *Annals of the Historical Society*, or in the above notice of his death in the *Legal Intelligencer*, for the reason that this work had not then been published. It appeared in the year 1893, following Mr. Coxe's death in 1892.)

ECKLEY BRINTON COXE

ECKLEY BRINTON COXE, born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1839, was a son of Charles Sidney Coxe, who was the son of Tench Coxe and the executor of the Tench Coxe estate. Tench Coxe, by his farseeing purchase and acquisition, in the early years of the nineteenth century, of large tracts of anthracite coal land in Pennsylvania, laid the foundation of the great coal property later developed by his grandsons. Upon Eckley B. Coxe, as a mining engineer, the chief responsibility of technical management of the property was laid.

Young Eckley entered Dr. Faires' School in the year 1848, and in 1854 the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1858, at the age of nineteen.

While a student there he was assistant in the laboratory of John P. Frazer, professor of chemistry and physics, and after his graduation he took an additional scientific course at the university, and studied also French and bookkeeping. The latter item is significant of his own practical wisdom, or of his father's. A knowledge of accounts is as essential to mining engineers and managers as any branch of physical science or professional training. It is evident that the young student, conscious of the work to which he was called by the traditions and circumstances of his family, prepared himself for it from the beginning. Much preparation, indeed, he received almost unconsciously, for during his school and college

years all his summers were spent in the coal regions, where the family sojourned every year. Here he accompanied the surveyors and explorers, frequented the small foundries and machine shops, the mines and breakers of the region, and became at an early age familiar with the practical details of mining, surveying and machinery. Such a boyish knowledge of

Photo by Gutekunst

ECKLEY BRINTON COXE
1839–1895
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Charlton Yarnall*)

practice was unquestionably of great value in his subsequent study of theory. But perhaps still more important was the effect of his association as a boy with the working miners themselves. This gave him a sympathetic knowledge of their circumstances, habits and modes of life and thought, which he never lost and which was of the greatest service to him as an employer. In 1860 he went to Paris and spent two years as a

student in the École des Mines. Of the esteem in which he was there held, and of the relations which he sustained to the end of his life with that institution, no better evidence can be given than in the profoundly laudatory and appreciative communications sent to Mrs. Coxe, following Mr. Coxe's death in 1895, by the Minister of Public Works of France, by the Rector of the École Nationale Supérieure des Mines, and by the Inspector General of Mines. These letters are cited in full in the "Biographical Notice of Eckley B. Coxe," presented by Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond at the Atlanta Meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in October, 1895 (from which most of the material for this biography has been drawn); Mr. Coxe was one of the founders of the Institute at Wilkes-Barre in 1871.

After leaving the École des Mines he went to the Mining Academy at Freiberg, Saxony. He was a zealous student and became intimate with Julius Weisbach, the famous professor of mechanics and engineering, whose great treatise, *Theoretical Mechanics,* Mr. Coxe translated, and published in 1870, after his return to the United States—an octavo volume of 1112 pages. This speedily made Eckley B. Coxe widely known among students of his profession, and prepared the way for the general recognition of the position which he afterward held, as the foremost mining engineer of the United States.

Upon his return to the United States he immediately threw himself with enthusiasm and industry into the work for which he had been trained, the development and management of the Coxe anthracite coal properties in Pennsylvania. By 1886 the area of coal land united under his management was 35,013 acres, and, in addition to his duties as a mining engineer, he projected and built an independent railroad as an outlet to the coal properties, nearly 50 miles in length, by which the Coxe Collieries acquired an independent connection with the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Reading and Lehigh Valley systems. His record was that of a highly trained, successful engineer, and of a business man of great, good judgment and untiring devotion to work. In the minute adopted by the faculty of Lehigh University after his death, it was justly said that his death "closes a period of private experimental engineering that has no parallel in any country."

At the first meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Wilkes-Barre in May, 1871, a committee, with Mr. Coxe as chairman, was appointed "to consider and report on the waste in coal mining." Largely through the efforts of Mr. Coxe the Legislature of Pennsylvania later passed an act creating a "Coal Waste Commission," of which Mr. Coxe was made a member and became its chairman. This commission made a valuable and exhaustive report in May, 1893.

The highest fulfilment of the New Testament conception of stewardship, as well as of the scientific conception of true philanthropy, is realized when the possessor of the power which wealth confers neither repudiates nor resigns its responsibility, but devotes his life to the administration of it, for the benefit of present and future generations. This is what Eckley B. Coxe did; an example well-nigh unique in its record of large accomplish-

Photo by Gutekunst

ECKLEY BRINTON COXE
(Courtesy of Mrs. Charlton Yarnall)

ment and intelligent trained direction. Born to a hereditary mission he prepared himself thoroughly for its demands; he made his conception of it wise and wide; he discharged it with honor, skill and success; and he made it the center of a fruitful, helpful life.

Mr. Coxe married Sophia G. Fisher, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher and Eliza (Middleton) Fisher, who survives him (1925)*.

*Mrs. Coxe died March 1, 1926, while this book was in press.

Mr. Coxe was a prolific writer. In addition to his translation of Weisbach, he contributed many technical papers to the *Transactions* of The American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which Institute he held the presidency in 1878 and 1879. He was an ardent promoter of technical education, and the school he established for the education of the sons of working miners, now (1925) the Mining and Mechanical Institute of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania, at Freeland, Pa., is doing great good today for the benefit and educational uplift of the region, under the oversight and with the support of Mrs. Coxe, who has done such great work for the betterment of conditions, and for the care of the working people of the region.

From its foundation to his death on May 13, 1895, Mr. Coxe was an active and deeply interested trustee of Lehigh University. Dr. Raymond, in his biographical notice of Mr. Coxe (above referred to), quotes from a private letter written by Mr. Coxe shortly before his death, the statement that he had now two objects to live for, "Lehigh University and the burning of small sizes of anthracite coal," a statement significant of the range of his views and sympathies.

Mr. Coxe was a man of rigidly stern moral principle. When he was first elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the Democratic ticket (the only political office for which he was ever a candidate), he startled the politicians by refusing to take his seat because he could not conscientiously take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, concerning expenditures directly or indirectly made to promote his election. The oath which he declined to take denied all expenditure, "except those expressly authorized by law." The Pennsylvania Statute of 1874 specified certain expenditures as alone "authorized." Mr. Coxe had expended money for purposes entirely proper, but not included in this list as he construed it; and therefore he could not take the oath. Nobody believed for a moment that he had violated the spirit of the legal prohibition and his scrupulous sense of honor as to the letter, coupled with his naive apology for neglect to notice it earlier, served to increase the general esteem with which he was personally regarded. He was, of course, triumphantly re-elected, and served his term as Senator. Even members of the opposite party were often glad to support him, outside of partisan lines; and he was thus enabled to promote much good, and to check much bad, legislation. The following quotation is from the private letter of one who knew him intimately: "Several persons of education and good position have said to me that they felt that their views of life had been changed since they knew him, and that their standard of honor and honesty had been raised by their association with him. I have heard the term, 'moral upastree,' applied to a person whose influence on others was bad. Eckley B.

Coxe was a moral Eucalyptus Tree, having the power to purify the moral atmosphere, and to make those who approached it better."

In his tribute to the memory of Mr. Coxe, Dr. Raymond said: "No analytical catalogue can explain the effects in which a noble, ardent, sympathetic Christian character was the most potent factor. To imitate Eckley B. Coxe, one must not merely copy what he did, but what he was. How many of us have experienced his cordial brotherly sympathy and aid? To how many of us (as to me) the very sight of his shining face was a joy and inspiration? The Germans have a word, *Lebensfroh,* 'glad to be alive,' for which I can think of no English equivalent, but which his countenance seemed always to utter. It was as if he said aloud, when he met a friend, 'Is not life worth living? Look at me.'" To this radiance of personal manner was added a peculiar force of speech. His conversation or extempore oratory was *sui generis*—not finished according to the rules of art, but impetuous and fragmentary, abandoning one sentence to begin another, yet full of ideas, and never failing to convey effectually. He was the delight of audiences and the despair of reporters.

The death of Mr. Coxe, at the age of 56, occurred May 13, 1895, at his home in Drifton, where he was buried beside the church which he had built. The impetus and momentum of such a life are not to be arrested by the physical accident of death. As was said on a similar occasion, "An avalanche that has slid a mile will not be stopped by a gravestone."

The memory of this great man, one of the most distinguished of those whose life's beginning was centered in the Faires Classical Institute, rests in the good he did in the world to which he gave a life-work of surpassing and enduring value.

FRANKLIN C. COXE, JR.

FRANKLIN C. COXE, JR., entered Faires Classical Institute in 1866. He died at Greenville, S. C., August 29, 1919.

HENRY BRINTON COXE

HENRY BRINTON COXE was born February 6, 1841, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1852, subsequently studying at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1861. His commercial life was that of a coal operator. He married Isabel Brown, February 13, 1862, and died August 31, 1903. He was survived by three sons, Henry B. Coxe, Jr., Alexander Brown Coxe and Charles E. Coxe.

HENRY BRINTON COXE, JR.

HENRY BRINTON COXE, JR., was born February 12, 1863, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1874.

He was graduated at Harvard University with the Class of 1885 and from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, 1887. Mr. Coxe married Ruth Lovering, of Boston, January 5, 1888, and is now resident at Penllyn, Pa.

Photo by Willard

HUGH CRAIG, JR.
1851–1913
(Courtesy of Mrs. John S. Muckle)

JOSEPH C. COXE

JOSEPH C. COXE was born May 12, 1854, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866.

He died September 8, 1923.

L. S. COXE

L. S. COXE entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1868.

TENCH COXE

TENCH COXE entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866.

Photo by Gutekunst

HUGH CRAIG, JR.
(Courtesy of Mrs. John S. Muckle)

HUGH CRAIG, JR.

HUGH CRAIG, JR., was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1851, and after a course in the Faires Classical Institute (1861) he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1870. He was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, one of the organizers and first president of the St. Anthony Club in the year 1888, and also president the following year.

He joined the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, October 2, 1871; he was quartermaster sergeant 1882, and treasurer 1878, which position he held until his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, November 6, 1913.

Photo by Cope

WILLIAM WRIGHT CRAIG
1841–1918
(Courtesy of Faires B. Craig, Esq.)

WILLIAM WRIGHT CRAIG

WILLIAM WRIGHT CRAIG was born September 1, 1841, at Saharanpur, Northern India, where his parents, James Craig and Jane (Wright) Craig, had gone from Philadelphia in 1837 as missionaries and teachers of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

His father dying August 16, 1845, his mother set out to return to the United States with her five young children, bringing with her in ad-

dition six children belonging to another missionary family. The return was further saddened by the death from cholera at Calcutta of her younger son, James.

Before leaving the United States Jane Craig had engaged in private tutoring, and within three weeks of her return she began providing for her young family by opening a private school. This occupation she con-

WILLIAM WRIGHT CRAIG

(Courtesy of Faires B. Craig, Esq.)

tinued, assisted later by her daughters, until a few years before her death in 1896. This school subsequent to 1851 was located at Norristown, Pa., where Jane Craig raised her family and William Craig made his home for the remainder of his life.

He was educated first by his mother and later at the Treemount Academy conducted in Norristown by the Rev. Samuel Aaron, which he attended from October, 1854, to September, 1856. In the latter year he

entered Dr. Faires Classical Institute and was in attendance there in the years 1856 and 1857, during which time he completed his preparation for entrance to the University of Pennsylvania.

From the latter institution he received his Bachelor's degree in 1861 and his Master's degree in 1864.

Dr. Faires was a friend of the Craig family and had taken a personal interest in William Craig's education, and after his graduation at the University the latter became an instructor in Latin, Greek and mathematics at the Classical Institute and continued there for about fifteen years, with a brief interruption during 1863. This occurred at the time of Lee's invasion, when Mr. Craig volunteered for ninety-day service with Co. D of the Gray Reserves; from this enlistment he was honorably discharged in August, 1863, having meantime spent a month in hospital as a result of sunstroke.

During the latter part of his teaching career he began reading law under the late Gilbert R. Fox, Esq., of Norristown, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1877. In April of the same year he was appointed a deputy clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, of which Court Mr. Fox was then clerk. This position he continued to hold until April 16, 1901, when upon the death of Charles S. Lincoln, who had succeeded Mr. Fox as clerk, Mr. Craig was appointed to the position. In 1912 when the Circuit and District Courts were combined, he was appointed clerk of the combined Courts, which position he continued to hold until his death on February 20, 1918.

In addition to the positions of deputy clerk and clerk of the Court, on April 4, 1889, he was appointed by the Court a United States Commissioner and continued to hold this position by successive reappointments until 1913, when the issuance of a departmental regulation against the holding of this office by a clerk of the court prevented his reappointment.

In 1888 he was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the public schools of Norristown, Pa., and continued to hold this office until 1904, when he declined to run again.

On June 19, 1879, he married Mary Ella, the daughter of Samuel Beaver, Jr., and Elizabeth (Brown) Beaver. Of this union, which was severed by the death of Mrs. Craig on January 4, 1918 (Mr. Craig survived only a few weeks), there were two children, Faires Beaver, named in honor of his old friend and preceptor, and Alda Beaver.

His parents were of the Reformed Presbyterian faith and he himself was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. On May 26, 1872, he was installed an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, Pa., and on May 2, 1880, became clerk of the session and so continued until his death in 1918.

Philada., June 29, 1857

DEAR WILLIAM:

Accept my thanks for the beautiful Bible which you sent me on Saturday, and be assured that it shall ever be regarded as a cherished memorial of the many pleasant hours we have spent together.

My only regret is that you should have devoted so large a portion of your *first earnings* to the purchase of a gift so costly.

Photo by Cope

JAMES CRAIG CRAWFORD
1865—

With high expectations concerning your success in College, and usefulness in the world, with the kindest wishes for your happiness in Time, and through Eternity, though no longer permitted to be your Instructor, I hope that you will always consider me

Your sincere and constant Friend

W. W. Craig. JOHN W. FAIRES

ANDREW DAVID RUSSELL CRAWFORD

ANDREW DAVID RUSSELL CRAWFORD was born in Philadelphia June 25, 1844, the son of Stephen Rowan and Jane (Wilson) Crawford. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855, subsequently graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Science, 1862. He joined the U. S. Steamer "Owasco" as captain's clerk to Commander John Guest, U. S. N.,

JAMES CRAIG CRAWFORD

and was present at the capture of New Orleans. During the war he served on the Mississippi and Gulf Squadrons.

After the close of hostilities he became resident manager at Walla Walla, Wash., for the Solicitors Loan & Trust Company. He married Louisa B., daughter of John Henderson.

Mr. Crawford died at Fairfield in the State of Washington, April 14, 1892.

JAMES CRAIG CRAWFORD

JAMES CRAIG CRAWFORD was born October 11, 1865, and was educated in Mrs. J. W. Craig's private school, Norristown, Pa., and then entered Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute in September, 1878, from which he was graduated in June, 1881, and took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, after which he began the study of architecture.

That profession not proving congenial, he obtained a clerical position with the Pennsylvania Railroad and, for the next seven years, studied engineering at home.

In September, 1889, he was appointed levelman on construction corps engaged in reconstruction at Johnstown, following the "Johnstown Flood."

From January, 1890, to May, 1891, he was topographer on various preliminary surveys, and from the latter date to May, 1892, transitman on construction.

In May, 1892, he entered the Maintenance of Way Department and was appointed assistant supervisor in August, 1893, acting supervisor in March, 1899, supervisor April, 1899, and assistant engineer in office of chief engineer maintenance of way, November, 1905, to date (1925).

JOSEPH URY CRAWFORD

The president of the Pennsylvania Railroad announced the death, on 21st November, 1924, of Joseph Ury Crawford, formerly consulting engineer of the company.

Whereupon, on motion, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"Joseph Ury Crawford was born at Ury Farm, Philadelphia, 25th August, 1842, and was educated at John W. Faires' School (1855) from which he entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1862.

"His college career was cut short by his enlistment in the 17th Pennsylvania Regiment (Washington Greys, of Philadelphia), after the Confederate Forces fired upon Fort Sumter, 14th April, 1861. He was commissioned second lieutenant, 6th New Jersey Volunteers, in October, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant at Williamsburg, and to captain at Seven Pines on 1st June, 1862. He was honorably mentioned in brigade reports of the Pope Campaign in the autumn of 1862, and detailed upon staff duty in December, 1862. He was again honorably mentioned in division and brigade reports of the Battle of Gettysburg.

"From 1865 to 1870, Mr. Crawford was engaged in surveys for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad across the Allegheny Mountains, then upon surveys and railway construction in New York and New England.

"His connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company dates from his appointment as senior assistant engineer of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, which position he filled during 1871 and 1872. He was principal assistant engineer and afterwards engineer of the California Division of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, under Col. Thomas A. Scott; and, on the latter's recommendation, was appointed consulting engineer of the Government of Japan in 1878, at the close of which engagement he was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Rising Sun.

"After his return to America, Mr. Crawford was employed by the late Jay Gould to make transcontinental examinations and surveys between the Pacific Coast and Salt Lake City, as well as in Wyoming and Nebraska.

"In the fall of 1882, Mr. Crawford again entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad. He built the Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad in 1886 and 1887. He was appointed assistant to Mr. J. N. DuBarry, second vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in August, 1889, and, upon the death of that officer, was appointed engineer of branch lines. At the same time he was a director of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of various branch railways associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad System. He was appointed chief engineer of the Southeastern and Atlantic Railroad Company, now the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line Railroad Company, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, on 28th July, 1897.

"Upon the recommendation of Mr. Frank Thomson, then president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Secretary of War appointed Mr. Crawford consulting engineer for the United States Government to examine into and report upon the transportation facilities in Cuba, which position he occupied from October, 1898, to May, 1899. On the 8th April, 1902, he was appointed engineer of the New York Connecting Railroad Company, and continued in that position until his retirement.

"In the fall of 1910, Mr. Crawford was again decorated by the Emperor of Japan (being invested with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Insignia of the Third Class, Rising Sun), for faithful service as consulting engineer and inspector of its Imperial Government Railways.

"On 5th January, 1911, Mr. Crawford was appointed consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

"On the 1st of September, 1912, having reached the age of seventy years on the 25th of the preceding month, he was retired under the company's pension regulations.

"The story of his active life is the best testimony to a useful and meritorious career.

"His distinguished standing in his profession came not only of his marked ability in the solution of its problems, but as well of his industry and personality. To his commanding presence was added a firmness in the direction of his subordinates, all the more potent for a charm of manner and grace of cordiality which won him a host of friends.

JOSEPH URY CRAWFORD
1842–1924
(Courtesy of Henry Tatnall, Esq.)

"He was a man among men, and a lover of his fellows. He lived to a great age, beloved by all who knew him, and honored for his attainments.

"In recording his death, the Board desire to express not only their deep and sincere regret at his passing, but also their appreciation of his service, which, from his wide and diversified experience, was of great value to this Company."

ALFRED CROMELIEN

ALFRED CROMELIEN was the son of George Cromelien, grandson of David I. Cromelien, prominent old-time Philadelphia merchants. He was born at Philadelphia, February 15, 1840, and was educated at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1852.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED CROMELIEN
1840–1906
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Edward Biddle Cooper*)

At the breaking out of the Civil War in April, 1861, he entered upon military service, Company I, under Captain Chapman Biddle; this was finally re-organized as the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. A., Army of the Potomac, under Major General George B. McClellan.

Cromelien was commissioned first lieutenant in 1862 and was engaged in action at Williamsburg, Va., and after participating in several

engagements was captured in action in 1863 and confined in Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., of which experience he had many harrowing details to narrate. After an exchange early in 1863 he was detailed for staff duty as acting aide-de-camp, and after participation in several engagements and on scouting and outpost duty under orders of Brigadier General Wistar, by whom he was favorably noticed, he was compelled to resign on account

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED CROMELIEN

(Courtesy of Mrs. Edward Biddle Cooper)

of physical disability occasioned by exposure on continued arduous service while unfit for duty. His resignation was accepted and he was honorably discharged toward the close of the year.

Upon his return to Philadelphia he met and married Edith, the eldest daughter of the late Henry Cohen.

In 1875 Cromelien entered the military service of Pennsylvania as captain and aide-de-camp in the National Guard, First Brigade, Colonel

R. Dale Benson commanding. He was favorably mentioned in September, 1877, in the official report on the operations of the first division for efficient service during the disturbances in Pennsylvania, July, 1877, and was honorably discharged toward the close of that year.

Cromelien was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Society of the Army of the Potomac; United Service Club; and an early

Photo by Draper & Husted

ISIDOR CROMELIEN
1851–1894
(Courtesy of Mrs. Edward Biddle Cooper)

companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, where he was registrar of the Pennsylvania Commandery in 1879. He was a member of The Union League.

After the death of his wife he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining there until 1904, when he was appointed to a position in the United States Post Office in Philadelphia, which he held at the time of his death, December 22, 1906.

ISIDOR CROMELIEN

ISIDOR CROMELIEN was born January 19, 1851. His early education was received at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1864, and after graduation he entered the establishment of his father, George Cromelien, who was an importer of French wines at 125 Walnut Street. He remained a bachelor, was a member of The

DR. JOHN WELSH CROSKEY
1858—

Union League, and became interested in the National Guard, of which he was an active member of the First Regiment, and took part in the various visits that the regiment made to different parts of the State as duty called. He served as captain, Company K, at the time of railroad and mining riots, at Susquehanna Station and Hazleton, Pa., during July and August, 1877.

His death occurred December 20, 1894.

JOHN WELSH CROSKEY

JOHN WELSH CROSKEY was born January 26, 1858, in the parental home, 1912 South Rittenhouse Square. His early education was in the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1868, going later to the Eastburn Academy and Swarthmore College, and in 1889 to the Medico-Chirurgical College.

Photo by Broadbent

WILLIAM S. CROTHERS, 3D
1857–1891
(*Courtesy of Stevenson Crothers, Esq.*)

December 15, 1880, Dr. Croskey married Elizabeth Estes Browning, daughter of the late Cooper P. and Jane Mary Browning, of Camden, N. J.

After graduation he was elected to the position of chief assistant to the surgical clinic of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and the following

year a member of the adjunct faculty, as lecturer on minor and operative surgery and demonstrator of bandaging. In 1891 he was appointed assistant surgeon, and on April 15, 1897, was elected surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital, to succeed the late Dr. Peter D. Keyser; in 1899 he was appointed consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the George Nugent Home for Baptists; in 1901 ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital; 1902 ophthalmic surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital, and also professor of ophthalmology, laryngology and otology to Temple University. He was formerly editor and owner of the *International Medical Magazine;* editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal,* and author of the *Dictionary of Ophthalmic Terms.* Received gold medal for thesis, and honorary mention for gold medal for final examination, and H. Earnest Goodman prize for final examination in surgery, Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1920 he became ophthalmologist to the Merciful Home of the Saviour for Crippled Children; 1921 consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Annie M. Warner Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. He is a charter and life member of William L. Elkins Lodge No. 646, F. & A. M.; ex-president of the Alumni Association of the Medico-Chirurgical College; ex-president of the Eastburn Alumni Association; ex-president of the West Philadelphia Medical Association; member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; secretary of the Board of Censors of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; member of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania; Colonial Society; Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Medical Club of Philadelphia; The Penn Club; vice-president Dickens' Fellowship, Philadelphia Branch; fellow of the American Medical Association; Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; life member of the St. George Society, and the Navy League of the United States; member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps; acting assistant surgeon, Public Health Service.

WILLIAM S. CROTHERS, 3RD

William S. Crothers, 3rd, was born October 31, 1857, and died April 14, 1891, at his home, 2127 Pine Street, Philadelphia. He received his degree as M.D., April, 1887, from Jefferson College.

CHALMERS DALE

Chalmers Dale was born September 26, 1852. After a course in the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1863, he yielded his preference for a college career so that in conjunction with his brother Henry and sister (who married Judge Willson) they sacrificed their own prospects so as to send Gerald FitzGerald Dale to college.

Going to New York, he went to work in a mercantile establishment where he was rapidly promoted, and later married Carrie Reed Lyons, of Munson, Mass. (of Lyons Silk fame).

In 1885 he married his second wife, Amey Dunnell Denny, their son being the present Francis Colgate Dale, born December 18, 1885.

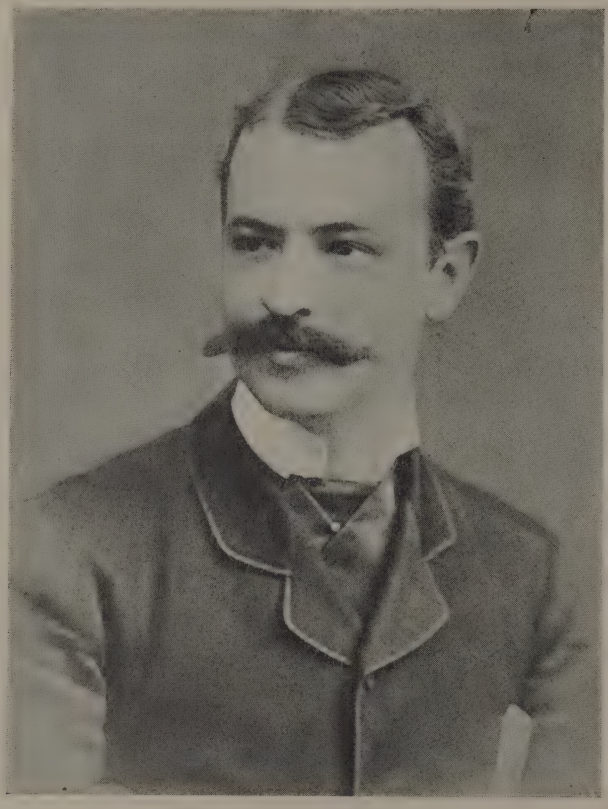


Photo by Silli, Nice

CHALMERS DALE
1852–1907
(*Courtesy of Francis C. Dale, Esq.*)

Chalmers Dale was active for many years with the firm of Dale, Reed & Cooley, woolen merchants, in association with his brother Henry, and later and up to the time of his death was a dealer in investment securities and accumulated a large fortune.

He died August 17, 1907.

REV. GERALD FITZGERALD DALE, JR.

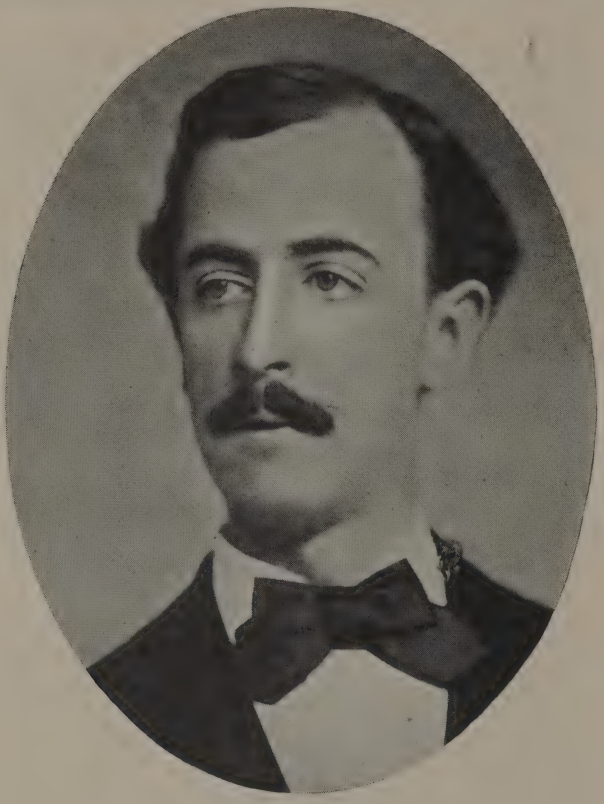
REV. GERALD FITZGERALD DALE, JR. was the son of Gerald F. Dale, Sr., who lived at 1410 Pine Street and was an active partner in the firm of Dale, Ross & Co., and by his intelligence, energy and high sense of honor contributed his full share to the excellent standing of that firm.

Photo by Gutekunst

GERALD F. DALE, JR.
1845–1886
Photo taken about the year 1875
(*Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson*)

From such a parentage came Gerald Junior. He was at the school in 1859-62, and we can recall his earnest sympathy with all religious subjects and his great ability in mastering the classics. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1868, he delivered the valedictory address at the commencement. After a course of study at Princeton

Theological Seminary he went to Zahleh, Mount Lebanon, Syria, 1872, where he spent his entire missionary life. He met, courted and married Miss Mary Bliss, daughter of Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, president of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. In the year 1884, with his wife, he visited his relatives and friends in Philadelphia and traveled throughout the



HENRY DALE
1849–1910
(Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson)

United States in the interest of foreign missions. Mr. Dale's sister was the wife of the late Judge Robert N. Willson.

Gerald Dale believed that he had a mission to instruct and to enlighten the heathen and to this noble work he devoted the best years of his life with an unselfish energy rarely equalled. He soon mastered the Arabic language, so that his ministrations to the natives were effective and productive of excellent results. His power of fascinating with the story of his missionary work, is illustrated by his experience at a missionary

meeting in connection with the Presbyterian General Assembly of 1884, when the presiding officer called attention to the expiration of the time limit set for Dale's address, but the audience repeatedly insisted upon his continuing and would not permit other speakers to appear until he had completed his narrative.

For fourteen years he labored at the Zahleh station and its mountain outposts, enduring many hardships in that wild country amid untamed natives, but with undiminished zeal for the cause so dear to his heart and soul.

He died at Zahleh on October 6, 1886, in his 41st year and his body was brought down and buried in the American Cemetery at Beirut.

Active in erecting several churches and schools, his death was a great loss to the interests he so dearly loved, and his career has been dwelt on at some length since his attitude foreshadowed in the early class-days at Faires' was clearly realized in his subsequent life.

HENRY DALE

HENRY DALE was born in Philadelphia April 14, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860. After leaving school he was engaged for some years with the late Emlen Meigs, afterward removing to New York City and forming the firm of Dale, Reed and Cooley, from which he retired a few years later, and from that time was not in active business. He was a member of The Union League of Philadelphia and of the Aldine in New York.

Mr. Dale died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., February 10, 1910.

RICHARD C. DALE

A meeting of the Philadelphia Bar was held on Wednesday, May 25, 1904, in the Supreme Court room, to take action upon the death of Richard Dale, Esq., who died at his home at Chestnut Hill on May 22, 1904.

William H. Staake, Esq., in calling the meeting to order said:

"Gentlemen of the Bar: It is my sad privilege to call this meeting to order, and to nominate as officers of the meeting, as chairman, Mr. Chief Justice James T. Mitchell; as vice-chairmen, Mr. George Tucker Bispham, Mr. John Cadwalader, Mr. T. DeWitt Cuyler, Mr. J. Levering Jones, Mr. Charles E. Morgan, Jr.; as secretaries of the meeting, Mr. Francis I. Gowen, Mr. Edward F. Hoffman, Mr. John Marshall Gest, Mr. Thomas Leaming, Mr. William C. Ferguson."

After these nominations were confirmed George Wharton Pepper, Esq., said: "Mr. Chairman, I rise to suggest for the consideration of this meet-

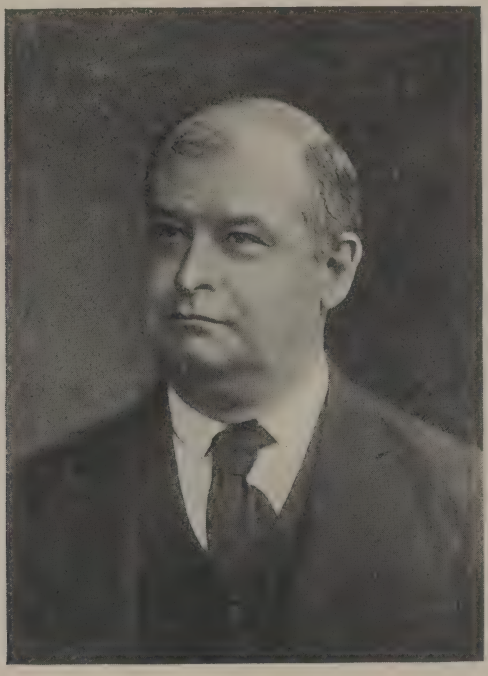
ing a Minute drafted in an attempt, Sir, to give expression to the feelings which crowd our minds today."

MINUTE

RICHARD COLGATE DALE was born in Philadelphia on March 29, 1853. After receiving his early training in Dr. Faires' School (1863), he in 1868 entered the University of Pennsylvania. Leaving behind him an honorable record as a student, he graduated in 1872, and soon began the study of law. The Hon. Robert N. Willson was his preceptor and there was laid the foundation of a friendship between the older and the younger man which later years served only to strengthen and cement. As a law student, he applied himself to his task with an earnestness which was destined to be throughout his life a distinguishing characteristic. When he undertook editorial work upon the *Weekly Notes of Cases,* he set about it with a seriousness of purpose which made a deep impression upon those who came in contact with him.

As his brethren at the Bar came to know him, they realized that they had to reckon with a man who dealt with no subject which he had not exhausted and talked upon no questions which he did not understand. When, in 1880, he became associated with the late John C. Bullitt, Esq., and with Samuel Dickson, Esq., he brought to the aid of these distinguished men an already well-trained mind and a remarkable store of accurate legal knowledge. Amid a stimulating environment, he addressed himself to the responsible work which he was called upon to do with a directness of attack and a simplicity of method which are found only in men of superior mind. Whether in the conduct of jury trials or in the argument of causes, he came to be known as a most formidable antagonist. He had always enjoyed the affectionate regard of a circle of devoted friends; he was now beginning to enlarge the circle and he was destined to see it increased in size until it comprehended all those with whom he entered into personal or professional relations. He had always stood for the right and the pure and the true. Soon the character which he had thus made for himself became a constant force in the uplifting and ennobling of this community. From every side came marks of confidence and esteem. The judges felt that they could trust his word as they could rely upon his law. Clients with important interests at stake came to know that in his hands, if anywhere, their interests were secure. Rich men, with the care of estates to confide, felt satisfied to leave them in his keeping. In a marvelously short time he became a notable figure in this community. His practice carried him into Federal and State courts far and near; and wherever he rose to speak he was listened to with attention and respect. His hand drew pleadings and various documents in important corporate litigation and reorganization which have come to

be looked upon as models of accuracy and conciseness. His sound analysis led to a reconsideration by the Supreme Court of a distant State of an important decision upon a question of property law as to which the court had shown a tendency to go astray. His arguments shaped many decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and thus his work as an advocate acquired a legal immortality. In the councils of the Church of which he was a devoted member his voice was listened to with eager



RICHARD C. DALE
1853–1904

and respectful attention. He became a trustee of the university and brought honor to the institution which had given him his degree. All the while he came and went among us with a modesty of demeanor and a boyish simplicity of nature which led all to wonder whether he was really conscious of his own power. Always without affectation, his virile and impressive bearing made him a marked man in any company in which he appeared. When, in June, 1900, he went to a meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association to read his able paper on "The Obligation of the Legislature, as well as of the Judiciary, to Respect Constitutional Limitations," the lawyers gathered around him respectfully whenever he moved,

and he seemed to be recognized as the moderator of each informal group. When, in August, 1901, he spoke to a national audience at the meeting of the American Bar Association, at Denver, on "Implied Limitations upon the Exercise of the Legislative Power," the lawyers who heard him went back to their homes with the conviction that the great men of the American Bar were not all of a bygone generation. So great was the esteem in which he was held by this Bar that when, from time to time, vacancies occurred in high judicial office, he was at once thought of by all as a man fitted to occupy the most exalted place. The positions which were offered to him, he, however, resolutely declined, feeling (as those who knew him best believe) that, as yet, his maximum of useful service had not yet been rendered at the Bar and that his hour for judicial duty was not yet fully come. As men measure probabilities, he might well have looked forward to a long career, first at the Bar, and afterwards on the Bench. With him the tide of life had not begun to ebb. Happy in his family relations to a degree unusual even in a nation of happy homes, he lived under a domestic inspiration which quickened in him all that was noblest and best. He possessed, too, the guilelessness and simple faith of a child, and the God whom they served gave to him and to his wife strength to bear with constant mind the bitter sorrow which came when they were called upon to surrender in quick succession two of their well-beloved sons. But the calmness of his courage could not relax the strain to which the body was being subjected; he worked on, but his nervous strength was impaired, though, perhaps, he knew it not. Then came the time when he was compelled to pause in his work and then to lay it aside altogether. At first he fretted at the enforced inactivity; but, under the influence of loving and watchful care, he soon became calm and serene. The long weeks of his final illness were not weeks that seemed long to him. He spoke of the days of quiet as the happiest in his life. On Sunday, May 22, 1904, the partial rest that he had been enjoying became a rest indeed. When, only a few days ago, the members of this Bar were told that he was passing away, many refused to believe it; and they were right. Neither such a man nor his work can pass away from the minds and hearts of his associates—that world in which he truly lives. We who knew him while he was amongst us will always be the better for his influence and example. Those who come after us will be uplifted and sustained by those noble traditions of professional integrity and attainment which this man gave his life to perpetuate.

Hon. Mayer Sulzberger: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bar: There are men, relatively few, whose death not only carries woe to their own circle, but comes as a calamity to a wider sphere. Of such was our Brother Dale. My acquaintance with him, beginning at the

time when as a young man he entered the office of Mr. Bullitt, continued pleasantly and without interruption to the end.

"In his practice, which covered the whole field of civil and constitutional law, he was distinguished for a complete mastery of facts, a full control of the authorities, and an accurate appreciation not only of general principles, but of the subtle distinctions which make decisions, superficially similar, represent ideas remote from each other. He possessed, moreover, that intellectual sanity and integrity which ward off the temptation to find make-weights in shadowy resemblances or multifarious citations. So that he always presented what was necessary and apt, and eschewed the superfluous and the doubtful. Gifted with a temper of rare moderation and evenness, he could not be tempted into overstrained enthusiasm or flighty rhetoric.

"Such qualities, admittedly valuable before courts, might be in a sense disqualifications before juries. But, so overpowering was the weight of his candor and sincerity, that even in that relation he was one of the most formidable of adversaries.

"His life was passed in doing his duty as a man, a citizen and a lawyer. He turned from public station, which he would have adorned, because he saw his duty clear in other directions. A life like his ended is more than the death of a man, it is the withdrawal of a force potent for good directly and still more powerful in the influence of its example.

"The thing that most strikes me, in reviewing my association with him during a quarter of a century, is that I do not remember ever to have undergone any change of opinion in regard to him. As a very young man he seemed to possess a character quite complete. There was never a time when he seemed less engaging, less competent, less fair and trustworthy than by universal consent he was at the height of professional success.

"His character had early a singular ripeness and maturity, an exceptional harmony and excellence. That he possessed the virtues which distinguish a man and the capacities which adorn a lawyer is not so noteworthy as the fact that these characteristics never seemed acquired or supplementary, but native and instinctive. His goodness and his eminent faculties were equally spontaneous.

"For the death of such a man it is fitting that the whole community lament, and inevitable that we, his brethren, express our special sense of loss."

Hon. Hampton L. Carson: "Mr. Chairman: I do not know that I can command my voice. This is the most mournful occasion that I have ever attended at the Bar. There are but two men now alive at this Bar with whom I went to school, now that Dale is dead. I have known him for forty-two years; I have known him ever since he was nine years

old. My earliest recollection of him is, when together, under the guidance of one of the sub-teachers in Dr. Faires' School, we went to the old Academy of Natural Sciences as it stood on the corner of Broad and Sansom Streets; and I recall the eagerness and the interest which he displayed in the study of the specimens of natural history, which indicated not only the inquiring attitude of his mind, but his quick sympathy with all that would enlarge the range of human understanding. I was with him for eight years in school; I was with him in college, in the Law Academy, and in the Law School. I was often his companion in the summer time when he indicated his love of nature. His talk was as inspiring as the mountain air, and as pure as the brooks that ran beside us. When he determined to read law, I recollect it came to me at first with somewhat of a surprise, because he had proposed to become a civil engineer. But it was a matter of great personal satisfaction to know that he had at last determined to study that profession for which he has now displayed such incontestable fitness. The range of his studies as a law student were very unusual. He was one of those who read Coke on Littleton, Cruise's Digest, Comyn's Digest, and Saunder's Reports from cover to cover. That was the secret of his legal strength. He was a thoroughly good old-fashioned pleader. He knew the marrow and the substance of every case, and he knew how to state a legal proposition. As he gradually worked his way up, making the best of the opportunities that came to him, and they came to him early, I think that the impression which he made on both court and Bar was not simply due to a mastery of fundamental principles, but to the ability to state in concise and precise form the full strength and character of any legal principle. He never overcolored; he never undercolored; he never failed to reach an accurate judgment of the requirements of his case, whether it related to fact or to law. And coming in contact, as I have occasionally, with the judges in other parts of the country, and knowing the estimate that was placed upon him by the judges, not only of this State, but of the Supreme Court of the United States, I felt that he unquestionably filled in our time the place which was filled by Horace Binney, during his active days, and Benjamin Robbins Curtis at the Bar of Boston. I think he was the purest-minded man I ever knew. No profane word ever stained his lips; no impure thought ever soiled his mind. If the question propounded by Marcus Aurelius had been suddenly put to him, 'What hast thou now in thy thoughts?' he could have answered with perfect openness, so that from his words it would have been evident that everything that was in him was simple and benevolent, free from sensuality, envy, rivalry, suspicion or malice, or anything that would have caused him to blush while saying what was in his mind. He was a man of sweetness and dignity; of learning without ostentation, passing through

fifty-one years of life as one who had consecrated to God with his whole soul all that he had, and making of himself neither a tyrant, nor slave of any creed, passion, prejudice or caprice; leading a simple, beautiful, well-rounded life, which shone with the white light which is an emanation of the Divine."

John G. Johnson, Esq.: "A meeting of the Bar, convened to take action upon the decease of one of its members, compels, sometimes, suppression, and, not infrequently, kindly exaggeration. On this occasion there is naught to suppress. It would be difficult to exaggerate.

"A lawyer's battles are fought—his victories won, his defeats encountered—in the presence of his fellows, who are able to determine, not merely to guess, whether he should occupy a place in the lead or in the ranks. Outside of the Bar, a mysterious unfamiliarity may be the basis of a reputation. Within it, no such basis is possible.

"Mr. Dale was of and with us for upward of thirty years. For twenty years his position was so prominent that there are few unable to testify to his unusual qualifications. The records of the lives of lawyers, of the best of them, are like autumn leaves. They wither and disappear. It is our duty, therefore, to perpetuate our testimony, as best we may, to the character of those whose achievements have added lustre to our profession.

"Mr. Dale, standing, as he did, among the first in the front rank of his profession, was not only a leader, conceded by all to be such, but was one to whom the fact of leadership was conceded ungrudgingly and lovingly. A place which can only be won after many strenuous contests and the dealing of many hard blows, often entails, in the winning, bitterness of feeling on the part of the vanquished. Mr. Dale's victories were won at no such cost. He was too magnanimous to feel pleasure in the fact that another had lost. That another had been unfortunate detracted from his pleasure in his own success. Never in his manner toward his adversary, after the most signal success, was there a suggestion of triumph or superiority. Extraordinarily modest, he was absolutely devoid of self-conceit. One of his best gifts was unusual common-sense. He divined what the law ought to be, before the case was found which demonstrated the truth of his conjecture. Of all things, he took a wholesome view. He was in touch with the latest stage of progress. If not endowed therewith to an extraordinary degree, he possessed sufficiently that saving sense of humor, without which complete professional success is difficult.

"As a sound legal adviser in great financial and commercial affairs, he was almost without a peer. Possessed of a judicial temperament, viewing questions from a judicial standpoint, he stripped them of irrelevant matter, and was able to decide them solely upon their intrinsic merit.

"A lawyer by instinct, upon instinct alone he never relied. His sense of duty was such that he felt it could be discharged only by laborious verification. He entered upon no trial or argument, until after a thoroughness of preparation which enabled him to meet every adverse suggestion and to present his position with logical power, backed by every possible citation. He was equal to every occasion. No one ever found him unready. He would have felt recreant to his client, had he entered court relying upon his general information and upon what could be gathered in the course of the proceedings. Yet no one was better equipped, by intelligent, appreciative, untiring study in the past, of the whole body of the law, thus to rely.

"While self-reliant, he was ever open to suggestions. Strong in his convictions, he was ready to submit them to the test of argument, and to yield them if they ought not to be maintained.

"Honesty, sincerity and truth were of the very essence of his nature. Because of their possession, of such full possession that their existence impressed all with whom he came in contact, he succeeded in persuading juries which had remained deaf to appeals of brilliant oratory. Success, far beyond the average, in winning verdicts, resulted from the manner in which he reached the higher and better nature of the jurors. He appealed to their sense of duty and manliness, and led them, thereby moved, to disregard the baser considerations so often controlling. His success in arguments before the court is matter of legal history, known to the whole Bar. Brief as are the summarizations in the reports of the arguments which have often moulded the law, these are sufficient, in his case, to indicate, to some extent, why he succeeded so well. It was impossible for him to present a point in which he did not believe. The ears of judges are always open to those, like him, who never deceive them; to those, like him, who speak only when they have something to say; to those, like him, who help them in reaching proper decisions.

"Of him it may be said, with truth, that he never lost a case another would have won.

"His grasp was such that no complication of details embarrassed him. Quick of comprehension, almost unerring in judgment, with admirable power of demonstration, he saw lucidly and made himself understood. His arguments were as clear as crystal. When concluded, the court knew what he wanted and why he believed what he wanted should be granted.

"He was no specialist. His familiarity was with the science of law in every branch.

"A devoted, untiring student while young, he remained a student until his death.

"His kindness and courtesy to his jurors bound them to him with bands of steel.

"A conscientious desire, honest, truthful and sincere, to the fullest extent of his ability, to do his whole duty toward his client, without doing injustice to his adversary, was the keynote of his professional character. Without qualification or limitation, he held the respect and affection of all with whom he came into business relations.

"Such he was as a lawyer. As a man, he was simply lovable—nearly perfect.

"His nature was most sympathetic. He gave, without stint, sympathy and kind offices. When offered to him, he accepted them with grateful appreciation. In his character he blended, almost uniquely, purity and simplicity, sweetness and strength. He was utterly devoid of malice. With no fear of contradiction, it may be asserted that no one can ever recall an unkindly word, by him uttered, of any human being.

"As our years lengthen, the circle of our friendships narrows and narrows. When a link like this drops out, it tightens almost to suffocation. In these first days of our sorrow, we cannot realize that never again will we see the almost boyish, kindly face, nor hear the cheery voice, nor feel the touch of the vanished hand. Time may soften; it cannot efface. As long as our lives will endure, we will ever be conscious of irreparable deprivation. There will ever be an aching void. A loss like this makes us hope for an immortality of the soul, for a renewal, in another sphere, of sundered relations. There is some consolation in the thought that if we could question, 'How is it with thee, Dick Dale, is it well?' the only answer that, in view of his blameless life, could come, would be, 'All is well.' Let us, then, beg of our dear friend, 'Say not "Good Night," but rather, in some fairer clime, bid us "Good Morning."' "

There follows a letter from the preceptor of Mr. Dale, Mr. President Judge Willson, of our Court of Common Pleas No. 4, who is unavoidably detained at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, now in session at Buffalo, N. Y.

"Brethren of the Bar: Richard C. Dale was more to me than a lawyer. Knowing him first as a youth in his father's home, my observation followed him through his course of study at our university, until, upon his graduation, he became a student of the law in my office. In his studies there he exhibited the same earnest, thorough, conscientious qualities which were displayed by him after he was admitted to the Bar. He was indefatigable in his pursuit of knowledge, and no point or subject was dropped by him until he fully mastered its difficulties. It was a pleasure and a mental stimulus to the preceptor to have such an eager and receptive pupil, and nothing in subsequent association with him has given me more satisfaction than occasionally to be assured by Mr. Dale

that his professional success, great as it was, was in some degree to be attributed to the instruction he had received in my office. He remained with me for a time after his student days were over, and more and more gave promise of becoming the great and learned lawyer that he was, as we all remember him. He never, however, ceased to be a student, nor would he, had he been spared for a ripe old age. It is useless to say, in the presence of his brethren, that he was a lawyer of the very first rank. Though not an orator, in the usual sense of that term, he was most skilful and convincing in argument, not only because of his clearness of statement and thorough comprehension of the subject under discussion, but also because of the candor with which he presented it. The force of personal integrity added weight to all that he said and did as a lawyer. Matters of the highest moment were frequently in his charge, and his experience in all branches of the law was large and varied. No emergency was too great for either his courage or his capacity. Though not incapable of strong feelings of indignation under proper circumstances, his general bearing toward all was that of a genial, courteous and refined gentleman.

"I venture to say that there is no member of our Bar who has any memory of a single trait or act of Mr. Dale which was not manly, upright and generous.

"To lose such a man from our midst is more than sad. It is a calamity, one of those strange events which taxes the faith of the most devout.

"Personally, I mourn the loss of a dear and true friend, who told me, when I last saw him, that he believed himself to be on the way to health and the resumption of professional activity.

"But my affliction and yours are hardly worth mention in comparison with that which has fallen upon his family circle. As a husband, a father, a son and brother, he was more than true and faithful: he was grandly noble. Nobility was a prime characteristic of the man. It permeated his life, and determined his relations to both God and men. It will be a long time before our Bar will gather to express its appreciation of one possessed of finer or stronger qualities of mind or heart than those which made Richard C. Dale to be one whom we all loved and honored."

In the "In Memoriam" publication there follow editorials from the *Legal Intelligencer,* the *Philadelphia Press,* and the *Public Ledger;* the address of Henry C. Niles, president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, delivered June, 1904, and the following Minutes from the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, the New Century Club's Committee of Legal Protection for Working Women, the Juvenile Court Committee of the New Century Club, the Directors of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry, Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, Executive Committee of the Adirondack Mountain-Reserve, the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, with all of which institutions Richard C. Dale was closely identified.

Photo by Trask

ALBERT F. DAMON
1853–1911
(Courtesy of Mrs. H. P. Schade)

ALBERT F. DAMON

ALBERT FORSTER DAMON was born in Pernambuco, Brazil, September 16, 1853, and died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1911. He lived in Philadelphia all his life, and after leaving Dr. Faires' School went into the coffee business, first with his father, A. F. Damon & Company, and then Sower, Damon & Bliss. He retired from the coffee business shortly

before his death. He married Rebecca Rush Graham, December 8, 1881, and had two children, Elizabeth Damon Schade and James Graham Damon. He belonged to the Sons of the Revolution and to the Society of the War of 1812.

ALBERT F. DAMON, JR.
1873—
(Courtesy of Mrs. Albert F. Damon, Jr.)

ALBERT F. DAMON, JR.

ALBERT F. DAMON, JR., was born August 27, 1873, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1883. Thence he went to the Pennsylvania State College, from which he was graduated in 1894. Mr. Damon is a member of the American Society of Engineers, Engineers Club of Philadelphia, the Art Club, Corinthian Yacht Club and the Spring Haven Country Club of Lansdowne.

His profession is that of civil and consulting engineer.

Mr. Damon married in 1895 Emily Blakeley Gilroy, of Chester, Pa., and has four children.

Photo by Phillips

EDWIN ADAMS DAMON
1866–1896
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne*)

EDWIN ADAMS DAMON

EDWIN ADAMS DAMON was born November 12, 1866, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1881, joining the University of Pennsylvania in 1887, leaving at the close of his sophomore year. Subsequently he became a student in the Medical Department. He married Estelle, the daughter of Dr. William Musser Capp.

Mr. Damon died in November, 1896.

CHARLES EDMUND DANA

CHARLES E. DANA was born January 18, 1843, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and died February 1, 1914, in Philadelphia.

Mr. Dana was the great-grandson of Judge Peters, of Belmont, Fairmount Park, at whose residence both Lafayette and Washington were frequent visitors, as were many of the notable men of the day.

Professor Dana was educated at the Faires Classical Institute, Philadelphia (1857), the Royal Academy in Dresden and the Royal Academy in Munich; at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., for civil engineering, graduating in the Class of 1865; also at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia; and at the Atelier Luminais, Paris, for painting. He was professor of art in the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, for ten years; also a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, where he gave lessons in painting for several years.

For some time Professor Dana was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Mount Airy; president of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; for ten years president of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and of the Philadelphia Water Color Club; president and vice-president of the Contemporary Club and a director of the Library Company of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Aztec Club, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Rittenhouse, Art, Philadelphia Barge and Franklin Inn Clubs, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, vice-president of the Fairmount Park Art Association and secretary of the Shakespeare Society.

Mr. Dana married Miss Emilie Hollenback Woodbury, daughter of Peter Trask Woodbury, and was survived by his widow and a daughter, Miss Millicent Woodbury Dana.

A feature of his career that especially commended itself to public-spirited citizens was his deep interest in many activities of positive civic value; it is rare that a man of his accomplishments is willing to give so much time and energy to public service, and his devotion to these matters should be noted with full appreciation.

Mr. Dana was a recognized authority on heraldry and contributed a number of articles, well illustrated, to several journals interested in antiquarian matters. He was frequently called upon to explain difficult examples of heraldic devices that would appear, and his judgment was always accepted as final.

In the year 1916 The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia ordered a medal in bronze to be struck bearing the likeness of Charles E. Dana on the obverse with the arms of the Society on the

reverse, as an evidence of appreciation of Mr. Dana's wide knowledge of the arts and of his willingness to contribute not only to the welfare and success of the Society over which he so ably presided for a number of years, but also in recognition of his devotion to the advancement of art

CHARLES EDMUND DANA
1843–1914

in our city and elsewhere, and to signalize him as an exceptional citizen whose memory it is desired to perpetuate in permanent form.

A copy in silver was presented to Mrs. Charles E. Dana, who acknowledged the gift in very gracious terms.

JAMES SEGUIN DE BENNEVILLE

JAMES SEGUIN DE BENNEVILLE was born April 12, 1867. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, later graduating from Princeton University in the Class of 1888. From 1888 to 1893 he was engaged in scientific work in the laboratory of Dr. Frederick Augustus Genth, situated

JAMES SEGUIN DE BENNEVILLE
1867—

on Tenth below Chestnut Street. For several years he conducted a laboratory at 123 South Seventh Street, the site of the present Curtis Building. From 1901 to 1917 Mr. de Benneville traveled extensively, finally settling in Japan, where he married a Japanese lady with whom he is now resident in Philadelphia, domiciled in delightful quarters in De Lancey Place, surrounded by his wife and five attractive children.

Mr. de Benneville is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Military Order Loyal Legion, Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, and Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

FRANK HALLETT DE SILVER
1863–1890
(Courtesy of Robert P. De Silver)

FRANK HALLETT DE SILVER

FRANK HALLETT DE SILVER was born in Philadelphia March 3, 1863, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1878 and received a certificate of proficiency, June, 1882. He was a member of the Philomathean Society.

He became interested in life insurance, which he followed for a number of years until his death, which took place February 14, 1890.

ROBERT P. DE SILVER

ROBERT P. DE SILVER was born October 7, 1857, at 1704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and sailed for Hong Kong, China, with his parents, from New York, in January, 1858, the trip occupying six months by way of South Africa, rounding the Cape of Good Hope. The family returned

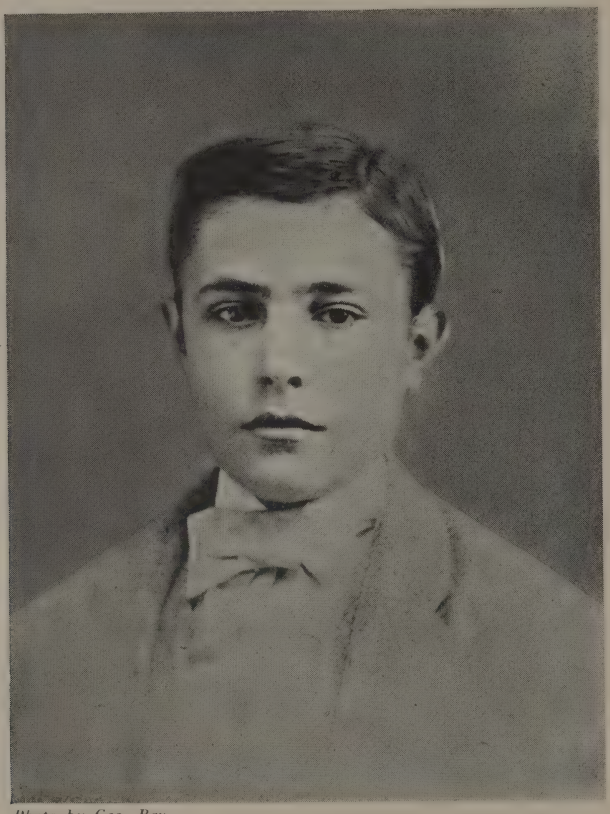


Photo by Geo. Rau

ROBERT P. DE SILVER
1857—
Photo taken at 12 years of age

to America in the latter part of 1861, and Robert entered the Faires Classical Institute in the fall of 1869, being then twelve years of age, graduating in June, 1874. Robert was anxious to take up science, but his mother desired him to continue the study of the classics; however, he finally decided upon a business career and took a course at the Crittenden's Business College in 1875.

De Silver became associated with Thomas B. Lancaster, wholesale grain establishment, also with William H. Dunlap & Company, wholesale commission, with E. Hey & Company, manufacturers of woolen yarns, and with the H. W. Jayne Chemical Company of Frankford, now the Allied Chemical & Dye Company.

Photo by Brunel

LEON SYMONETY DEXTER
1868—

Finally De Silver purchased a seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, which he held for a number of years, retiring in 1914 from active participation, being at present associated with Messrs. Barclay, Moore & Company.

Mr. De Silver married in 1879 Miss Frances F. King, daughter of William King.

LEON SYMONETY DEXTER

LEON SYMONETY DEXTER was born December 30, 1868, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in September, 1879, graduating in 1885, entering the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1889, College Department of Arts, with degree A.B.

ARTHUR G. DICKSON
1873—

In July of that year he became connected with Ellicott-Fisher Company, Ltd., iron and steel, 343 South Front Street, also at 1024-28 Buttonwood Street, both as treasurer and president, until the close of 1924, then becoming associated with Donnelly & Company, Inc., iron and steel industrial supplies, 465-73 North Fifth Street, as vice-president and director.

Mr. Dexter married, August, 1892, Harriette Woltjen, of Pottsville, Pa., and they have one daughter, now Mrs. Harry Franklin Richards.

ARTHUR G. DICKSON

I was born November 17, 1873, and entered the Faires Classical Institute at the age of eight. I left there in the middle of my senior year to go abroad with my father, Samuel Dickson, who had been ill, and therefore I did not graduate. I spent the next two years at Phillips

ERSKINE HAZARD DICKSON
1872–1903
(Courtesy of Arthur G. Dickson, Esq.)

Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating from there in 1890. I then entered Yale, and was graduated from there in 1894 with degree of Bachelor of Arts, and studied law in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1897. For the next two years I taught in the Law School. I then spent two years in practice in the office of Honorable W. U. Hensel, in Lancaster, Pa. I returned to Philadelphia,

entering my father's law office, and was admitted to membership in the firm in 1904. I have been continuously engaged in the practice of the law since that time in Philadelphia.

ARTHUR G. DICKSON.

ERSKINE HAZARD DICKSON

ERSKINE HAZARD DICKSON was born February 25, 1872, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1880, completing the course in the spring of 1887. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Arts in the spring of 1891, and from the Department of Law in the spring of 1894, A.B. and LL.B. He was a member of the Philomathean Society and Latin salutatorian at the commencement, 1891. He was awarded the freshman Greek prize equally with Henry I. Brown, Jr., mathematical prize of the first rank, and junior Greek prize.

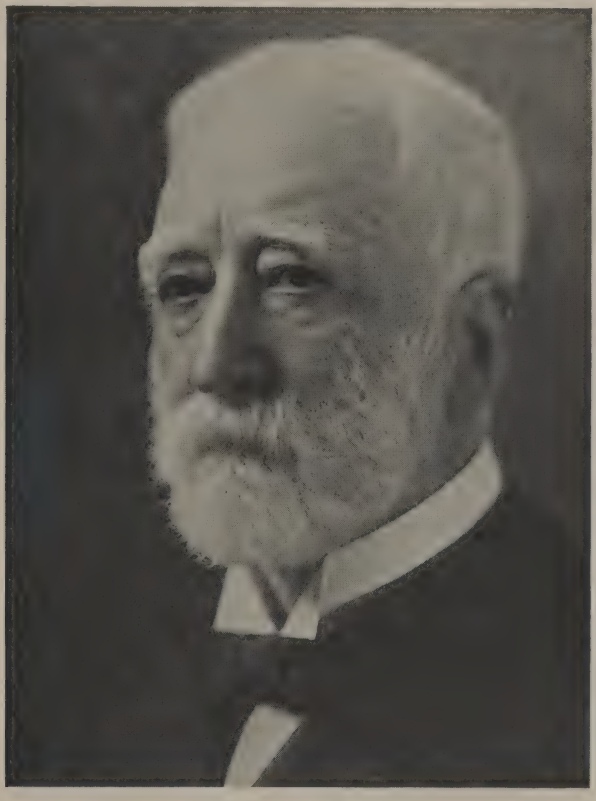
He was admitted to the Bar and entered the office of his father, Samuel Dickson, in 1894; but during the Spanish-American War he was an ensign in the United States Navy; subsequently he practiced law until his death, which occurred July 13, 1903.

SAMUEL DICKSON

SAMUEL DICKSON was born February 2, 1837, the son of Samuel Dales Dickson and Maria (Gillespie) Dickson. He was a student in the Faires Classical Institute for a short time, then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the Arts Department in 1855 as valedictorian of his class, subsequently graduating from the Law Department in 1859. In addition to the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.D.

During the period 1855-59 he taught for some time at the Classical Institute under Dr. Faires, also wrote for the newspapers and acted as librarian of the library of the Law Association of Philadelphia. Entering the office of John C. Bullitt, Esq., he soon had the opportunity of trying some cases, in which he was so successful that he became identified with the office, subsequently becoming a partner of Mr. Bullitt, to which firm the late Richard C. Dale was also admitted.

Mr. Dickson was chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association; chairman of the Pennsylvania State Board of Law Examiners; trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the Board of Directors of City Trusts; a director of the Reading and Lehigh Coal & Navigation Companies, and



SAMUEL DICKSON
1837–1915
(Courtesy of Arthur G. Dickson, Esq.)

other corporations; a member of the American Philosophical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa Society and Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, and was a member of the Rittenhouse, University, Lawyers, Penn and Philadelphia Country Clubs of Philadelphia, and the University Club of New York City.

In 1867 Mr. Dickson married Miss Fanny Hazard and continued in the active practice of his profession until his death on May 28, 1915.

THOMAS J. DIEHL, JR.

THOMAS J. DIEHL, JR., was born October 22, 1861, the son of Thomas J. Diehl, a noted lawyer of his time in Philadelphia. His mother was Margaretta Wetherill, daughter of Charles Wetherill, also of Philadelphia.

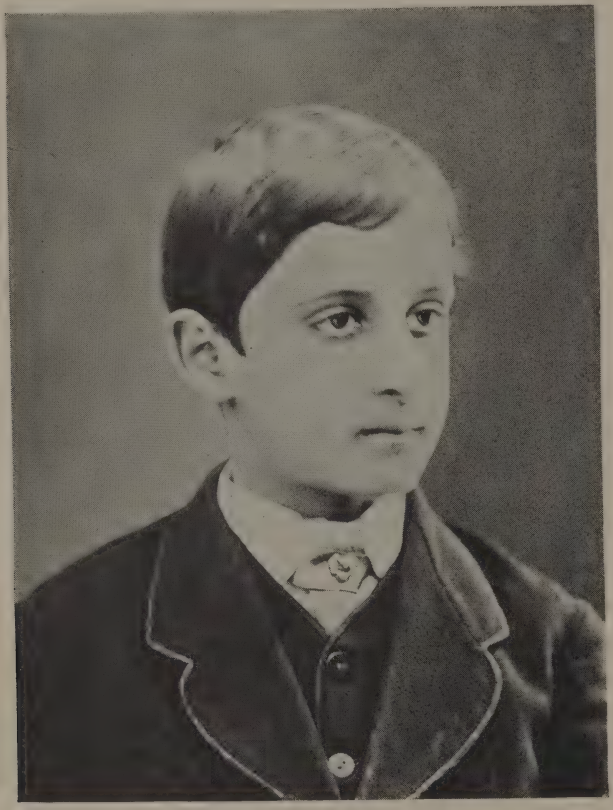


Photo by Simons

THOMAS J. DIEHL, JR.
1861–1916
Photo taken at 10 years of age
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry E. Wallace*)

He received all his early education in the school of Dr. John W. Faires, entering in 1872 as soon as he could read and write, remaining until he had finished the school course. He passed his summers simply on the estate of his grandmother Wetherill, called "Blossom Hill," near the

mouth of the Wissahickon Creek, the water front of which has since become a part of Fairmount Park. His boyhood summers were spent in boating, swimming, horseback riding and fishing.

Thomas J. Diehl, Jr., studied law at the University of Pennsylvania and also in his father's office. In 1887, at the death of his father, he

Photo by Scholl

THOMAS J. DIEHL, JR.

(Courtesy of Mrs. Henry E. Wallace)

inherited his father's practice, in which he was actively engaged until broken health enforced his retirement.

He died on Labor Day, 1916.

He was a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia, of The Union League, the Bachelors Barge Club and the Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring Club,

WILLIAM E. DIEHL

WILLIAM E. DIEHL was born February 13, 1860, the son of Thomas J. Diehl, a noted lawyer of his time in Philadelphia. His mother was Margaretta Wetherill, daughter of Charles Wetherill, also of Philadelphia.

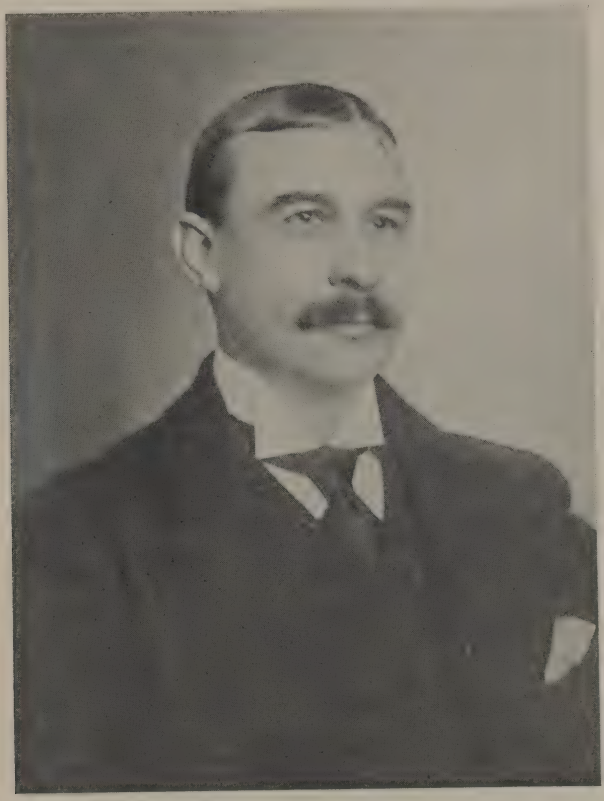
Photo by Simons

WILLIAM E. DIEHL
1860–1920
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry E. Wallace*)

He received all his early education in the school of Dr. John W. Faires, entering in 1872, remaining until he finished the school course. He passed his summers on the family country estate "Blossom Hill," near Wissahickon Creek, now a part of Fairmount Park, where he indulged in boating, swimming, horseback riding and fishing.

William E. Diehl, at the death of his father in 1887, spent a number of years in foreign travel, and upon his return to this country became associated with the Russell Irwin Manufacturing Company, residing at that time in Evanston, Ill.

He was an enthusiastic golf player; was active in the Evanston Golf Club and a charter member of the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club. When



WILLIAM E. DIEHL
(Courtesy of Mrs. Henry E. Wallace)

the Russell Irwin Manufacturing Company was merged into the American Hardware Corporation Mr. Diehl transferred his activities to the larger concern, where his executive ability had a wider field. At this time he changed his residence to New Britain, Conn., where he passed away February 10, 1920. In New Britain he was a member of the Farmington Country Club and also of the New Britain Country Club, of which he was a charter member.

JOHN THOMAS DIMOND

JOHN THOMAS DIMOND was born January 9, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1857. He was a manufacturer of cotton yarns.

He married Margaretta McKenna.

He died April 19, 1898, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Thirteenth above Chestnut Street.

JOHN THOMAS DIMOND
1843–1898
Photo taken at age of 16
(*Courtesy of John A. Dimond*)

JOSEPH I. DIMOND

JOSEPH I. DIMOND was born September 19, 1845. He had a wide experience in leading an expedition to the South Sea Islands, whence on their return voyage they were becalmed and were obliged to throw the

valuable cargo overboard; for the rest of the trip they lived on a diet of rice. At various times Dimond was a supervisor of the City of San Francisco, Cal., as also serving a term as sheriff.

He was a bachelor and died in San Francisco July 19, 1917.

Photo by Gutekunst

JOHN THOMAS DIMOND

Age 40

(Courtesy of John A. Dimond)

RICHARD P. F. DIMOND

RICHARD P. F. DIMOND was born April 3, 1848, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1859, at which time he lived with his family at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, and during the summer at their country house near Norristown, Pa.

He was a bachelor and died November 17, 1915, and was buried in St. John's Churchyard, Thirteenth above Chestnut Street.

W. F. DOAN

Kanopolis, Kansas.
July 18, 1925.

I was born March 9, 1844, in Philadelphia, second son of the late Aaron and Catharine Doan, and my first scholastic days were as a pupil of the Misses Torrey, who conducted a private school for children at the

Photo by Dames & Butler

JOSEPH I. DIMOND
1845–1917
(*Courtesy of John A. Dimond*)

northwest corner of Eighteenth and Filbert, and from there to Primary and Secondary Public Schools until 1855, when I was entered as a student at Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, Thirteenth and Locust Streets, whose reputation as an educator was unsurpassed, few equals and no superiors, ably assisted by a thoroughly efficient and painstaking corps

of instructors. Professor Faires was a strict disciplinarian, but always fair and just in his decisions.

In 1857, after frequent appeals to my father, he allowed me to change and enter as a pupil the Locust Street Grammar School, from which I graduated to enter the High School in 1859, but remained only a short time until I was afforded the opportunity, and accepted the offer, of a

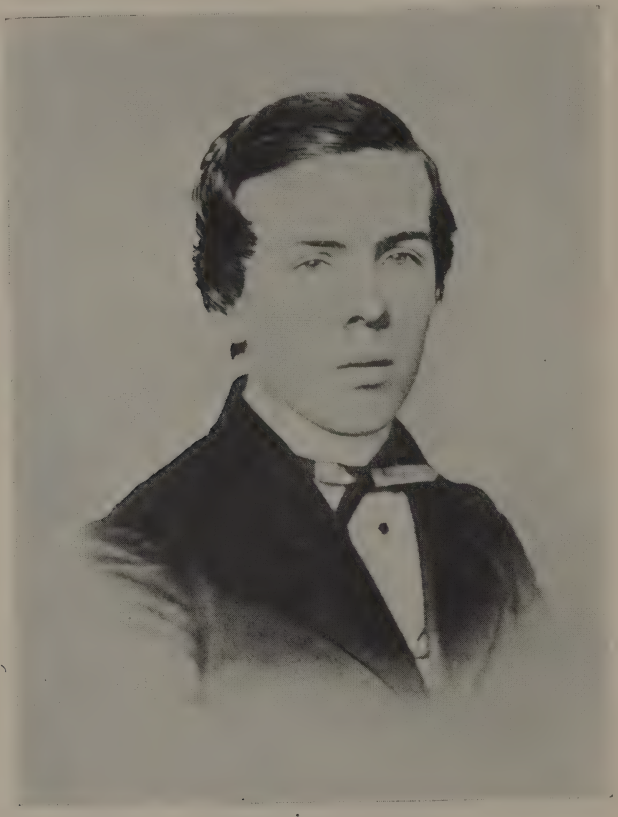
Photo by Gutekunst

RICHARD P. F. DIMOND
1848–1915
(Courtesy of John A. Dimond)

position in the old-established shipping and commission house of Edward A. Souder & Company, Dock Street Wharf, as secretary to senior partner and assistant bookkeeper until 1862.

The Corn Exchange Association financed and organized a regiment for service in the Civil War, and August 11, 1862, I enlisted as sergeant, Company "F," 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Cap-

tain Alfred Wetherill commander, and in December was promoted to regimental commissary sergeant, serving until the close of hostilities, and was mustered out with the regiment June 30, 1865, at Washington, D. C., and am now the only surviving member of the field and staff of that regiment.



WILLIAM F. DOAN
1844—
(Courtesy of Horace A. Doan)

A position with the United States Silver Mining Company was open for me upon my arrival home from the War, a company promoted and financed by wealthy Philadelphia people, and of which my father was vice-president and general manager; but after the expenditure of large sums of money and the freighting of heavy mining machinery, etc., across the plains from Nebraska City, Neb., as far as Salt Lake City, Utah (the so-called silver mine was located at Austin City, Nev.), and after inves-

tigation and the report of experts that the mine was worthless, the complete outfit was sold for what it would bring and the investment in silver mines was wiped off the books, the loss pocketed and charged up to experience.

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

WILLIAM F. DOAN

(Courtesy of Horace A. Doan)

After a varied experience and absorbing lots of knowledge as a student of human nature, I finally, April 1, 1873, settled on a homestead on the Smoky Hill River, Ellsworth County, Kansas, and with that and additional land acquired by purchase, opened a ranch for breeding and feeding of live stock for the Kansas City market and for over fifty-two years have been engaged in that industry.

W. F. DOAN.

Mr. Doan writes in June, 1925, from his home in Kanopolis, Kansas, to his brother, from which letter the following extracts have been made:

"Philadelphia is certainly obliterating the sky-line. As for myself I have no desire to again see the city in its magnificent grandeur, preferring to remember it as I knew it in the days of my youth, as it were in its infant clothes. The primitive life I have led for the last sixty years, so far as my individual efforts went in the opening up and development of this western Empire, makes it more and more alluring to live in the wide-open spaces, and it affords me pleasure and satisfaction to see the growth in population and wealth, and that I have been a factor in attaining these results.

"The great American Desert, as the geographies portrayed it in my schoolboy days, has the most fertile soil in the world, and the product of the soil in cattle, horses and grain can feed the world, and I feel proud to have lived in an era of such achievement, and to have been a participant in the events that preceded it, the Civil War that made the country as one, and for which the posterity of the future can but be under lasting obligations—the advance that science has made for the improvement and general welfare of the people, such as telegraphy, Atlantic cable, telephone, radio and inventions that have revolutionized and benefited the people as a whole. It certainly is remarkable and has become so indispensable, and from a luxury has become a necessity that would be a certainty if they were lost to the business world."

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN was born in Philadelphia, January 17, 1844. He was the son of Joseph M. and Ann Christian Luker (Callahan) Doran. He was educated in Dr. John W. Faires' School (1856) and spent a short time at the University of Pennsylvania which he left shortly after his father's death to become a law student in the office of Hon. John C. Bullitt. He was admitted to the Bar in 1865 and two years later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His practice was confined to railroad and general corporation law. He was identified with coal and iron interests of West Virginia and was actively identified with the development of the districts in which these products are mined, in both States. He was a director and head of the Legal Department of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company from 1881 to 1919. At the time of his death on July 21, 1919, he was assistant to the president.

In 1876 he read a paper on "Building Associations" before the American School of Science, which was commented upon in every part of the country. Of equal importance, and of even greater general interest,

was his pamphlet on "Our Fishery Rights in the North Atlantic," published in 1888. This pamphlet has been described as "one of the most satisfactory contributions to the literature of the fishery controversy."

He was of Irish ancestry on his father's side and of English and Virginia descent on his mother's side. One of his ancestors was Sir George Yeardley, who came to Virginia in the "Deliverance" in 1609. He sum-

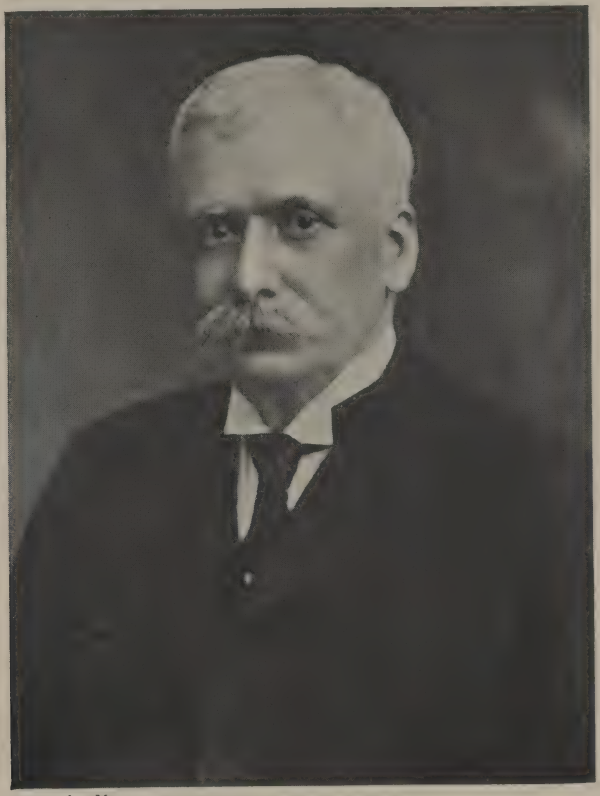


Photo by Marceau

JOSEPH INGERSOLL DORAN
1844–1919
(Courtesy of Warner E. Doran, Esq.)

moned the first legislative assembly in America, to meet at Jamestown, Va., in 1619, and was several times governor of the colony. His grandfather, Michael Doran, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to Philadelphia as far back as 1795 and won success as a merchant. His father was one of the best-known lawyers in the State, and from 1840 to 1843 served as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

His clubs included: The Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, and Merion Cricket. He also belonged to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, and the Pennsylvania Society.

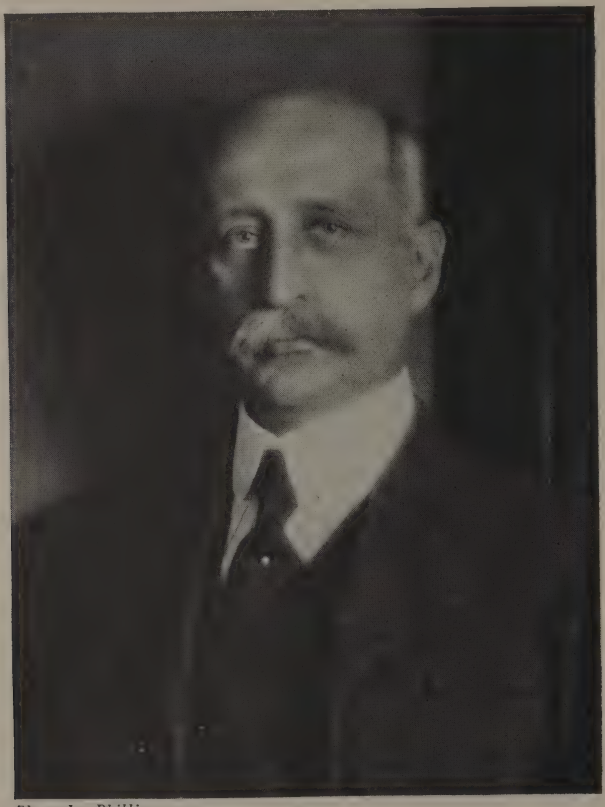


Photo by Phillips

HENRY E. DRAYTON
1853—

Mr. Doran was married on December 12, 1876, in Philadelphia, to Miss Ida Warner Erwin, a daughter of Joseph Warner and Caroline A. (Borden) Erwin. He was the father of six children—Marie Louise, Alice Therese, John Henry, Caroline Borden, Josephine Lalor and Warner Erwin.

HENRY E. DRAYTON

February 22, 1925.

I was not much of a student of literature either at Dr. Faires' or at other institutions of learning I attended, being only about an average boy. I was born in November, 1853, and entered the Faires Classical Institute

Photo by Frizell

JAMES COLEMAN DRAYTON
1852—
Photo taken in 1923

in 1861, when I was eight years of age—was two years in the English department, and owing to an illness was for six years in the Latin classes, graduating in 1869; in the autumn of that year I went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., going through the two highest classes. I then, in 1871, went to The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y., but left there December, 1872, to enter into a business career as a merchant

with my future (at that time) father-in-law, the late Robert V. Massey, Jr., who was head of the firm of Massey & Janney, leather commission merchants, remaining in that business until 1896. I then went into the tanning of heavy sole leather with the Messrs. Cover, of Virginia, until 1905, when we sold our business to the Union Tanning Co., a subsidiary

Photo by Gutekunst

PERCIVAL DRAYTON
1869–1922

of the Central Leather Co. In 1906 I became treasurer of The D. B. Martin Co., who operated abattoirs in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and who sold out their business to Wilson-Martin Co., another packing concern, in 1919; since which time I have not been directly engaged in business.

HENRY E. DRAYTON.

J. COLEMAN DRAYTON

145 East 35th Street
New York City
April 30, 1925.

I was born in Philadelphia, June 4, 1852.

On leaving Dr. Faires', I went to a school kept by the Rev. James G. Lyons at Haverford and afterward at Rosemont, both on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Leaving there I was with a private tutor, the Rev. Edward Bull, at Cheshire, Conn. From there I entered Princeton University in 1869, was graduated in 1873, studied law in New York, was admitted to the Bar in 1876; degrees of B.A. and M.A. Princeton, and LL.B. from Columbia University.

J. Coleman Drayton.

PERCIVAL DRAYTON

Percival Drayton was born July 19, 1869, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1881; after a series of years' tuition he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., then to Lehigh University at South Bethlehem, Pa., from which he obtained his engineer's degree. He then went into the employ of the Pottstown Iron Company, remaining with them until the plant was closed about the year 1893, at which time he entered the employ of the Apollo Iron and Steel Company in the western part of Pennsylvania, which was later absorbed by the United States Steel Company; during a portion of this time he was transferred to New York City.

After leaving the United States Steel Company he took a position with the Midvale Steel Company at Wayne Junction, Pa., and after the close of his agreement he embarked in the insurance business, in which he was very successful.

He married Miss Caroline Tyson, daughter of Mr. Herbert Tyson, and had one child, a daughter, Caroline.

Mr. Drayton died July 5, 1922.

HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, E.M., LL.D.

Henry S. Drinker, a pupil in Dr. Faires' School in 1865 to 1867, was born at Hong Kong, China, November 8, 1850, of American parents, both born in Pennsylvania, so that he is a native-born American. His father was a merchant in Hong Kong and died in 1857; the family then came to America, and resided at first in Baltimore, later coming to Philadelphia, where Harry Drinker entered Dr. Faires' School in 1865; there he was prepared for entrance to Lehigh University.

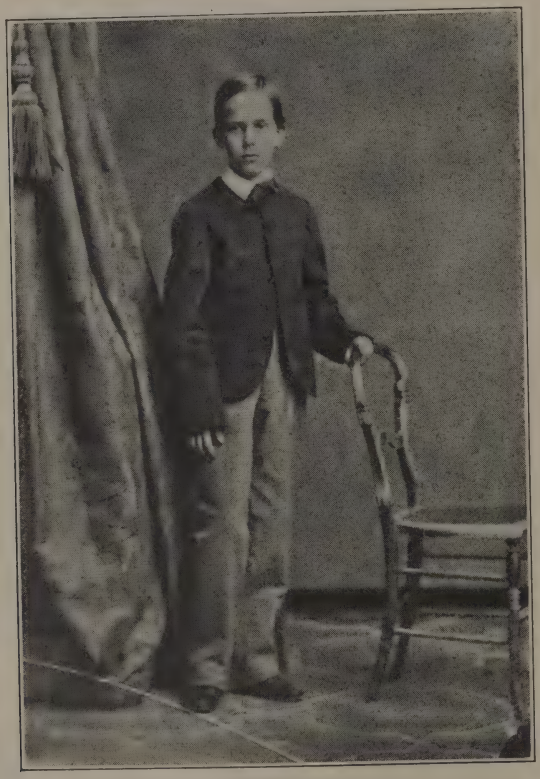
The following report, written and signed by Dr. Faires himself, seems to indicate that the boy bore a good reputation with the Doctor.

I am very much pleased with Harry.
He conducts himself properly, and
generally knows his lessons.

J. W. Faires

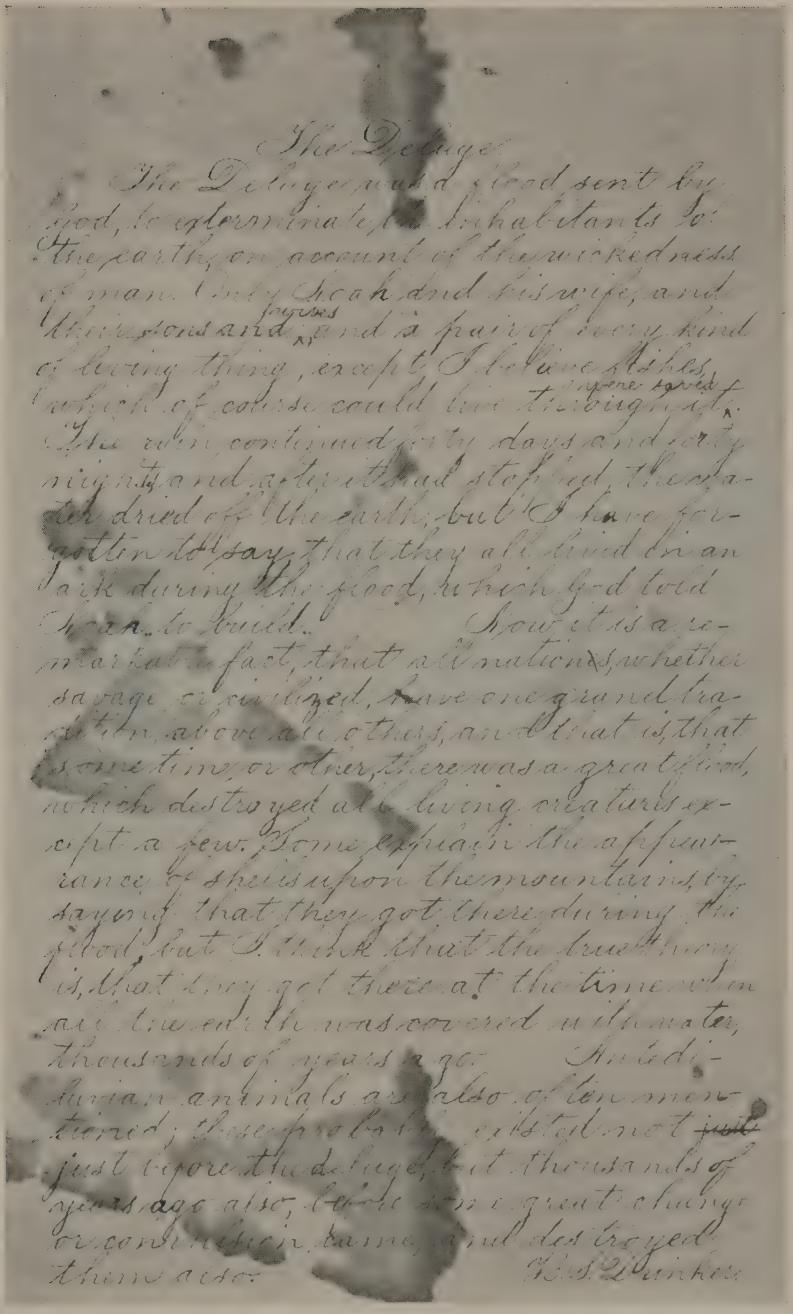
June 29/66

LETTER FROM DR. FAIRES



HENRY S. DRINKER
Photo taken in 1865

Dr. Faires' School was mainly devoted to the study of the classics, but there was an English side, presided over by Mr. Craig, who gave Harry Drinker the necessary training in algebra and geometry to enable



The Deluge

The Deluge was a flood sent by God, to exterminate the inhabitants of the earth, on account of the wickedness of man. Only Noah and his wife, and their sons and [illegible] and a pair of every kind of living thing, except the clean kinds, of which of course could be [illegible] were saved. The rain continued forty days and forty nights and after that had stopped, the water dried off the earth, but I have forgotten to say that they all lived in an ark during the flood, which God told Noah to build. Now it is a remarkable fact, that all nations, whether savage or civilized, have one grand tradition, above all others, and that is, that sometime, or other, there was a great flood, which destroyed all living creatures except a few. Some explain the appearance of shells upon the mountains, by saying that they got there during the flood, but I think that the true theory is, that they got there at the time when all the earth was covered with water, thousands of years ago. Antediluvian animals are also often mentioned; these probably existed not just before the deluge, but thousands of years ago also, before some great change or convulsion came and destroyed them also.

H. S. Drinker

FACSIMILE OF ESSAY WRITTEN BY H. S. DRINKER, WHEN IN DR. FAIRES' SCHOOL

him to pass the entrance examinations for a course in mining engineering at Lehigh University. The foregoing copy of a composition at Dr. Faires' School by Harry Drinker would indicate that the boys were called on for literary effort at the School. Harry's handwriting, as this composition shows, was at that time much better than in later years.

Among his classmates at Dr. Faires' School were Richard C. Dale, William M. Meigs, Allen Reed, Brooke White, Sutherland Law, and Chal. Dale, of the class graduating at the School in June, 1868. Harry Drinker left the School in June, 1867, to enter Lehigh University in September, 1867. In the spring of his senior year at Lehigh he attended a meeting of mining engineers at Wilkes-Barre and became one of the founders of the

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY STUDENT DELEGATION AT THE GETTYSBURG STUDENT MILITARY TRAINING CAMP, 1913. PRESIDENT DRINKER SEATED, MIDDLE FIGURE

American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he is now (1925) an honorary member.

On graduating in June, 1871, as a mining engineer, young Drinker entered the service of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre. In the spring of 1872 he was transferred to the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and placed in charge of the engineering work in the construction of the Musconetcong Tunnel in New Jersey, which was completed in 1875. At that time there was no book on tunnelling in the United States, so the young engineer, after publishing in the *Transactions* of the American Institute of Mining Engineers a paper on the construction of the Musconetcong Tunnel, went to work to prepare a treatise on *Tunnelling, Explosive Compounds, and Rock Drills,* which

was published in 1878 (quarto, 1075 pages, 2 editions), followed in 1882 by his *Explosive Compounds, Machine Rock Drills, and Blasting.*

While writing the above treatise, Drinker studied law in the office of James E. Gowen, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1877. In 1884 he edited and published a revised and enlarged edition of Ball's *General Railroad and Telegraph Laws of Pennsylvania.* After practicing law for some years, he became solicitor for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and in 1885 general solicitor of that company, which position he held until, in 1905, he was elected president of Lehigh Uni-

Officers at the Student Military Camp at Gettysburg in 1913
Major-General Wood and Dr. Drinker standing

versity; Hon. Hampton L. Carson (Faires School '67) made the inaugural address, at President Drinker's installation on October 12, 1905; from this position Dr. Drinker retired in 1920 on reaching the age of 70. In 1879 he married Aimée Ernesta Beaux, of Philadelphia. While president of Lehigh, he, in 1913, joined Major General Leonard Wood in instituting the military training camps for students, which have so successfully developed into the summer military training camps for our young men. The students attending these camps in 1913 elected him president of the Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States, later the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, of

which, on his retirement in 1919, he was elected honorary president. The accompanying photographs are of the Lehigh University delegation to the first Student Military Camp at Gettysburg in 1913, and of the officers at the Camp at Gettysburg; Major General Wood and Dr. Drinker in the centre.

Lehigh University in 1919 instituted a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (R. O. T. C.) at the University, and the following is a photograph of the Corps, with Dr. Drinker in the line.

After the close of the first student camp, President Wilson sent to Dr. Drinker the following letter:

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY UNIT OF R. O. T. C.
Dr. Drinker and Major Lang at near end

"THE WHITE HOUSE
"Washington September 22, 1913.

"Dear Dr. Drinker:

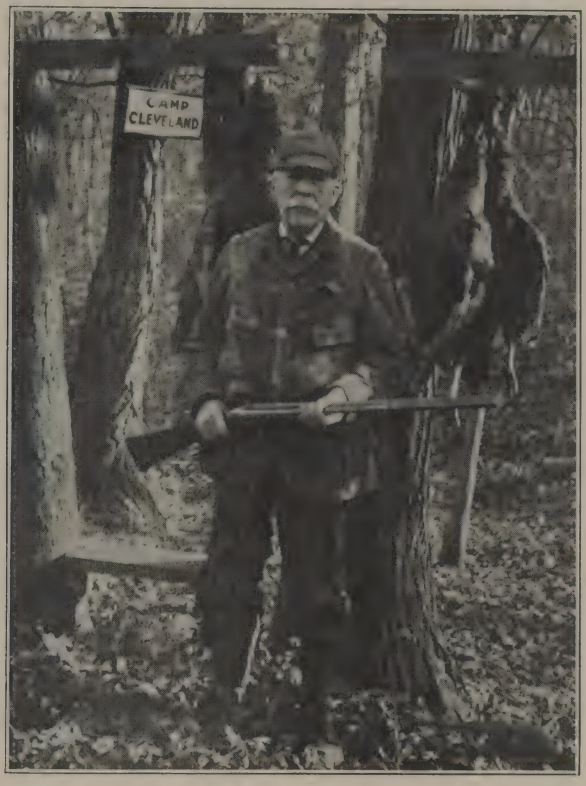
"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 20th, inclosing copies of the circulars which you sent out concerning the college camps held during the past Summer at Gettysburg, Pa., and Monterey, Cal., under special instructions of the Secretary of War.

"I have also been informed, by those in charge, of the encouragement and assistance which you have given the undertaking by your personal example and effort, and I wish to express my appreciation.

"I am very much interested in the successful working out of the idea of these college camps. I believe the students attending will derive not only a great deal of physical benefit from the healthful, open air life, but

also that they will benefit from the discipline, habits of regularity, and the knowledge of personal and camp sanitation which the experience in camp will give them.

"The Camps will also tend to disseminate sound information concerning our military history and the present policy of the Government in military matters, in addition to giving the young men themselves a very



DR. DRINKER WILD TURKEY SHOOTING IN MARYLAND

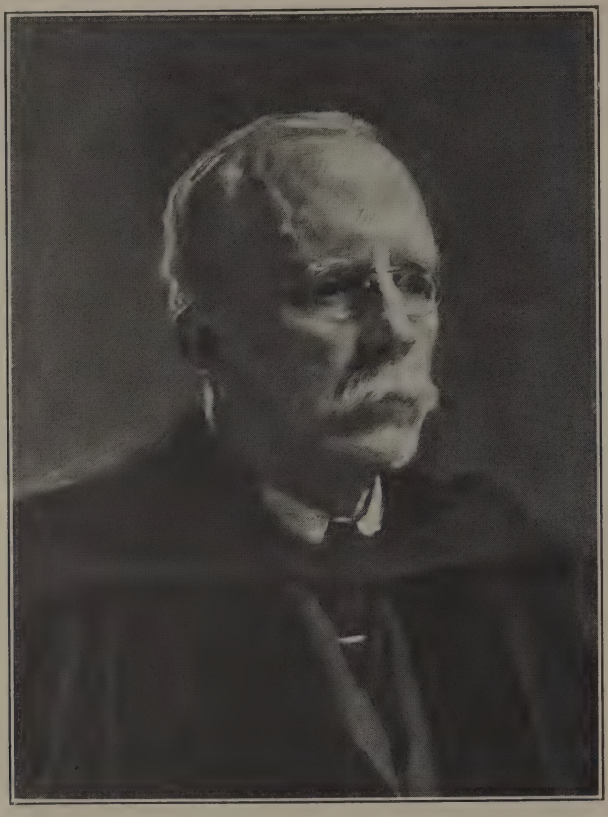
considerable amount of practical military instruction, which would be useful to them in case their services should ever be required.

"Very sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Harry Drinker has, all his life, been an ardent sportsman, from shooting robins near Baltimore as a small boy in the early sixties, to wild turkeys in Western Maryland in 1924, as here shown.

William M. Meigs and Henry S. Drinker were classmates at the Faires School, occupying adjoining desks next to the aisle, so that when the Doctor charged down the aisle with his rattan both were generally caught by it.



PORTRAIT OF DR. DRINKER BY CECILIA BEAUX, WHICH HANGS IN THE ALUMNI MEMORIAL BUILDING OF LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

Henry S. Drinker received the degree of E.M. (Engineer of Mines) on his graduation at Lehigh University in 1871, and while serving as president of Lehigh was given the degree of LL.D. by Lafayette College, 1905; Franklin and Marshall College, 1910; University of Pennsylvania, 1911; Princeton University, 1918; and after his retirement in 1920, by the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, 1922; Lehigh University, 1922. He was elected president emeritus of Lehigh and honorary

trustee on his retirement in 1920 from the presidency. The foregoing is a copy of the painting of Dr. Drinker by Cecilia Beaux, which hangs in the Alumni Memorial Building of Lehigh University, the gift of Alumni of the University.

Dr. Drinker held the offices of secretary of the Alumni Association of Lehigh University in 1876, and of president of the alumni in 1879; alumnus trustee '77-'79 and '89-'95; and trustee '93 until his election as president of the university in 1905. He was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia in 1877; Pennsylvania Supreme Court '80; Courts of New York State '99; and served as general solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 1885 to 1905. Honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, Tau Beta Pi, and of Scabbard and Blade. One of the founders, past manager, and later honorary member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers; president of the American Forestry Association 1912-15, and member of the Executive Committee 1915-19; president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association; vice-president and member of the Executive Committee of the National Conservation Congress; president of the Pennsylvania Conservation Council, 1924-25; president of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania, 1917; president of the Society of the National Reserve Corps of the United States, 1913-15; chairman of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, 1915-19, and later honorary president, 1919-25; secretary of the Advisory Board of College and University Presidents on the Summer Military Instruction Camps; member of the Pennsylvania State Forestry Commission 1922-25, and of the Pennsylvania State Board for the Registration of Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors, 1921-25; member 1906-19 of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania. One of the founders, and chairman, of the Pennsylvania Branch of the League to Enforce Peace. Member University Club of Philadelphia, University Club of Washington, D. C., and of Century Association, New York; director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Resides at Merion, Montgomery County, Pa.

LOUIS DUANE

LOUIS DUANE was born in Philadelphia, the son of Benjamin Franklin Duane and Matilda C. Denniston Duane, April 8, 1851. He was a great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin; a great-grandson of William Duane, editor and owner of *The Aurora,* and a grandson of William J. Duane, secretary of the U. S. Treasury under President Jackson.

Louis entered the Faires School in 1866 and later was connected with a Wall Street brokerage firm in New York City for several years, during which period he married Miss Emma L. Fardon, of Brooklyn, in 1891.

Subsequently, he was employed in an executive capacity in the U. S. Treasury Department, in Washington, D. C., where he died of heart disease, October 5, 1906, and was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery in that city. So far as is known, he left no descendants.

Photo by Hipple

LOUIS DUANE
1851–1906
Photo taken in 1864
(*Courtesy of Miss Stella Duane*)

COLONEL THOMAS DUNLAP

THOMAS DUNLAP was born in 1832 and attended the Faires Classical Institute in 1845. He was the grandson of Clement Biddle, quarter-master general of General Washington's staff. Through Colonel Dunlap's mother, who was the daughter of General Clement Biddle, he was connected among others with the late Thomas Biddle, minister to Ecuador;

Cadwalader Biddle, late secretary of the State Board of Charities; Colonel James C. Biddle, of General George G. Meade's staff; Thomas A. Biddle, Alexander Biddle, Henry J. Biddle, and Henry W. Biddle.

Colonel Dunlap had an enviable military record. At the outbreak of the difference with the South he was residing in New Haven, Conn., the

Photo by Manchester

LOUIS DUANE
Photo taken in 1868
(*Courtesy of Miss Stella Duane*)

home of his wife. He received a commission in the 15th Connecticut Regiment. In about a year Colonel Dunlap went before the examining board and was granted a commission as colonel. He was placed in command of the 29th regulars. He also served at times on the staff of General Saxton, who was in command of a brigade.

Colonel Dunlap was connected for many years with the *Iron Age,* the weekly paper of the iron trade, in a very responsible way. He was

also at different times connected with other papers in important positions in California, New York and Philadelphia.

He was responsible for a large work describing all the iron and steel works of the United States. He was a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers. Colonel Dunlap was for some years interested in iron mining and the iron business in Virginia. While in California he was

COLONEL THOMAS DUNLAP
1835–1916
(Courtesy of Francis Von A. Cabeen)

a member of the Vigilance Committee. About fifteen years ago he purchased the handsome property of the late James K. Miller, on Maple Avenue, Doylestown, where he resided until his death in 1916.

At the time of his death and for some years previous he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Doylestown.

Colonel Dunlap is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Shaw, and his sister, Mrs. George M. Conarroe, of Philadelphia.

EDGAR PARDEE EARLE

EDGAR PARDEE EARLE was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1866, and received his early education at the Faires Classical Institute (1881) and at the Episcopal Academy, subsequently entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1887 with the degree of B.S. and M.E. in 1888.

Photo by Rembrant

EDGAR PARDEE EARLE
1866—

In the years 1888 and 1889 he was an instructor in the Mechanical Engineering Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

From 1889 to 1903 he was engaged as superintendent of machine shops with the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Westinghouse Machine

Company, and since 1903 has been a manufacturer of machinery in Philadelphia.

He is a member of The Union League; The Mayflower Society; The Colonial Society; and the Loyal Legion of the United States.

REV. DR. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN

Vignette by Sully; photograph enlarged from a one-dollar note issued by the Rhode Island Union Bank, Newport, June 1, 1862

1832–1924

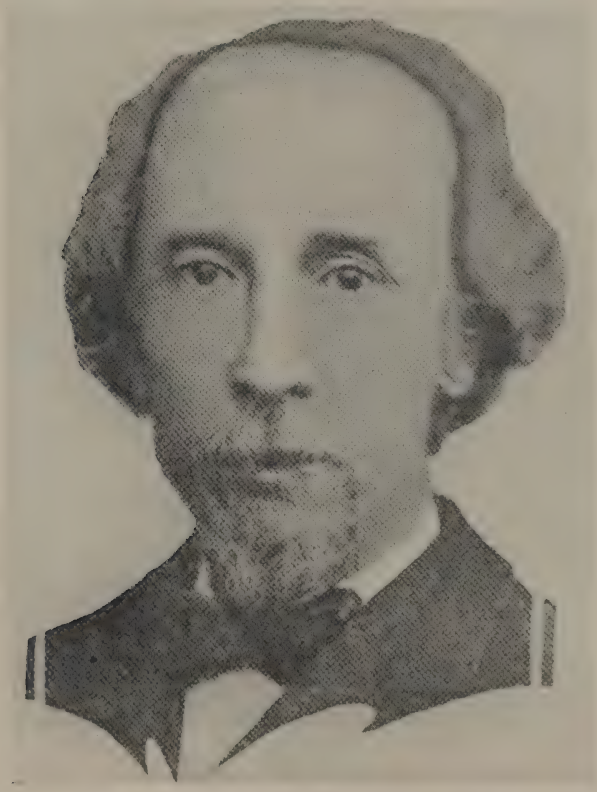
(Courtesy of Thomas S. Elwyn, Esq.)

[*Description of the above illustration, from "The Life and Works of Thomas Sully," by Edward Biddle and Mantle Fielding*]

When a child five years old, with long curls, head to right, nearly full face. Engraved by John Cheney for the "Gift," of 1840. Was owned by Edward L. Carey and for many years hung at the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Portrait begun April 13, 1837; finished May 13, 1837. Owned by Mr. Elwyn's daughter, Mrs. Gordon Wendell, of New York.

REV. DR. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN

DR. ELWYN was a great-grandson of New Hampshire's first Colonial governor. He was a native of Philadelphia and was born December 24, 1832, at the southeast corner of 13th and Chestnut Streets, in a homestead that was one of the fashionable dwellings of the city at that time. He was the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and of the



REV. DR. ALFRED LANGDON ELWYN

(Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. N. Kremer)

Theological Seminary of Alexandria, Va. His ancestor, John Langdon, was the first Colonial governor of New Hampshire and the president of the United States Senate under George Washington. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1840 and later was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1853 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1856, devoting most

of his life to Italian missionary work in Philadelphia, from which he retired in 1906.

He married Helen M. Dyer, daughter of the Rev. Herman Dyer, of New York.

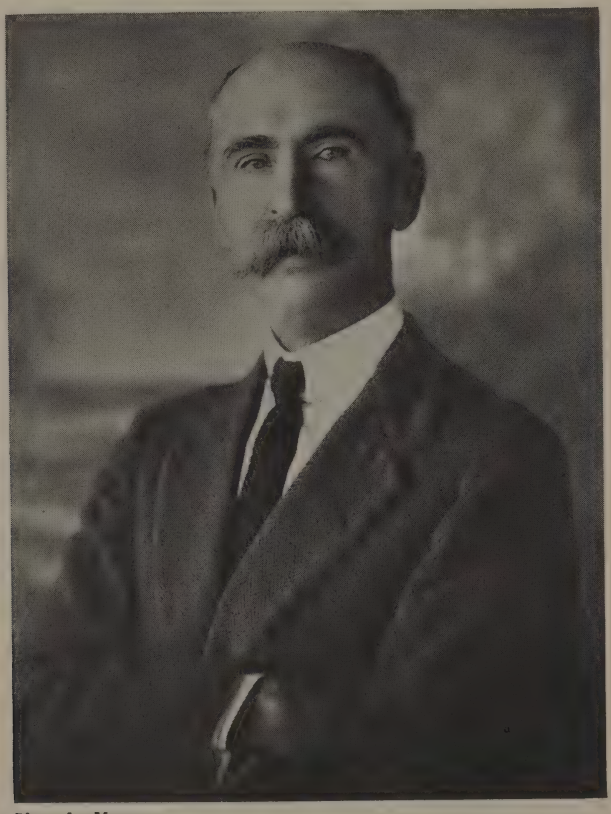


Photo by Marceau

C. DAVIS ENGLISH
1860—

Dr. Elwyn was a member of the Philomathean Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

Dr. Elwyn died on August 9, 1924, ninety-one years of age, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William N. Kremer, in New York, where he had lived for several years preceding. His son is Thomas Elwyn, Esq., of Overbrook, identified with the banking firm of Townsend Whelen & Co., of Philadelphia.

C. DAVIS ENGLISH

Shinnecock, N. Y.
May 25, 1925.

I was born in Philadelphia in 1860 and attended Dr. Faires' Classical Institute for four years, graduating in 1876. Then for two years I tutored under the rector of St. Clement's Church, himself quite a classicist. After that I read law in the office of James W. Paul, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1881. After a very brief period of practice, freed from the necessity of earning an income, I drifted into a varied dilettantism, and have since lived the life of a man of leisure, spending most of my time either on my country estates or abroad.

C. DAVIS ENGLISH.

CHARLES EDWARD ETTING

CHARLES EDWARD ETTING was a son of Edward Johnson Etting and Philippa Minis Etting, who was a granddaughter of the Abraham Minis who settled in Georgia in 1733, and whose descendants, with a few exceptions, continue to reside there.

Charles Edward Etting came of old Revolutionary stock, being a great-grandson of Elijah Etting, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1758, and during the Revolution was appointed commissary of provisions for British prisoners of war, and a grandson of Reuben Etting, who resided in Baltimore until 1804 and enlisted during the Revolutionary War in Captain Sterrett's Independent Company composed of Baltimore merchants and their clerks, was in active service under Colonel Smallwood, and was afterward commissioned captain in the Fifth Regiment, Maryland Militia, and in 1797, when war with France seemed probable, assisted in organizing and was elected the first captain of the Baltimore Independent Blues, whom he continued to command until his resignation in 1803 on account of his removal to Philadelphia.

Charles E. Etting was born February 5, 1844, and received his education in the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1857, and on August 4, 1862, was mustered into the service of the United States as a second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which was assigned to the First Corps, Army of the Potomac; he was promoted to captain on March 15, 1863, and served continuously as lieutenant, captain, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general until honorably discharged June 2, 1865, by reason of the termination of the War of the Rebellion; he was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and was especially commended by his superior officers for his conspicuous bravery at Fredericks-

burg and Gettysburg. Upon the termination of the War, Etting resumed his residence in Philadelphia, engaging in the insurance business with success up to the time of his death which took place February 23, 1910.

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Society

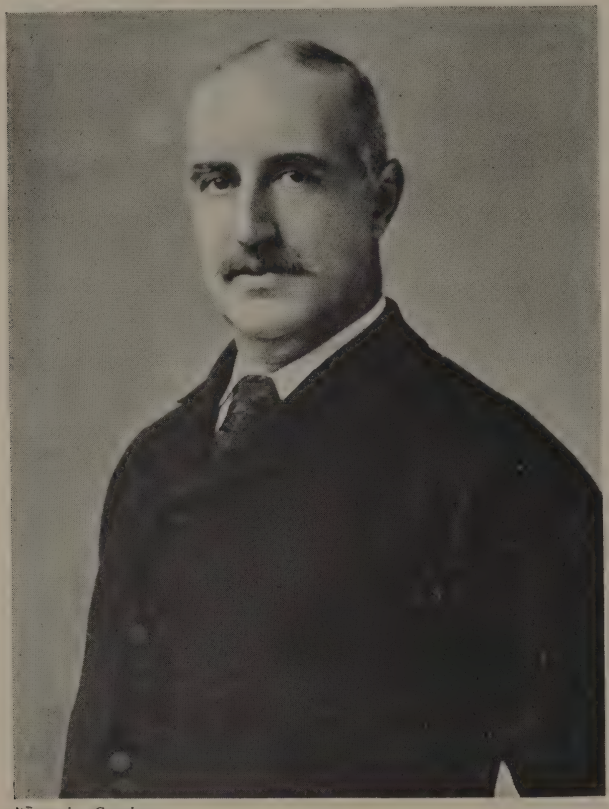


Photo by Gutekunst

CHARLES EDWARD ETTING
1844–1910
(Courtesy of Theodore M. Etting, Esq.)

of the First Army Corps, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and a charter member of Post 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of the Drexel Institute, a director of the Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; a member of the Philadelphia Club, The Rabbit, and the Philadelphia Country Club.

FROM HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

"His many friends and associates will ever remember Companion Etting's strong and untiring energy; his broad sense of justice and fairness for his fellow-men; his integrity and good faith in all things, which coupled with his genial social disposition and courteous ways made him a most lovable companion and perfect friend."

EDWARD J. ETTING
1840–1896
(Courtesy of L. Scott Landreth, Esq.)

EDWARD J. ETTING

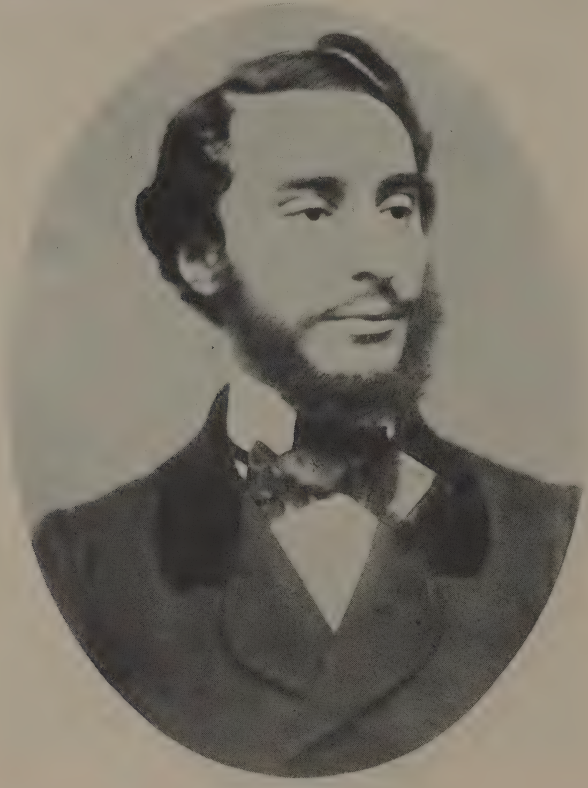
EDWARD J. ETTING was born November 4, 1840, and died March 11, 1896.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1849 and after the usual course became identified with the iron business, which he followed throughout his career.

FRANK M. ETTING

FRANK M. ETTING was born December 17, 1833, and entered the John W. Faires Classical Institute in 1848, leaving there to enter the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1854, and was admitted to the Bar in 1857.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he joined the Army and was appointed paymaster in September, 1861, serving for a number of years.



FRANK M. ETTING
1833-1890

Upon his return to Philadelphia he was chosen as school director, in which office he served from 1871 to 1877, when he retired to the country, becoming a gentleman farmer.

A few years prior to the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which took place in 1876, Colonel Etting devoted his entire leisure to the improvement and restoration of Independence Hall, which had not received the attention that it deserved, and it was only due to his persistent energy and ability that the Hall was

put into condition proper to be exhibited to the many thousands of visitors who came to Philadelphia during the time of the celebration.

Colonel Etting was the author of a splendid book entitled *An Historical Account of the Old State House of Pennsylvania with Numerous Illustrations.* This is a work of great interest and has been the foundation for the many historical brochures that have followed in the past fifty

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

FRANK M. ETTING

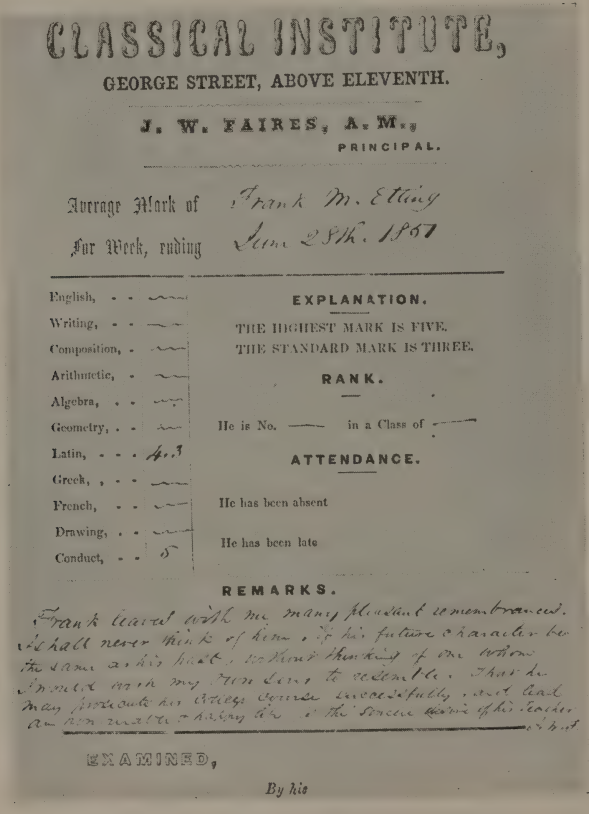
years, and was undoubtedly of great assistance to the group of noted architects in our city who have contributed so wisely, generously, and successfully to the modern restoration, not only of Independence Hall, but of the entire group of buildings which in their present condition are of extreme importance and of great credit to their skill and to the reputation of Philadelphia.

As regards Colonel Etting's career when he became paymaster, he received the rank of major, and as chief paymaster in 1864-67 and in the

meanwhile was breveted lieutenant colonel of United States Volunteers, and in 1868 received the brevet rank of lieutenant colonel in the regular Army, serving on the staff of General Irwin McDowell for disbursing the reconstruction fund.

He was chief of the Historical Department of the Centennial Exhibition, 1876; member of the American Philosophical Society and Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Etting died June 4, 1890.



CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

GEORGE STREET, ABOVE ELEVENTH.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Average Mark of *Frank M. Etting*
For Week, ending *June 28th. 1861*

English,	
Writing,	
Composition,	
Arithmetic,	
Algebra,	
Geometry,	
Latin,	4.3
Greek,	
French,	
Drawing,	
Conduct,	5

EXPLANATION.

THE HIGHEST MARK IS FIVE.
THE STANDARD MARK IS THREE.

RANK.

He is No. —— in a Class of ——

ATTENDANCE.

He has been absent

He has been late

REMARKS.

Frank leaves with me many pleasant remembrances. I shall never think of him, if his future character be the same as his past, without thinking of one whom I would wish my own sons to resemble. That he may prosecute his college course successfully, and lead an honourable and happy life is the sincere desire of his teacher.

J. W. F.

EXAMINED,

By his

REMARKS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE REPORT

Frank leaves with me many pleasant remembrances. I shall never think of him, if his future character be the same as his past, without thinking of one whom I would wish my own sons to resemble. That he may prosecute his college course successfully, and lead an honourable and happy life is the sincere desire of his teacher.

J. W. F.

J. MARX ETTING

J. MARX ETTING was born in Richmond, Va., in 1836, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Etting, of Philadelphia. His early education was in the Faires Classical Institute (1848), subsequently entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, graduating before the Civil War, in which he served with distinction throughout the four years of the struggle.

J. MARX ETTING
1836–1915

Following the war Mr. Etting retired from the service, making his home in Philadelphia, taking up philanthropic and church work. He was a prominent member of the congregation of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church; a member of the Loyal Legion; Sons of the Revolution; The Rabbit and Philadelphia Clubs.

Mr. Etting served in an executive position in the United States Treasury under President Grover Cleveland. His death took place in Philadelphia, October 22, 1915. He was survived by his son, Frank M. Etting, and a daughter, Mrs. John A. Brown, Jr.

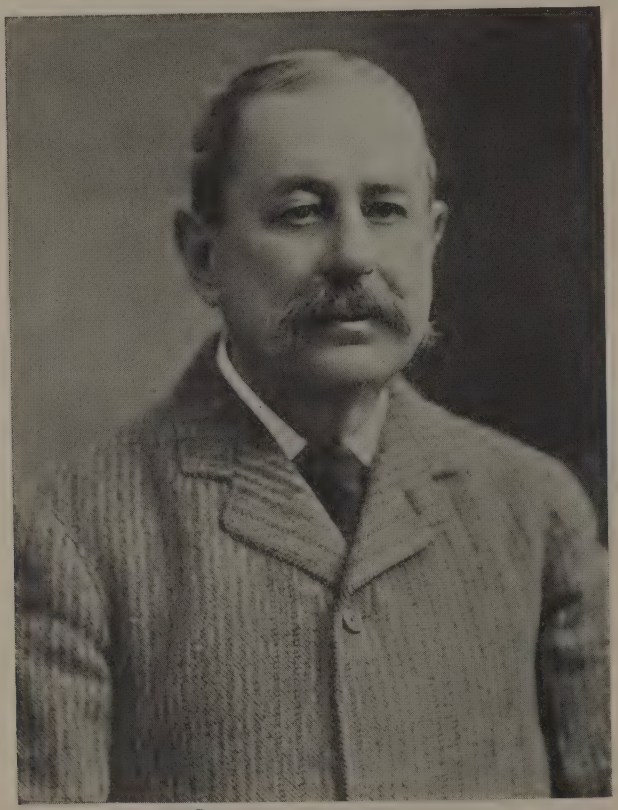


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

REUBEN ETTING
1842–1911
(Courtesy of Theodore M. Etting, Esq.)

REUBEN ETTING

REUBEN ETTING was born February 14, 1842, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856. Thence he went to the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, but left at the close of his sophomore year, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, to join the United States

Navy, and was on the Southern Blockade for a series of years, serving as assistant paymaster. Upon his return to Philadelphia he engaged in commercial activities; he was a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

Reuben Etting died January 23, 1911.

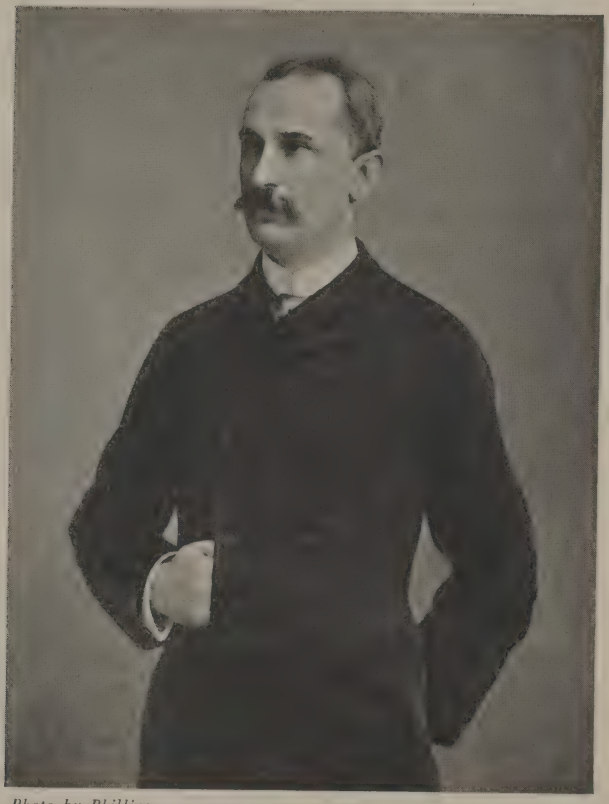


Photo by Phillips

THEODORE MINIS ETTING
1846—

THEODORE MINIS ETTING

THEODORE MINIS ETTING was born in Philadelphia May 25, 1846, the son of Edward Johnson and Philippa Minis Etting. After the full course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1856, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1861 and took up the study of law. Before graduation and on the breaking out of the Civil

War, he entered the United States Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1868 and became an officer in the service, but prior to his graduation he had been an active midshipman during the progress of the war, subsequently becoming ensign, master and lieutenant. In 1877 he resigned and received his honorable discharge, resumed his study of the law and was awarded Sharswood Prize—the essay entitled "Admiralty Jurisdiction in America." Admitted to the Bar June 14, 1879.

Mr. Etting for a number of years was prominent in the clubs identified with the University of Pennsylvania and the Naval Academy Graduate Association of Philadelphia, and was a member of the Board of the Civil Service Association of Pennsylvania.

He still retains membership in the Board of Directors of the City Parks Association and is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Contemporary Club.

For a number of years he was Referee in Bankruptcy for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, having been appointed on the passage of the present Bankrupt Act, and reappointed from time to time until, in consequence of failing health, he was obliged to resign the position.

Mr. Etting married Miss Jeannette, the daughter of William J. Verplanck, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. She died November 23, 1925.

In 1893 Mr. Etting's career as a representative of the Eighth Ward in Select Council was summed up as follows:

"He has been one of the most useful, upright and intelligent members of Select Council, the service which he has performed there has been characteristic for sound judgment and a true sense of public property without any effort to obtrude himself upon the public notice or to advance selfish ambition. He has been a faithful and industrious worker in the cause of honest municipal legislation; he has done not a little to show how the honorable dignity of a Councilman can be maintained without impairing his value as a legislator in the interest of the people. A man of character and education, he has not contented himself as most men of that kind in Councils have with languid superfluity, but has addressed himself earnestly to municipal questions in the best spirit of active citizenship. He is not a visionary or a schemer, but a gentleman of genuine public spirit whose presence in the upper chamber revives the traditions of councils in their best estate."

CADWALADER EVANS

CADWALADER EVANS was born in Philadelphia January 22, 1847, the son of Manlius Glendower Evans and Ellen Kuhn. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854 and then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, graduating in 1866.

He was a member of the Zelosophic Society and of the Delta Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Evans removed to New York and entered the stock brokerage business, where he died January 20, 1880.

Photo by Mora

CADWALADER EVANS
1847–1880
(Courtesy of C. Hartman Kuhn, Esq.)

DEWITT CLINTON EVEREST

DEWITT CLINTON EVEREST was born August 1, 1861, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872. He soon developed a rare talent for music and studied for some time in Paris with the late Benjamin Godard, celebrated composer and teacher, who said that he had rarely heard so beautiful a tone proceed from a violin as that brought out by this young American who showed such a remarkable talent.

Unfortunately his health failed and he died March 18, 1900,

EDGAR DUDLEY FARIES

EDGAR DUDLEY FARIES was born in Williamsport, Pa., November 25, 1857. He attended Dr. Faires' Classical Institute 1868-74, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the latter year, leaving at the end of the first term sophomore year. He studied law under George

Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

DEWITT CLINTON EVEREST
1861–1900
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Archibald Freer*)

Junkin, Esq., 1877 to 1880, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar October, 1880.

Mr. Faries is a member of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Lycoming County Society of Philadelphia, Amateur Veterans Baseball Association and National Geographic Society.

Under date of June 5, 1925, Mr. Faries writes:

"When I was a student at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, presumably on account of the similarity of names, I was the only boy in the whole school whom the Doctor called by his first name. When our class was about to graduate, he called me up to the platform and said, 'Edward, I want to say to you in the presence of the whole school that I never *caught* you in a lie,' and for over fifty years I have been wondering whether that was a compliment or not."

Photo by Kuebler

DEWITT CLINTON EVEREST

(Courtesy of Mrs. Archibald Freer)

DR. RANDOLPH FARIES

DR. RANDOLPH FARIES was born June 25, 1862, in Williamsport, Pa. His family moved to Philadelphia during the month of April, 1868. He attended a little school conducted by the Misses Breer, 1924 Little Rittenhouse Street, and afterward prepared for college in the Classical

Institute, on Dean Street below Locust, now Camac Street. He entered the Classical Department of the University of Pennsylvania 1881, and was graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter Dr. Faries matriculated in the Medical Department of the same university, and received his degree, Doctor of Medicine, 1888. He then served one year as intern in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, and

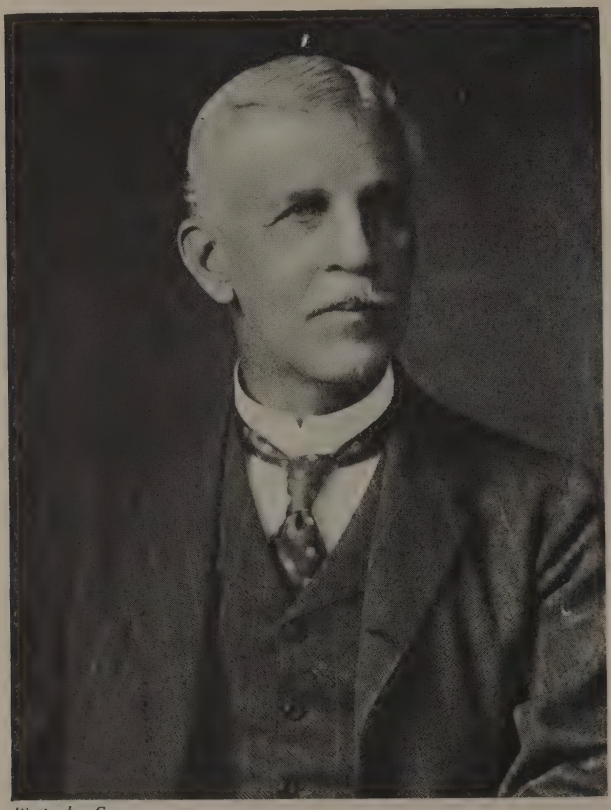


Photo by Gray

EDGAR DUDLEY FARIES
1857—

after leaving he went to Germany, spending one year in the University of Berlin. He next visited Vienna to observe the methods of the "Allgemeines Krankenhaus." Later he went to London, England, and visited Guy's and the Orthopedic Hospitals.

Returning to America, he began the practice of medicine and was associated with Dr. DeForrest Willard in the University of Pennsylvania,

in orthopedic surgery, for ten years. He was also chosen by the board of trustees, to fill the chair of physical education, occupying this position from 1890 to 1897, when he resigned.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the university for his thesis "The Therapeutic Value of Exercise" in 1892. During the years he spent in the University, Dr. Faries was very fond of sports. He played on the University baseball team four years and was

DR. RANDOLPH FARIES
1862—

also the inter-collegiate champion mile runner during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886. In 1887 Dr. Faries was the inter-collegiate half-mile champion.

Numerous papers have been written by him, viz., "The Therapeutic Value of Exercise," "The Mechanism of Exercise," "A New Operation for Rheiniscoplasty," "Physical Education," "Exercise for Health," etc.

Dr. Faires also published a book, octavo, of 308 pages, with illustrations, entitled *Training for Athletics, Health and Pleasure.*

He was associated with the Department of Health, Philadelphia, as assistant medical inspector from September 16, 1899, to November 16, 1920, when he became the physician-in-chief to the Department of Welfare, officiating in this position at the present time.

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

THOMAS HARRISON FARQUHAR
1865–1891
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Edward T. Farquhar*)

He is happy to state that Henry Willis, who was one of his teachers when he attended the Classical Institute, is still living; afterward he became professor of history and head of the Department of History in the Central High School. His home is 4036 Baring Street.

Dr. Faries expresses his gratitude for the learning obtained, from Professor Willis, during his early boyhood days, and has lasting impres-

sions of the punishment Dr. John W. Faires inflicted upon him with his rattan. He freely states that he never got a "licking" unless he deserved it. The system of teaching in the Classical Institute was very thorough, and whatever he may have attained in his profession he attributes to the excellent foundations obtained from the teachers of his boyhood days.

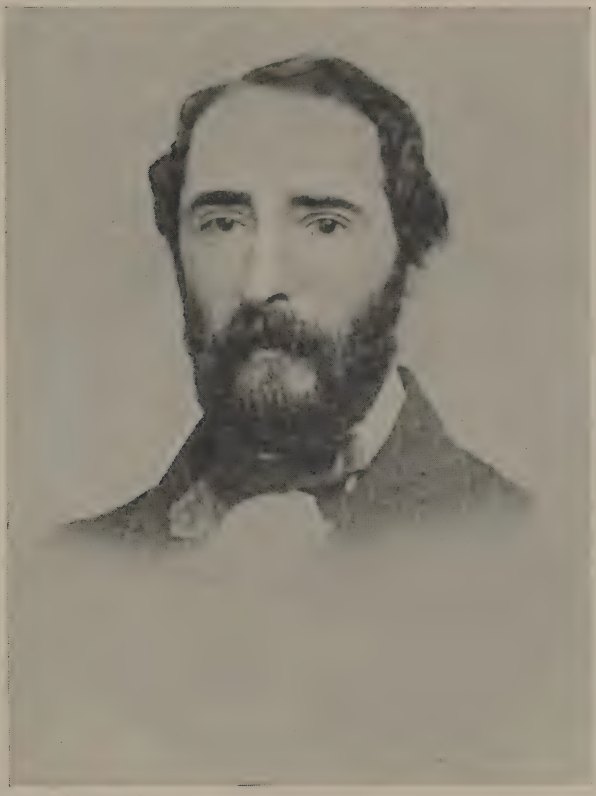


Photo by Broadbent

COLEMAN FISHER
1824–1876
(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth W. Fisher*)

THOMAS HARRISON FARQUHAR

THOMAS HARRISON FARQUHAR was born September 25, 1865. As a small boy he attended a private school and later was prepared by tutors to enter Dr. Faires' Classical Institute. From Dr. Faires' School he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1887. He left the

university before graduating, to take a position with his uncle, George L. Harrison, of Harrison Brothers & Company, manufacturing chemists, with whom he held a responsible position until his death, which occurred on December 5, 1891.

COLEMAN FISHER

COLEMAN FISHER was born in Philadelphia, February 12, 1824, and died at Ambler, July 21, 1876. Coleman was a family name. The names of Coleman Fisher's parents were William Wharton Fisher and Mary Fox Fisher. The names of his grandparents were James C. Fisher and Hannah Wharton Fisher. Coleman Fisher's children were S. Wilson Fisher, Coleman Sidney Fisher and Elizabeth Wilson Fisher. His wife's name was Mary Wilson.

He was educated at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute (1837) and at the University of Pennsylvania. For a short time he was in business in a chemical company, but, not being very strong, gave up the position and lived in the country half the year. He was a member of the State in Schuylkill, better known as the Fish House.

GEORGE HARRISON FISHER*

GEORGE HARRISON FISHER was born in Philadelphia on June 25, 1849. His father was the late J. Francis Fisher and his mother was a Miss Middleton, from South Carolina. He was a boy at the Faires School, entering in the year 1859. From the Faires School he went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Later he went to Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1870. He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle in this city and was admitted to the Bar in 1873.

Mr. Fisher in 1877 married Miss Betsy Riddle, a sister of the late Mrs. Thomas A. Scott. His daughter, Mrs. William H. Hart, resides with her husband and family near Ambler. His only other child, a son, Francis Fisher, was drowned at sea off the Barnegat Coast when he was still a student at college.

In addition to his work as a lawyer, Mr. Fisher has served on many boards of trust and has been connected with many public institutions. Shortly after his admission to the Bar, he was elected to the Vestry of St. Peter's Church, and a few years later was made accounting warden of the parish. He resigned from this position only a few months ago, having rounded out nearly fifty years of continuous service. For years he was also a vestryman of the Church of Our Saviour at Jenkintown and a vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford. Mr. Fisher has served on the Standing Committee of the Diocese and has repeatedly represented St. Peter's in diocesan conventions.

*Mr. Fisher died December 1, 1925, while this book was in press.

For over forty years Mr. Fisher, free of charge to the Diocese, acted as treasurer of the Christmas Fund for old and disabled clergymen, and when recently he handed over the fund to his successors it amounted to nearly $200,000. It was originally a small sum of money, and in his hands it had grown to this sum through contributions and such investments as he was able to make.

Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. George Harrison Fisher

GEORGE HARRISON FISHER
1849–1925

Mr. Fisher was for many years on the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, at Overbrook. He was one of its vice-presidents, and as chairman of its Committee on Instruction had charge of the selection of teachers and the shaping of their work. He was for several years one of the trustees of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., an active member and vice-president of the Historical Society

of Pennsylvania, and the president of the Philadelphia Athenaeum. He was also presiding director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, having succeeded to that position on the death of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

In politics Mr. Fisher was a Democrat. He was a supporter of President Cleveland and an anti-Bryan man. He was strongly pro-ally during the War and thought that the United States should have gone into the conflict after the sinking of the "Lusitania." In his youth he ran for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket in a hopelessly Republican district, and when the late William Redwood Wright was commissioned by Governor Pattison to reorganize the city treasury after the Bardsley defalcations, Mr. Fisher accepted the position of chief clerk under Mr. Wright. This, however, was the only political office that Mr. Fisher ever held.

Mr. Fisher was a member of the Philadelphia Country Club and had been a lifelong member of the Philadelphia Club. He was always a reader and had kept his love for the classics. His grounding in Greek and Latin he got at Dr. Faires' School.

Mr. Fisher was vice-dean and the oldest member of the Shakespeare Society.

Until a few years ago, he was an enthusiastic golfer. He then unfortunately met with an accident while riding, which resulted in permanent lameness and which latterly cut him off from all active exercise.

DR. HENRY M. FISHER

HENRY M. FISHER was born May 29, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in September, 1860, first in the English Department and the following year in the Fifth Latin class, and after the close of that term he went to the Episcopal Academy for a year, afterward to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he remained until June, 1869, with an interval of one year, when he stayed at home under the tuition of the Rev. J. H. N. Stewart. In 1869 he was admitted to the sophomore class, Harvard, taking his degree there in 1872 and the degree of M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1875.

Dr. Fisher describes his life at the Faires Classical Institute as follows:

"After a course in Latin grammar we were asked to translate short chapters of the 'Viri Romae.' I still recall Dr. Faires sitting at the head of the large classroom and listening to the recitation of his class, while he kept a watchful eye on the rest of the school. In case any boy was disorderly or inattentive to his studies he knew that he ran the risk of being called up to the dais and receiving some short cuts on the palms of his

hands from one of the Doctor's rattans, of which he always kept a supply. Hard-working pupils were always encouraged, and I recall the visits paid to the school by the late George Biddle—one of the best scholars who had ever been there—and of the consideration with which he was offered a chair and a book with which to follow the recitation.

Photo by Harmon

JAMES LOGAN FISHER
1849–1925
(Courtesy of R. Sturgis Ingersoll, Esq.)

"The other masters I can recall were our teacher of English, Mr. Lamberton, and the writing master, Mr. Shields.

"Of my classmates I can remember Alfred Biddle, James W. Paul, Jr., Robert Adams, Jr., Frank Christopher Fallon, William Drayton, John M. Campbell, Theodore (Dory) Faires, Charles Colket, Arthur V. Meigs, James Logan Fisher and Charles N. Robinson."

Dr. Fisher was elected resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1877; he spent the winter of 1879-80 in Vienna and that of 1880-81 in Paris attending special courses; in the autumn of 1881 he was elected physician to the out-patient department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, retaining that position for twenty-five years; in 1884 he was elected to the visiting staff of the Episcopal Hospital, serving until 1902. With

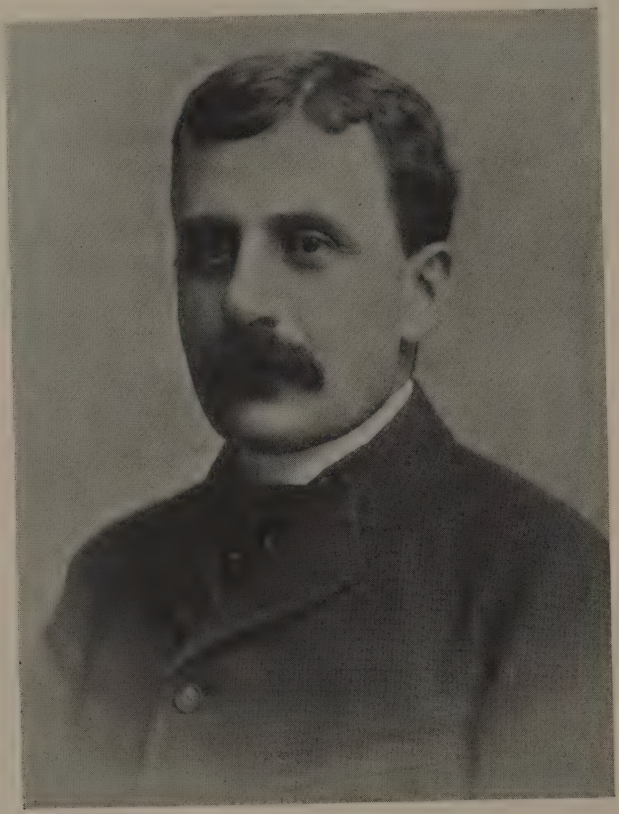


Photo by Hinkle

JAMES LOGAN FISHER

(Courtesy of R. Sturgis Ingersoll, Esq.)

the exception of two visits to Europe, one in January, 1906, for ten months, and the other in 1910, from May to September, Dr. Fisher has practiced his profession in Philadelphia until the present time, his work of recent years having been among the poor Italians, by whom he is greatly beloved.

Dr. Fisher has been a vestryman of St. Peter's Church for many years and was a vestryman of the Church of the Crucifixion, which has

done excellent work among colored people. He is an accomplished linguist, being thoroughly familiar with French, German and Italian, in all of which he converses with ease. He is also a lover of the classics, having obtained his foundation in Latin and Greek at the Faires Institute.

Dr. Fisher married Miss Mary Elwyn Wharton, the daughter of Henry Wharton, Esq., one of the leaders of the old Bar.

JAMES LOGAN FISHER

JAMES LOGAN FISHER was born in Philadelphia, December 1, 1849, the son of Charles Henry and Sarah Atherton Fisher, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861. After due preparation, followed by instruction by private tutors, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1873, later studying law in the office of Peter McCall, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar 1876.

February 18, 1890, he married Mary Wilcocks Ingersoll. For forty years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, and chairman of its Committee of Administration 1900-04, and for many years was a member of the vestry, as also churchwarden of Trinity Church, Oxford, Pa. He was a manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the Philadelphia Contributionship and a director of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

He early became interested in the breeding of thoroughbred Guernsey cattle and was a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club from 1877; president 1914-17; and president emeritus from 1917 to the time of his death. Mr. Fisher died March 21, 1925.

THOMAS WHARTON FISHER

THOMAS WHARTON FISHER was named for Thomas Wharton. He was born in Philadelphia, December 13, 1827, and died May 18, 1873. He was the son of William Wharton Fisher and Mary Fox Fisher; his grandparents were James C. Fisher and Hannah Wharton Fisher.

He was educated at Dr. Faires Classical Institute (1837) and did not go to college. He was a member of the State in Schuylkill, better known as the Fish House Club; he was also a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry. T. Wharton Fisher never married.

W. WHARTON FISHER

Mr. Fisher writes in June, 1925:

"I was four years at the School—fifth to the second class inclusive.

"As you know, the School, though narrow, was very thorough, and the best of its doing Latin and Greek, being practically all of its cur-

riculum—but little mathematics and no science. The discipline and thoroughness of the School have been of very great service to me. Though Dr. Faires never was very fair and just, yet all his old scholars have the kindest feeling for him."

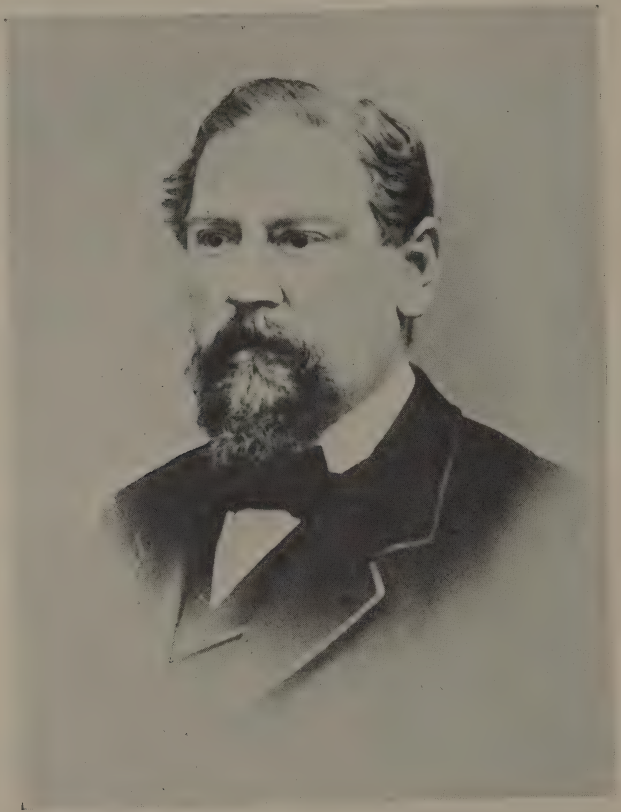


Photo by Willard

THOMAS WHARTON FISHER
1827–1873
(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth W. Fisher*)

FLORIAN C. FLORANCE

FLORIAN C. FLORANCE was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1859, and lived in that city until his maturity. After a course at the Faires Classical Institute (1871), he was educated as a civil engineer, and at the time of his going west, in 1880, to Kansas City, was connected with the Engineer Corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Arriving in Kansas City, Mr. Florance remained in his profession under such well-known engineers as John Donnelly, George W. Neir, and Knight & Bontecau, and afterward was in charge of the maintenance of way of the Missouri Pacific Railroad under Andrew Donnan, stationed at Sedalia. On his return to Kansas City he was made chief engineer of

Photo by Chillman

FLORIAN C. FLORANCE
1859—
Photo taken when 18 years of age

the Fifth Street Cable Line, known at that time as the Shallow Conduit System, which afterward became a portion of the Metropolitan Street Railway System. On account of the strain on his eyesight in this profession he was compelled to leave it and go into a commercial business, adopting a general brokerage line of coal and building materials, representing many of the best firms of the Central West, and removed to Independence, Mo., where his business has been continued until this time.

Mr. Florance is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Commercial Club of Independence, Railroad Club of Kansas City, and other organizations. He is also a veteran of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and a retired officer of the National Guard of Missouri, having served fourteen years as an officer in the Seventh, Third and Second Regiments.

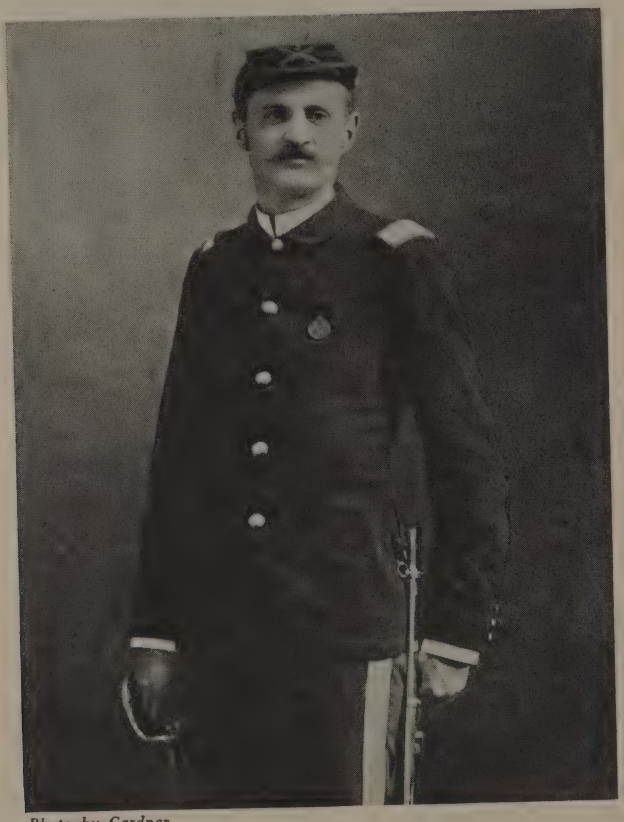


Photo by Gardner

FLORIAN C. FLORANCE

Second Lieutenant Third Infantry N. G. M. Bevier, Mo., Mine Riots, December, 1888

J. ESDAILE FLORANCE

I was born August 10, 1855. After graduating from Dr. Faires' Institute (1866) I spent some three years in travel and amusement, and afterward went to Colorado with the idea of taking up mining as a profession. I started with a hammer and drill, worked my way up, learning mining from a practical standpoint. My first official position was assist-

ant to the superintendent of the Mary Murphy Mine near Alpine, Colo., in those days one of the largest producers in that State. I was engineer for Col. Walcott, who built the Chicago Alley Road, and chief engineer of the Northern Exploration Company of Alaska. I formed the firm of Florance & Hampton, consulting engineers, which owned the concessions for a smelter at Guaymas and planned the railroad into Alamos, afterward built by the Southern Pacific. We made examination of the Behring

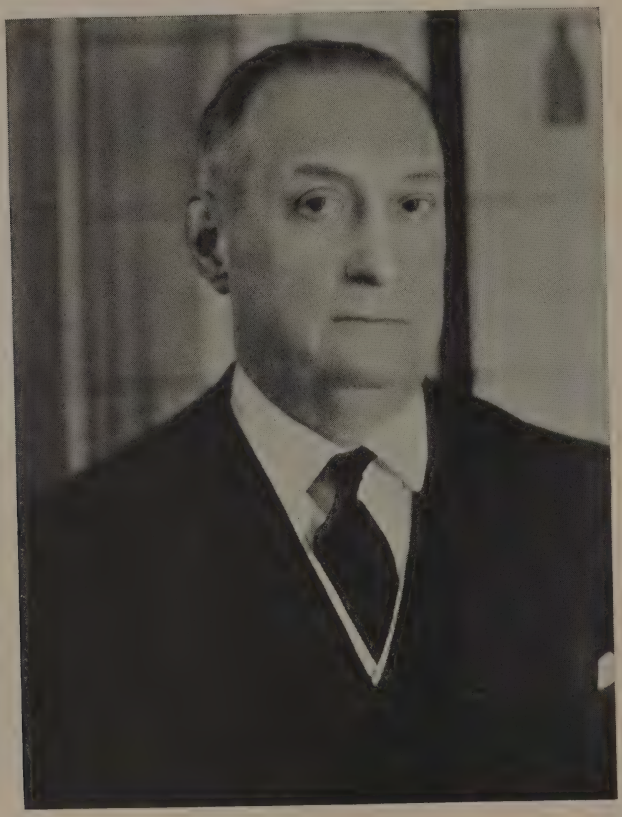
J. ESDAILE FLORANCE
1855—

River Coalfield in Alaska, the report being published in the *Engineering Magazine* of March, 1914. We were part owners in the first patent on "electric resistance furnaces." We had a small plant in Hoboken for the extraction of oil from shale, and it was the first low-temperature plant to be used and found to be an improvement on the Scotch or Pumpherson process.

February 15, 1925 J. ESDAILE FLORANCE.

LUCIEN G. FLORANCE

LUCIEN G. FLORANCE, the son of William and Myrtilla Seixas Florance, entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855, joining the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, leaving at the close of his sophomore year. For some years he followed an artistic career, being a painter in oils and water color, but finally entered the dramatic profession, achieving success as an actor.



JOHN SIMS FORBES
1866—

JOHN SIMS FORBES

JOHN SIMS FORBES is the son of William S. Forbes, M.D., and Celanire B. Forbes (née Sims); he was born May 7, 1866, in Philadelphia, and attended the Faires Classical Institute from 1877 to 1883. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1887 (Arts), and 1888 (Science). After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania he

entered the employ of George M. Newhall Engineering Company, Ltd., and traveled extensively in the United States, Mexico and Cuba, superintending the erection and operation of numerous industrial plants. From 1890 until 1893 he was in business by himself as consulting engineer and exporting machinery to Cuba. From 1890 until 1898 he was consulting engineer of Yaryan Company, of New York and Glasgow, Scotland. From 1893 until 1894 Mr. Forbes conducted experiments on vesical calculi to ascertain resistance to crushing and other physical properties, and developed a lithotrite for crushing calculi. He read a paper, giving results of experiments, before the American Surgical Association in Washington in June, 1894, during Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, which was repeated later by request before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. In 1895 he was general manager of the Tubular Heating & Ventilating Company, of Philadelphia, and vice-president and engineer of the New England Steel Casting Company from 1897 until 1898. From 1899 until 1917 he was president of the Forbes Company, manufacturing water-sterilizing apparatus, fluid heaters, hydrocarbon burners, etc., and was presented with the Edward Longstreth and Elliot Cresson medals by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for his inventions.

Since 1918 Mr. Forbes has been pursuing original investigations.

MURRAY FORBES

MURRAY FORBES was born June 23, 1863, and died December 28, 1913. He was the son of William S. Forbes, M.D., and Celanire Bernoudi Sims. He attended The Rugby Academy (Philadelphia) primary department, then entered Dr. J. W. Faires' Classical Institute in 1875, taking the five-year classical course in four years, by skipping the second class, doing its entire work during one summer vacation, and in the fall passing a severe examination at the hands of Dr. Faires, who in a short speech told the assembled school what Murray had done, praised him for his ambition, energy, industry and ability, and placed him in the first class; graduating from Faires' School in 1879 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of '83, Arts.

On leaving the University, he was apprenticed to the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona and served his time; was then appointed assistant road foreman of locomotives on the Pittsburgh Division and stationed at Derry, Pa., for some years; was then promoted to assistant master mechanic of Altoona shops, but resigned from the railroad and organized the Delaware Company, a holding water-works corporation operating the water supply of some six of the larger towns in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, serving the Delaware Company as general manager,

CLASS OF 1879, FAIRES CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

(Courtesy of John S. Forbes, Esq.)

KEY TO PHOTOGRAPH OF CLASS OF 1879

1. George W. Norris
2. James Renwick Martin
3. Murray Forbes
4. Thomas A. Meryweather
5. Alfred B. Horner
6. William C. Scott
7. John William Savage
8. Logan M. Bullitt
9. George Binney Jennison
10. George P. Way, Jr.

secretary and treasurer, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

He was president of the Pennsylvania Water Works Association for many years, which association he was instrumental in forming.

He married Mary Ethel Parvin November, 1893, by whom he had six children: Ethel Parvin, William S., Adelaide P., Mildred Washington, Murray, and Robert S. Forbes.

MURRAY FORBES
1863–1913
(Courtesy of John S. Forbes, Esq.)

WILLIAM INNES FORBES

WILLIAM INNES FORBES was born November 22, 1868, in Philadelphia, the son of William Smith Forbes, M.D., and Celanire Bernoudi Sims. He was educated at Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute (1878) and at the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1889, B.A. Mr. Forbes

married Daisy Coxe Wright June 27, 1912. He is the father of William Innes Forbes, Jr., born June 22, 1915, Francis Forbes, born June 29, 1918, and Charles Wright Forbes, born July 25, 1923.

Since graduation from the University of Pennsylvania he has been connected with the Girard Trust Company, the Commercial Trust Company and several private banking houses. At the present time he is representing Henry L. Doherty & Company in the Philadelphia district.

WILLIAM INNES FORBES
1868—

He has been interested in military affairs since 1892, when he was one of three men to organize the Pennsylvania State Naval Reserve, in which he served as an officer. He has been connected continuously with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, first in the infantry and then in the cavalry from 1893 to 1917. He entered the World War as major in the 309th Cavalry, then transferred to Field Artillery, where he organized and commanded the 57th Field Artillery, U. S. A., and was mustered

out of service March, 1919. He served in the cavalry in the Spanish-American War, 1898, and on the Mexican Border 1916-1917.

His recreations are tennis, riding, rowing and golf. Mr. Forbes is a member of the following clubs: The Rabbit; Racquet; University Barge; Mask and Wig; Society of the Cincinnati; Loyal Legion; Colonial Wars; Sons of the Revolution; Foreign Wars; and World War.

S. ALFRED FORD

S. ALFRED FORD was born December 20, 1844, the son of Samuel Collier Ford, who retired early from business life and settled in Olney, now a part of Philadelphia. The younger Ford entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, and after leaving became identified with the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and was responsible for much of the development in the iron and steel chemistry of America, some of his processes still being used, notably that for the estimation of silicon and the other for manganese.

Mr. Ford was the author of an important work entitled *Rapid Method for Determination of Silicon in Pig Iron and Determination of Manganese in Iron and Steel.*

In 1879 Mr. Ford married Velma Beckwith, who died in July, 1917.

In 1901 Mr. Ford resigned his position because of his wife's ill health, to whom he devoted the closing years of his life. He died in Philadelphia, October 1, 1922.

CALEB FELLOWES FOX

CALEB F. FOX was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1860, and after the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute (1870) he attended the Cheltenham Academy for three years, followed by one year at the University of Pennsylvania, which he left to take a position in the office of his father, the late George S. Fox, in the year 1879, and he has been connected with the firm until the present time.

GILBERT RODMAN FOX

I was born at Oscawana-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 26, 1861, but my home has always been in Norristown, Pa. My grandfather, John Fox, was Judge of Bucks and Montgomery Counties for a number of years, and my father, Gilbert Rodman Fox, was a member of the Bar and practiced law at Norristown for over fifty years.

I attended the Faires Classical Institute in Philadelphia for several years (1874), at the time the late William W. Craig, of Norristown, was one of the instructors. Mr. Craig was afterward appointed by my father clerk in the district court of the United States at Philadelphia, where he remained for many years until his death.

After I left the Classical Institute, I went to Hill School in Pottstown, in the Class of 1879, and from there went to Princeton in the

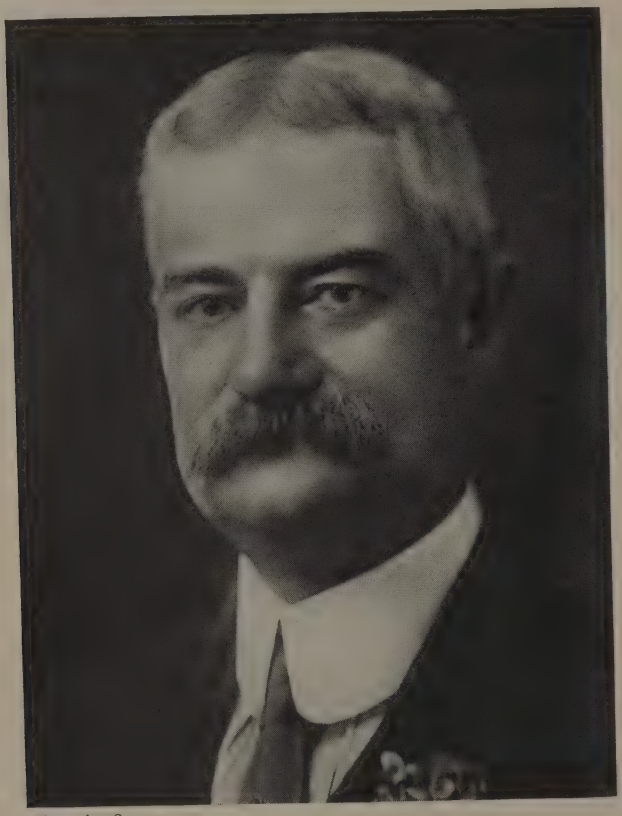


Photo by Sarony

CALEB FELLOWES FOX
1860—

Class of 1884. After I left college I returned to Norristown and read law with my father, and was admitted to the Bar of Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties, the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, the District and Circuit Courts and Supreme Court of the United States, and have practiced law continuously since my admission, having offices in Norristown and Philadelphia.

I reside at No. 909 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa. I am married and have four children living, two of whom are married.

I have been a member of the Art Club of Philadelphia and local clubs of Norristown, a member of the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations and one of the members of the Membership Committee of the latter. I am a member of Council in the Borough of Norristown and chairman of the Police Department.

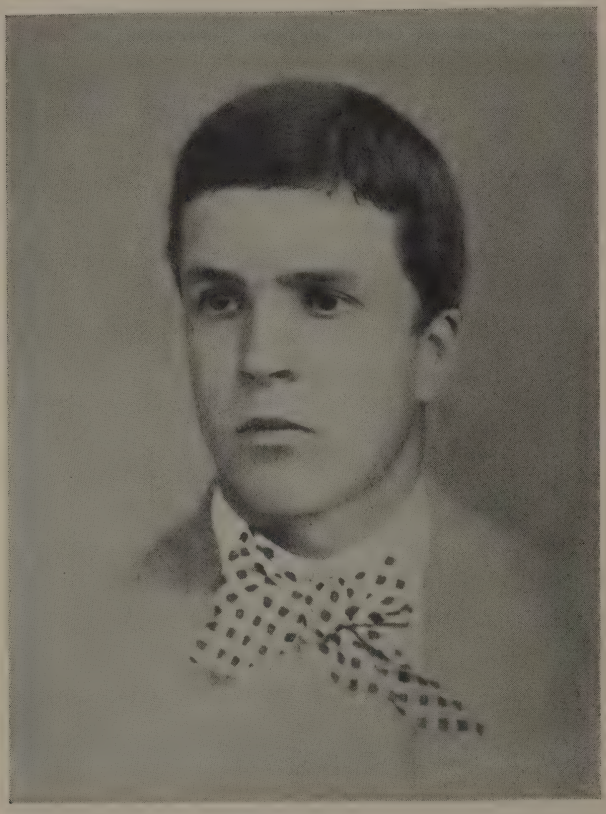
GILBERT RODMAN FOX.

GILBERT RODMAN FOX
1861—

JOSEPH M. FOX

JOSEPH MICKLE FOX was a pupil at Dr. John W. Faires' School in 1863 and for some years following. He entered Haverford College in 1869, graduating in 1873. He studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877.

He never practiced his profession, but devoted himself to the care of his family estates and to the study and purchase of books, specializing in Americana, of which he got together a large and valuable collection. His chief characteristic was a sense of fairness and a fearless stand for what he believed to be right. His uncompromising love of clean sport



JOSEPH M. FOX
1853–1918

and scorn for unfair play in games, and his exceeding generosity to any cause or person in whom he was interested, were expressions of this ruling trait. He was always influenced by his deep sense of the beauty and poetry of life.

He excelled in all sports and games, especially in cricket, in which he became prominent, being selected as a member of the "Gentlemen of

Philadelphia" team which made a tour of England in 1884 with considerable success.

He died September 18, 1918, leaving surviving him his wife (who was Miss Emily Ann Read, of Charleston, S. C.) and four children, three daughters and one son.

Photo by Leo Daft

WILLIAM LOGAN FOX
1851–1880
(*Courtesy of Miss Hannah Fox*)

WILLIAM LOGAN FOX

WILLIAM LOGAN FOX was born September 28, 1851, and became a pupil at Dr. John W. Faires' School in 1863 and for some years following. He afterward attended the University of Pennsylvania for three years, member Philomathean Society, going from there to the Boston

Institute of Technology. The climate of Boston did not suit his health, and he finished his civil engineering course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., with the degree of C.E.

His temperament fitted him for a business career. He began what promised to be an active life in the care and management of his family estate in Clarion County, Pa., at the same time devoting himself with zeal

Photo by Bell & Silver

JOSEPH C. FRALEY
1849–1921
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph C. Fraley*)

and energy to the public interests and affairs of the county and to its political life. His early death cut short many enterprises in which he was engaged.

He married Rebecca Clifford Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, who survived him; he had no children.

Mr. Fox died at Foxburg, Pa., April 29, 1880.

JOSEPH CRESSON FRALEY

JOSEPH CRESSON FRALEY was born April 21, 1849. After a course at the Faires School (1861) he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1868 with the degree of B.A., and two years later with the degree of M.A.; he was president of the Zelosophic Society, as also class president and valedictorian.

Photo by Phillips

JOSEPH C. FRALEY

(Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph C. Fraley)

After a year of foreign travel he entered the law office of the late Peter McCall, Esq., and was called to the Bar in December, 1871; in 1872 he began the practice of patent law with the late Henry C. Baldwin, which, after Mr. Baldwin's death, became the firm of Hollingsworth, Fraley & Paul, and always retained the literary tastes he had early shown in college, where he was awarded junior English and Henry Reed prizes.

Mr. Fraley was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. He was an active member of the Shakespeare Society until his death, which occurred on May 18, 1921.

Mr. Fraley married Marie Elizabeth, the daughter of Charles Sidney Bradford, and left two sons, Dr. Frederick Fraley, and Charles Bradford Fraley, a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, JR.
1874–1925

PERSIFOR FRAZER, JR.

PERSIFOR FRAZER, JR., was born July 3, 1874. After entering the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in the year 1880 he attended the Episcopal Academy, then St. Paul's, finally graduating from Princeton University in the Class of 1894. He served a regular apprenticeship with the

Cramp Ship Building Company, later becoming vice-president and general manager of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, of Wilmington, Del. Of late years he had been connected with the Harriman Company, beginning with that concern as general superintendent of the wet dock at the Bristol shipyards, and later becoming assistant to the vice-president in charge of operations.

Photo by Gutekunst

ANGELO TILLINGHAST FREEDLEY
1850–1907
(*Courtesy of Vinton Freedley*)

Mr. Frazer also was connected for several years with the Union Petroleum Company, devoting much of his time to their maritime department. He served as engineer-watch officer in the United States Navy during the Spanish-American War and also during the World War. Mr. Frazer was a member of one of Philadelphia's oldest families and was one

of the best-known shipping men in the country. He was said to have personally sold more ships throughout the country than any other shipbuilder; he obtained the first contract for British ships built in American shipyards.

Mr. Frazer married Miss Mary Newbold Welsh, granddaughter of John Welsh, American minister to the court of St. James. He was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry; Loyal Legion;

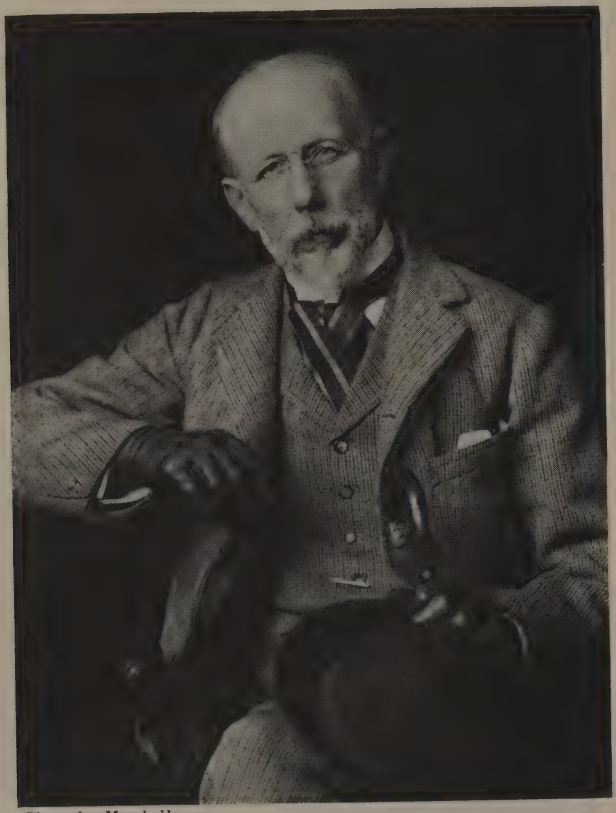


Photo by Marshall

CHARLES FRY
1850–1910
(*Courtesy of Thomas Ridgway, Esq.*)

Sons of the Revolution; Society of the War of 1812; The Military Order of Foreign Wars and of the Racquet, Philadelphia Country and Wilmington Clubs.

Mr. Frazer died June 16, 1925, survived by three children, Persifor Frazer, 3d, Mrs. Graham Dougherty and Mrs. Samuel Bell, Jr.

ANGELO TILLINGHAST FREEDLEY

Angelo T. Freedley was born November 12, 1850, and, after the usual course in the Faires Classical Institute (1860), he studied law with the late William Henry Rawle, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in 1871.

In 1890 Mr. Freedley married Ida Welles Vinton.

He was counsel for the Pennsylvania Senate Investigating Committee of 1895 and was counsel for the Philadelphia Clearing House in the years 1901-02 and for several banking organizations.

Mr. Freedley was a Republican in politics and an active contributor to various legal publications, as also the author of the General Corporation Law of Pennsylvania, 1880-90, and of the Limited Partnership Association Laws of Pennsylvania in the year 1884.

Mr. Freedley died in 1907.

CHARLES FRY

Charles Fry, only son of Joseph R. Fry, was born on December 5, 1850, in Philadelphia. After the usual course in the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1860, he graduated in the Class of 1870, University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1876, where he was engaged in active practice until his marriage to Maria D. Burnham, of Boston. Subsequently he practiced law in that city and during the summers occupied a house he built at Bar Harbor, until his death there on September 3, 1910. He had two sisters, Elizabeth, wife of John J. Ridgway, and Isabel, wife of J. Parker Norris. His son Charles died unmarried. The latter, after graduating from Groton School, entered the Class of 1913, Harvard College. He enlisted in the Navy on March 30, 1917, and was soon commissioned an ensign in the command of the patrol boat, "Vitesse." He was on sea service until his sudden death from pneumonia on October 9, 1918.

HORACE B. FRY

Horace B. Fry was born in Philadelphia in the year 1830, and died August 27, 1906, in New York City, where he lived for thirty years at the Union League Club.

His early education was at the Faires Classical Institute (1839). He wrote with charm and was a talented musician. For a number of years Minnie Maddern Fiske acted his one-act tragedy, "Little Italy," first produced by her in 1898.

On August 2, 1858, he married Emilie, daughter of John Grigg, a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia. Their daughter married a Florentine noble, Marquis Torrigiani, and for many years was lady-in-waiting to the Duchess d'Aosta. His brother, William H. Fry, was the first American composer of grand opera. The libretti of his operas "Leonora," produced successfully in 1845 at the Chestnut Street Theater, and "Notre

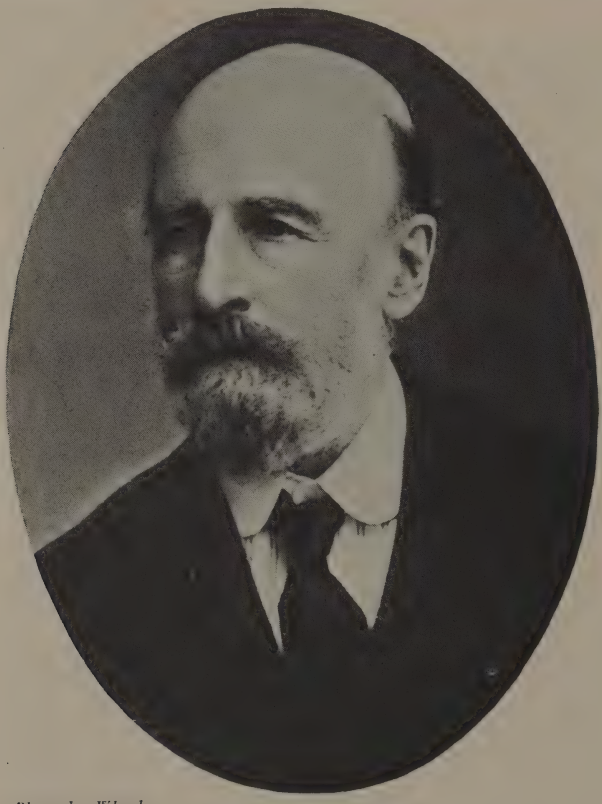


Photo by Wheeler

HORACE B. FRY
1830–1906
(Courtesy of Thomas Ridgway, Esq.)

Dame de Paris" in 1864 at the Academy of Music, were written by his brother, Joseph R. Fry.

His father was William Fry (1777-1853), proprietor of *The National Gazette* 1821-45, son of Joseph Fry (1742-1834) who was a lieutenant in the Revolution and served in Eyre's Artillery at the Battles of Princeton, Trenton and Germantown, and the encampment at Valley Forge (1777-78).

WILLIAM H. GAW

WILLIAM H. GAW was born July 5, 1846. After leaving the Faires Classical Institute he entered the banking and brokerage firm of H. L. Gaw & Company.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Girard Trust Company.

Mr. Gaw died October 27, 1913.

Photo by Taylor & Brown

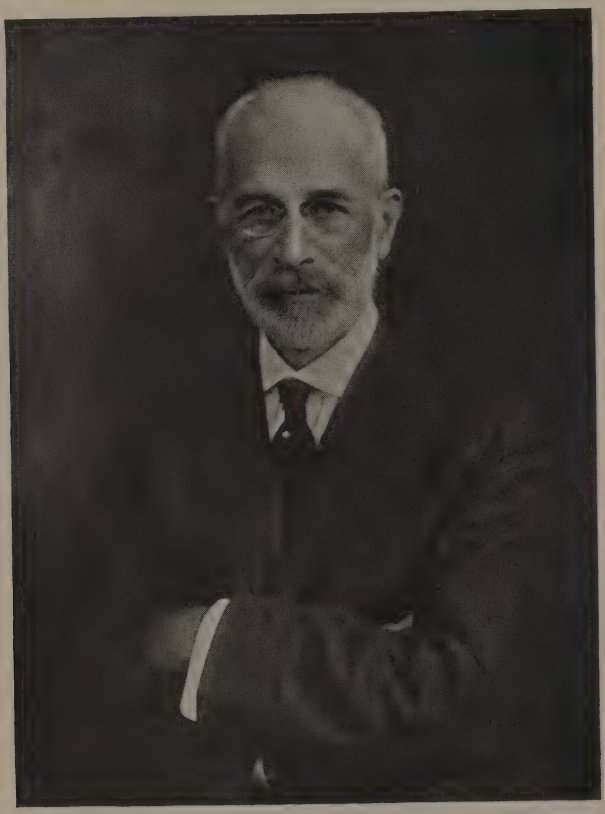
WILLIAM H. GAW
1846–1913
(Courtesy of Henry G. Brengle, Esq.)

ALEXANDER PURVES GEST

ALEXANDER PURVES GEST was born February 2, 1853, at Philadelphia. He entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1863 and after completing the course, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, in the Class of 1872, College; a member of the Philomathean Society.

On the completion of the junior year, he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., graduating as civil engineer, in the Class of 1874.

In March, 1875, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the Chief Engineer's Department, and after serving in various capacities, was appointed division engineer, successively, on the Monongahela,



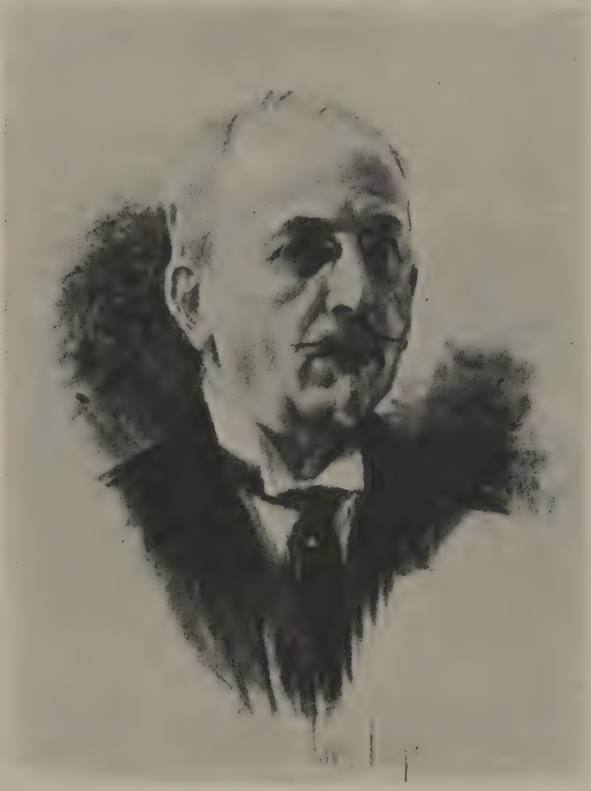
ALEXANDER PURVES GEST
1853—

Pittsburgh and New York Divisions of the Pennsylvania, and division superintendent of the Bedford, Frederick, and Belvidere Divisions.

On the consolidation of the Belvidere and Amboy Divisions, on January 1, 1912, he was appointed to the newly created position of special agent, New Jersey Division, and in 1915 was appointed secretary of the Association of Transportation Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, serving in this position until his retirement on April 1, 1921.

JOHN MARSHALL GEST

JOHN MARSHALL GEST was born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1859, the son of John Barnard and Elizabeth Ann (Purves) Gest. His early education was obtained at the Faires Classical Institute and later at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1879; A.M., LL.B., 1882. He was awarded the matriculate Greek prize of the first rank, freshman Greek



HON. JOHN MARSHALL GEST
1859—

prize, freshman mathematical prize of the first rank, junior Greek, senior Greek and senior Latin prizes and alumni senior Latin prize. Moderator of the Philomathean Society, spoon man of class, class president, Latin salutatorian. Awarded Sharswood prize for essay at graduation in law.

Mr. Gest married Emily Judson Baugh, of Philadelphia, April 17, 1888. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1882 and practiced in Philadelphia until 1911, when he became judge of the Orphans' Court

of Philadelphia on July 1st, and was re-elected in 1921 for ten years. He is vice-provost of the Law Academy; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Free Library of Philadelphia, also of the Presbyterian Hospital 1896 to 1916. Judge Gest was chairman of the commission to codify and revise the law of decedents' estates from 1915 to

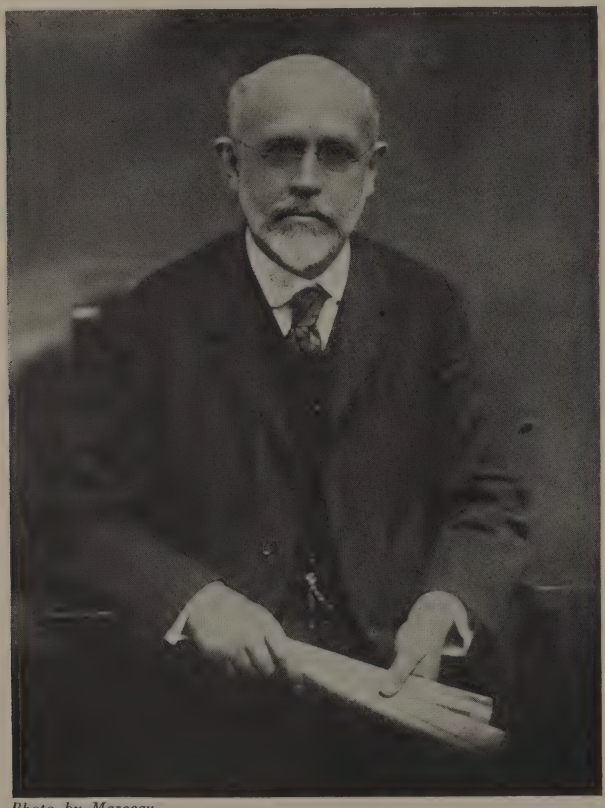


Photo by Marceau

WILLIAM PURVES GEST
1861—

1917; the commission reported seven acts which were adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, June 7, 1917. His membership includes the American Philosophical Society, American Bar Association, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Law Association of Philadelphia, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Sigma, Society Colonial Wars and the Shakespeare Society.

He is a member of the following clubs: Franklin Inn, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania, The Union League (Philadelphia), University (Philadelphia and New York).

Judge Gest is the author of *Drawing Wills and Settlement of Estates in Pennsylvania,* 1910; *The Lawyer in Literature,* 1913; *Trial of Judge Bridlegoose,* 1923; *The Old Yellow Book Source of Browning's "The Ring and The Book,"* 1925; also numerous essays and addresses on legal subjects. He says of the Faires Classical Institute, "It was a wonderful school, and unique in its methods. There was no other even approaching it, and I owe very much to the drill I received in it."

WILLIAM PURVES GEST

WILLIAM PURVES GEST was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1861, the son of John Barnard and Elizabeth Ann (Purves) Gest. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872, and was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., 1880, and A.M., 1883. He was moderator of the Philomathean Society; class president sophomore year; editor *University Magazine,* and ivy orator. Awarded freshman mathematical prize of the first rank; sophomore declamation prize and alumni senior Latin prize equally with Edwin P. Schively; Meredith prize for second best graduation essay in Law Department. Mr. Gest married Isabel Thorn Howell, of Philadelphia, November 15, 1894.

He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1883, remaining in the office of Bullitt and Dickson, with whom he had been a law student, for a time. Thereafter he practiced with his brother, John Marshall Gest, until 1889, when he joined the Fidelity Trust Company and has served as president since 1915.

Mr. Gest is a member of the board of directors of the following organizations: Insurance Company of North America; First National Bank; Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company; Wentz Corporation; Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Company; New Chester Water Company; Vincennes Water Supply Company; Greencastle Water Works Company; Hazle Brook Coal Company; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; Philadelphia Traction Company; West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company; J. & J. Dobson, Inc., etc. He is a member of the Geographical Society; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Sons of Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; American Economic Association; American Academy Political and Social Science; Franklin Institute; Phi Kappa Sigma; Phi Beta Kappa; Board of Trustees Presbyterian Hospital; Dunwoody Home; Union Benevolent Association; Musical Fund Society, etc.

He is a member of the following clubs: University, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Merion Cricket, and Bankers of New York.

CHARLES GIBBONS, JR.

CHARLES GIBBONS, JR., was born in Philadelphia August 23, 1852, and died at his residence, Twenty-first Street near Pine, October 2, 1888.

After leaving the Faires Classical Institute he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but left after completing his sophomore year in order to study law. He registered as a student with his father, the Honorable

CHARLES GIBBONS, JR.
1852–1888
(Courtesy of John Frederick Lewis, Esq.)

Charles Gibbons, Sr., and was admitted to practice November 7, 1874. He married Clara Ludlow, daughter of the Honorable James R. Ludlow, president judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 3.

The younger Gibbons devoted himself largely to the practice of admiralty and maritime law. He was an expert sailor, owning and sailing his own boat, and in order to better conduct collision cases where two

sailing vessels were on trial, he served for a time as a sailor before the mast. He was appointed United States Commissioner by the judges of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, serving as commissioner until his death, when he was succeeded by John Frederick Lewis, his colleague and partner, who had been associated with him in the practice of the law for five or six years.

MURRAY GIBSON
1853—
Photo taken when 15 years of age

As United States commissioner Mr. Gibbons heard many important cases, and as proctor in the admiralty he brought to bear the learning of the lawyer and the skill of the navigator, his arguments being brief, clear and convincing.

He organized the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange in 1882 and was an authority on general average and marine insurance, representing many of the marine underwriters of the Atlantic seaboard.

He was fond of outdoor sports and was an expert oarsman. He was a member of the Young America Cricket Club, a member of the Orpheus Club, and was an excellent actor, taking part in many amateur performances. He spent his summers at Beach Haven, where he was the commodore of the Yacht Club.

It is stated of him that his keen sense of humor, his high personal honor and his manly qualities made him a valued friend.

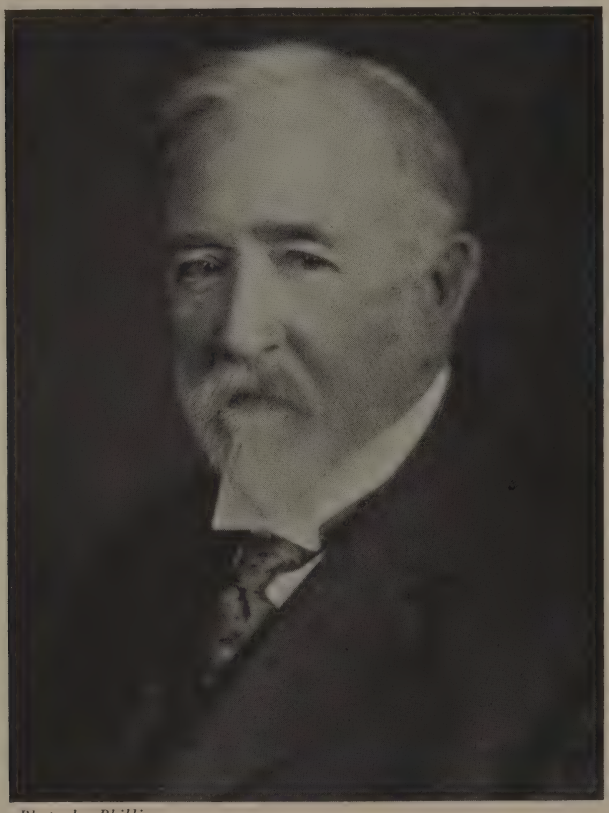


Photo by Phillips

MURRAY GIBSON

MURRAY GIBSON

MURRAY GIBSON was born January 21, 1853, in the City of Philadelphia. His father, John Gibson, and his mother, Mary N. Gibson, were born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and were married in Philadelphia in 1840.

Murray Gibson has had a comparatively quiet life to date. He was sent for some years to a school in Philadelphia conducted by Miss Ann Dickson. In September, 1864, he entered Dr. Faires' School in the fifth class, conducted by Dr. Faires' eldest son, William Faires; he remained with his class and finished in June, 1869. After leaving school he spent two years in a commercial house, and in October, 1871, he went into his father's business of painting and decorating, and, since his father's death in 1877, he has conducted that business on his own account.

In February, 1890, he married Eleanore J. Hollenback, daughter of John Welles Hollenback and of Josephine Woodward Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He has three children, Mrs. Theodore M. Casey, John Hollenback Gibson and Murray Gibson, Jr. Since 1910 he has been engaged in several business activities of a financial order, in which his wife and her family were interested. Such business activities involved serving on bondholders' protective committees, and in many cases also, as a director in corporations formed out of older corporations.

In January, 1878, he was elected a member and director of The Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, and he is now president of that old society. In the same month and year (1878) he was elected a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and later the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and other social clubs.

E. CLAUDE GODDARD

E. CLAUDE GODDARD entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1880, and after leaving school became identified with the Pennsylvania National Guard, serving first as private in the various infantry branches from 1894 until 1903, when he became captain, later major, finally receiving his honorable discharge in 1919.

PAUL LACEY GODDARD

COLONEL PAUL LACEY GODDARD was born in Philadelphia August 13, 1843, the son of the late William B. Goddard, who died in 1859. He was also a great-grandson of Paul Beck, builder of the first shot tower, and a nephew of Dr. Paul Beck Goddard and Rev. Dr. Goddard, and a cousin of Dr. Kingston Goddard, once coroner of this city. He was also a lifelong friend of Colonel Silas Pettit.

While visiting the West Indies about fifteen years ago Colonel Goddard married a Spanish lady of high social standing in Cuba, whom he brought to this country. She died in New York City eight years ago. They had one child, who also died.

Colonel Goddard was educated first at the Faires Classical Institute (1856) then at the Polytechnic College, and was appointed by Congressman Kelley to a cadetship at West Point in 1861, but as there was no vacancy he entered the War of the Rebellion as a second lieutenant of the 89th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Cavalry. January 11, 1862, he was made first lieutenant and adjutant, and June 15th of the same

Photo by Mora

COLONEL PAUL LACEY GODDARD
1843–1888
(Courtesy of Miss Mary Goddard)

year he became acting assistant adjutant general of the cavalry brigade of the Army of the Potomac. On October 15th he was promoted to a captaincy in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered out September 5, 1865. He served on the staffs of General John P. Hatch, General Gregg and Major General Pleasonton, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, and was aide-de-camp on General Sheridan's staff. His war record ended with an honorable discharge.

Colonel Goddard became a private in the First City Troop November 4, 1867, and was chosen sergeant November 13, 1868. At the personal solicitation of General Sheridan he was appointed colonel upon the staff of Governor Hartranft June 26, 1876, and retired June 12th, two years later. February 23, 1883, he was appointed colonel and inspector general on Governor Pattison's staff. One of Postmaster Harrity's first

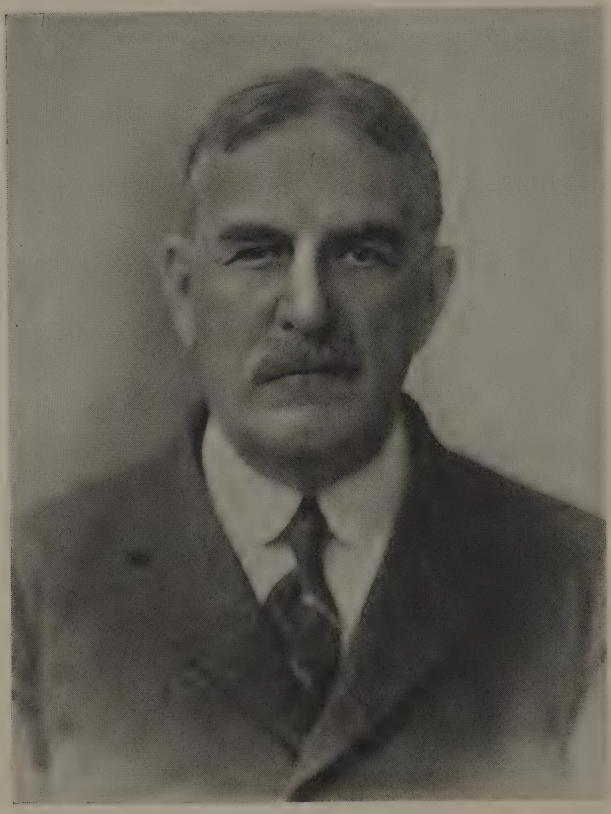
Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

FRANCIS ASBURY GODWIN, JR.
1849–1917
(*Courtesy of Joseph B. Godwin, Esq.*)

appointments in 1886 was that of Colonel Goddard to the position of superintendent of the registry division of the Post-office, Philadelphia, one of the most responsible in that department. His service was of such a character as to call forth commendation from the postal inspectors and civil service examiners. He was compelled to resign his position on account of his illness on January 21, 1888.

Colonel Goddard was a member of the Americus Club and Young Men's Democratic Association. He was also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and was ranked as a captain. He was a member of West Philadelphia Lodge, F. A. A. M. While the Commonwealth Club was in existence Colonel Goddard held the position of financial secretary and was one of its organizers.

Colonel Goddard died at his residence in Philadelphia, 1233 Spruce Street, February 29, 1888.



FRANCIS I. GOWEN
1855—

FRANCIS ASBURY GODWIN, JR.

FRANCIS ASBURY GODWIN, JR., was born April 21, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1862, subsequently being a student of the Pennsylvania Military Academy under Colonel Hyatt at

Chester, Pa., following which he was engaged with the Fidelity Trust Company until impaired health necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Godwin died January 18, 1917.

Colonel Hyatt writes that Godwin occupied several important positions in the corps, finally being made first senior lieutenant, and although a child of thirteen, he was looked upon as one of the big boys, a good officer and very efficient in the discharge of duty which his record of 96% in military exercises abundantly confirms.

Photo by De Morat

JAMES RALSTON GRANT
1856–1903

FRANCIS I. GOWEN

FRANCIS I. GOWEN was born August 17, 1855, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1875, from which he was graduated A.B. He

read law in his father's office, being admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was counsel at Philadelphia for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; assistant general solicitor, Philadelphia and Reading Railway, until 1902; general solicitor, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, December 1902-12; general counsel, 1912-21, vice-president and general counsel since April 1, 1921.

Mr. Gowen married Alice Robinson.

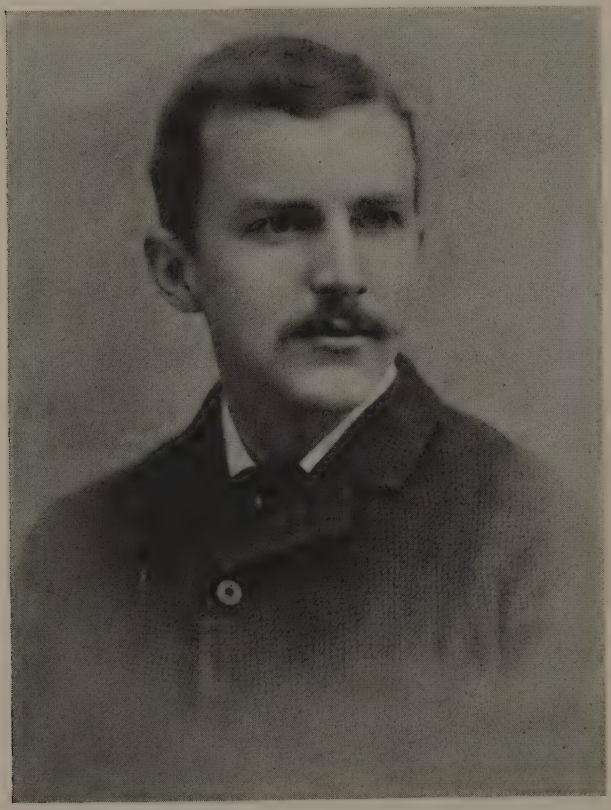


Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

JAMES RALSTON GRANT

JAMES RALSTON GRANT

JAMES RALSTON GRANT was born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1856, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869. After graduation he was engaged in the banking house of Drexel & Company, later opening an office on his own account as a bond broker.

In 1887 he removed to New York City so as to join his brothers in the wholesale lumber business, residing in Orange, N. J. In 1882 he married Margie Bryan Kneass, the daughter of Strickland Kneass. They had a family of five sons, Richard Bryan, Meredith, Donald Kneass, James Ralston, Jr., and Sidney Bradford.

Mr. Grant died at his home August 26, 1903.

Photo by De Morat

WILLIAM HENRY GRANT
1858—

WILLIAM HENRY GRANT

A severe case of scarlet fever when still very young, in 1869, left me weak, so that I was dropped down toward midyear from "Fifth Latin" to "English." My father had written a note to Dr. Faires to know if I wasn't studying too hard, and the Doctor called me up to learn whether

or not I was studying hard, and, of course, I said I was. Whereupon he so replied to Father, who wrote and told him to put me down a grade. That practically resulted in my not studying at all.

We had telegraph lines with strings through holes in our desks, and other major interests which occasionally or regularly got us into trouble. The bane of school work with me centered in writing "compositions."

Photo by Shen

WILLIAM HENRY GRANT

Professor Craig called me down frequently for repeating the phrase, "There are a great many different kinds of," with which most of my weekly compositions began, and warned me that if it occurred again he would keep me in during recess and make me write it over. After omitting it one week, the week following I took for my subject "The Rhinoceros" and began my composition, "There are a great many kinds

of rhinoceri." Whereupon Craig called out, "Here you are at it again, Grant; you say 'there are a great many different kinds of' and then you proceed to say there are two kinds—the one- and the two-horned, so you will have to stay in and write it over."

When I returned to the Fifth Latin the next autumn I was thoroughly educated in all the sports of the schoolroom. We found the metal parts of our penholders, when removed from the wood, made excellent

Photo by Underwood

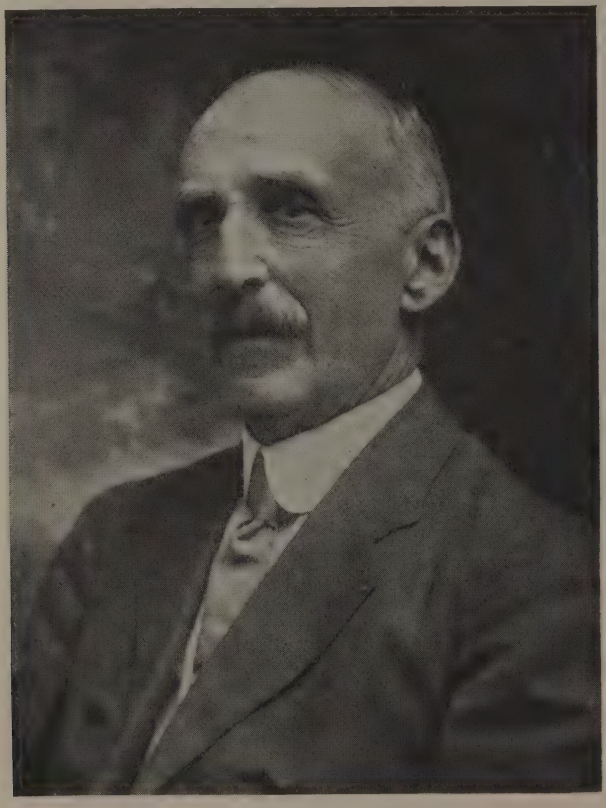
WILLIAM HENRY GRANT

blowpipes, so we could *truthfully* answer when we put them back that we had no "blowpipes." We became experts in locating putty-balls on the ceilings, doors and even "Johnny's black-board." When questioned as to whether we were guilty in a given case we replied, if we could, "No, sir," but if we were guilty we would say, "N sir!" the N being a kind of grunt.

The thorough way in which "Johnny" construed Latin, and his commanding spirit, will ever remain in my memory.

Owing to illness in the family I was debarred from attendance during January and did not return to school; a year or two later I was sent around Cape Horn on the ship "David Crockett" to San Francisco to see if that would stop my headaches, which it did for a time, so it was some six years later that I joined some of my old companions at Faires School at the University of Pennsylvania.

W. HENRY GRANT.



EDWARD GRATZ
1843–1921
(*Courtesy of Miss Violet Gratz*)

EDWARD GRATZ

EDWARD GRATZ was the son of Edward Gratz and Caroline Vendeveer, and was born December 24, 1843. Mr. Gratz married Frances Donelson, of Nashville, Tenn.

His children are Norman Farquhar Gratz, Thomas Donelson Gratz and Miss Violet Gratz.

Mr. Gratz was a cotton broker in Philadelphia. He entered the Army August 4, 1862, for three years' service, during which period he received the appointment of additional paymaster, United States Volunteers, and was the last survivor of the 121st Pennsylvania Volunteers who served under General Meade in the Civil War having the rank of major at that time.

Mr. Gratz died October 21, 1921.

HENRY S. GRATZ
1859–1922
(Courtesy of Robert Gratz Fell)

HENRY S. GRATZ

HENRY S. GRATZ was born June 22, 1859, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1873, going thence to Lawrenceville, after which he

went out west and had an extensive cattle ranch near Folsom, N. M., residing there until 1898, when he returned to Philadelphia.

He was interested in aeronautics and at one time owned his own balloon, making a number of flights over Philadelphia. At one time he was

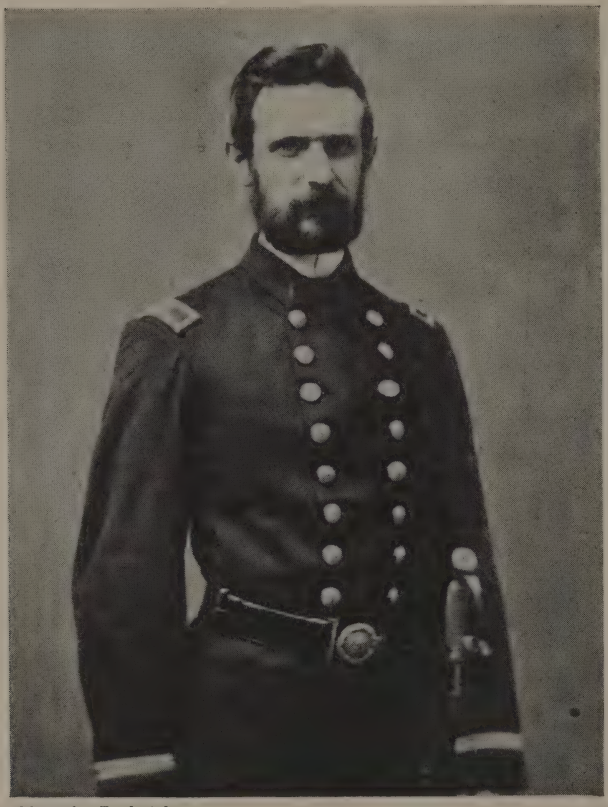


Photo by Fredericks

FRANCIS VINCENT GREENE, M.D., U.S.N.
1829–1902
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Laura Klink*)

president of the Athletic Club and was a life member of The Union League. He was fond of literature and a great reader. Mr. Gratz was a grand-nephew of the celebrated Rebecca Gratz, the prototype of the heroine in the novel, *Ivanhoe,* by Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Gratz died in December, 1922.

FRANCIS VINCENT GREENE

FRANCIS VINCENT GREENE, surgeon, U. S. Navy, was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1829, and died October 9, 1902.

He was the only son of James Montgomery Greene, surgeon and medical director of the U. S. Navy.

In 1841 he was a student at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires on Thirteenth Street, below Locust, Philadelphia.

He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, in 1848, and received his degree of M. D. from the same institution in 1851.

He was also graduated from Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

During his college days he was a member of the cricket team of Philadelphia, with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Samuel Nancrede and other members of his Class of 1848.

After his graduation he entered the U. S. Navy as surgeon. After many years of service on land and sea, he was returning from Rio de Janeiro on the flag ship "Lancaster," when many on board, including the other surgeons, died of yellow fever, thus placing upon him such unusual responsibility that his health became impaired and he was, therefore, relieved from further sea duty. Among other shore duties, he was placed in charge of the U. S. Navy Exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and was later retired.

He was a member of the Franklin Institute, from which he received a medal for his process of extracting oil and albuminoid from corn, etc.

He was a life member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, to which he contributed a paper on chemical investigations of remains of fossil mammalia.

He did considerable research work in South American drug products, and made valuable contributions in connection therewith to the College of Pharmacy, notably on fluid extracts of caffeine and tannic acid from Guarana; on fluid extract from Jaborandi; on the alkaloid of Baptisia Tinctoria; on Jurebebia; on the Glucoside Chamaeliran; on Aralia Papyrifera, etc.

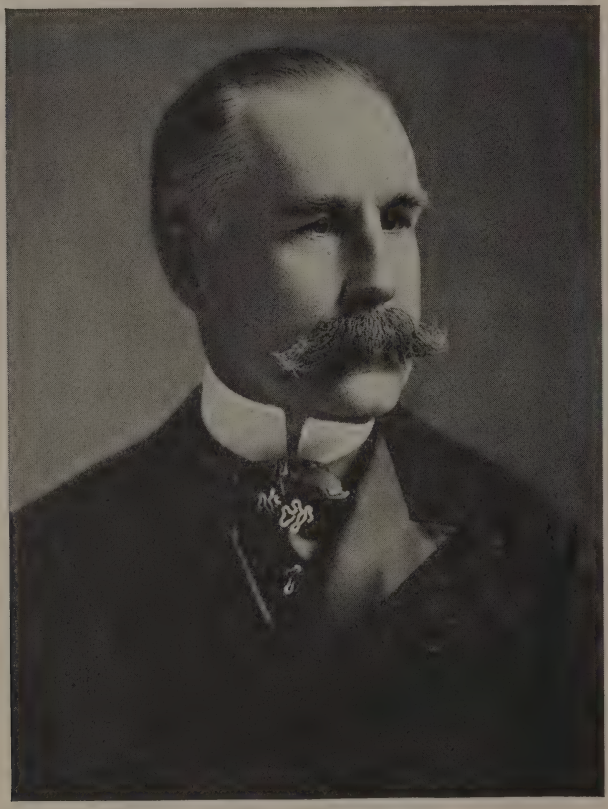
In addition to the above, he was a member of other medical and scientific societies; in fact the trend of his life was along those lines, and as is usual in men of his type, he was extremely modest and unassuming.

ALBERT HALLER GROSS

ALBERT HALLER GROSS was born March 18, 1844, at Louisville, Ky., and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, going thence to the junior class of the University of Virginia. He was a member of the Bar and was appointed in 1868 United States Attorney for New

Mexico, which position he resigned on account of ill health, and he subsequently declined an appointment as United States Consul at Athens, Greece.

He was an author of many poems upon instrumental and vocal subjects in the French, German and Italian languages. In later years he was



ANTHONY P. GROVES
1846–1909
(Courtesy of Col. Samuel Price Wetherill)

joint editor with his brother, Professor Samuel W. Gross, M. D., of the *Autobiography of Professor Samuel D. Gross, M. D.*, the distinguished surgeon with an international reputation.

Haller Gross was a member of Select Council from the Eighth Ward, Philadelphia, from April, 1882, to 1885.

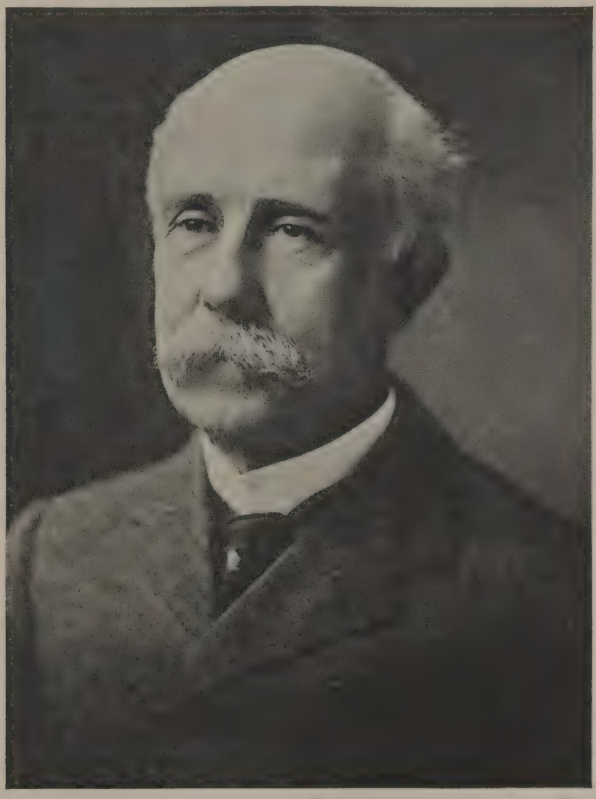
He was the first to advocate in the United States cremation as a proper method for the disposal of the dead.

ANTHONY P. GROVES

ANTHONY P. GROVES was born April 2, 1846, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861.

After leaving school he entered the organization of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company (Ericsson) with his father, Anthony Groves, who was the founder of the company.

Anthony P. Groves died May 2, 1909.



FREDERICK S. GROVES
1847–1924
(*Courtesy of Col. Samuel Price Wetherill*)

FREDERICK S. GROVES

FREDERICK S. GROVES was born August 17, 1847, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861.

After leaving school he entered the organization of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company (Ericsson) with his father,

Anthony Groves, who was the founder of the company. Frederick was made general manager of the line to fill the vacancy of his father, who had died November 17, 1891, which Fred held until his own death, August 19, 1924.

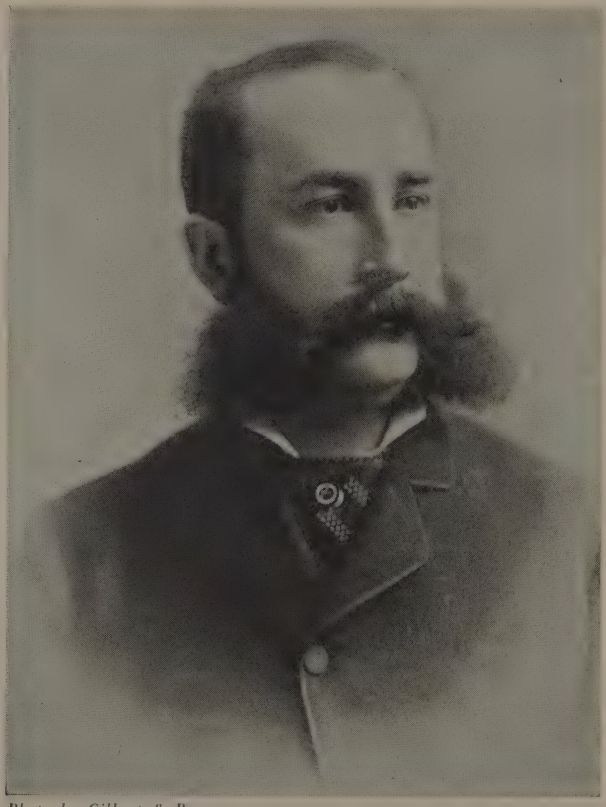


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

HOWARD GROVES
1850–1907
(Courtesy of Percy Groves)

HOWARD GROVES

HOWARD GROVES was born July 28, 1850, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861.

After leaving school he entered the organization of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company (Ericsson) with his father, Anthony Groves, who was the founder of the company.

Howard Groves died August 8, 1907.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON GUERNSEY

WILLIAM JEFFERSON GUERNSEY entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867 and later was graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1875. Since then he has been in active practice in Philadelphia.

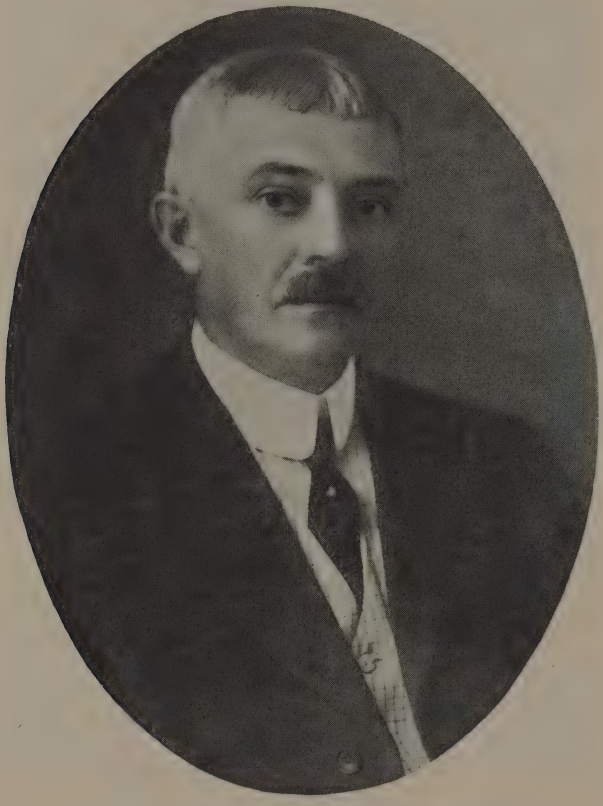
WILLIAM PENN-GASKELL HALL
1873—

WILLIAM PENN-GASKELL HALL

WILLIAM PENN-GASKELL HALL was born February 15, 1873, at San Antonio, Texas, where his parents were stationed, his father, Lieutenant Colonel Hall, U. S. A., being in active service against the Indian tribes which were causing considerable unrest in that section of the country. Lieutenant Colonel Hall was in the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment during the Civil War.

Young Hall was a student at the Faires Classical Institute from 1885 to 1888, after which he entered the Forsythe School, then situated at Twenty-first and Locust Streets.

After leaving school he served with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for three years; the National Tube Works at Chicago for a year; the General Electric Company for two years, and with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania for seven years as assistant superintendent of construction.



FREDERICK FRALEY HALLOWELL
1859—

Later Mr. Hall, with his brother Peter, established a gas engine company manufacturing marine pumps and stationary gas engines. During the World War they perfected a fuse adapted for all styles of ammunition and especially for use with trench mortars.

Mr. Hall married Caroline, the daughter of the late Sussex D. Davis, so long a distinguished member of Philadelphia society. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Hall have equipped a delightful residence on Happy Valley Farm, Chester County, near Berwyn.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and formerly of the Racquet Club.

One of Mr. Hall's recollections of the Faires School is that of the desire of some of the boys to entice Hazard Dickson to the playroom on the upper floor used as a gymnasium; this was rarely successful, but on one of Dickson's birthdays his luncheon was seized by Mitcheson, the ringleader, who mounted the stairs with Dickson following, and when the latter had once entered he was subjected to the necessary number of salutes in accordance with the years of his life.

Another incident that Hall recalls was that of his use of the blowpipe with which the usual ball of putty was shot at Louis D. Price, hitting him between the eyes, which resulted in a wrestling match with desks upturned, furniture disarranged, but, strange to say, when Dr. Faires arrived for the time of the school opening, he paid no attention to the scrimmage, allowing the participants to resume their seats, and opened the school in the usual dignified manner—the thought being that the Doctor never objected to an honest fight.

Hall also relates that one of their chief amusements was to tie an endless belt to the legs of the chairs in order that written communications might be sent between the boys during study hours.

FREDERICK FRALEY HALLOWELL

FREDERICK FRALEY HALLOWELL was born March 8, 1859, the son of Joshua Longstreth Hallowell and Sarah Cresson Fraley. He was educated at Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, 1869-74, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his B.A. in 1878. He studied law and was admitted to the Bar June 5, 1880.

Mr. Hallowell was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Schuylkill Navigation Company in 1884. He was elected treasurer of the Wayne Title and Trust Company in 1890. In 1893 he became secretary to the president of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, and, by successive promotions, comptroller, 1902; treasurer, 1919; and vice-president, 1922. He was director and vice-president of the School District of Radnor Township, Delaware County, from 1911 to 1918; Township Commissioner of Radnor Township from 1919 to 1923.

During the World War Mr. Hallowell served on the Liberty Loan Committee and on the War Savings Stamp Committee. He was commissioned lieutenant of the American Protective League, Secret Service Division of the Office of the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Hallowell married, July 26, 1887, Mary E. Hunter, daughter of James and Margaret Divine Hunter, and after marriage moved from Philadelphia to Wayne, Delaware County, Pa., where he now resides.

WILLIAM HARMAR

WILLIAM HARMAR was born August 28, 1868, at the old Harmar home on the banks of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia. He was a great-grandson of General Josiah Harmar of Revolutionary fame and subsequently a soldier in the Indian Wars. William Harmar entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, then went to the Episcopal Academy and later to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., where he was prominent in all branches of athletics. In his freshman year at Yale he turned his attention particularly to track work and won the mile run at the inter-collegiate games, establishing a new record. He repeated this feat during

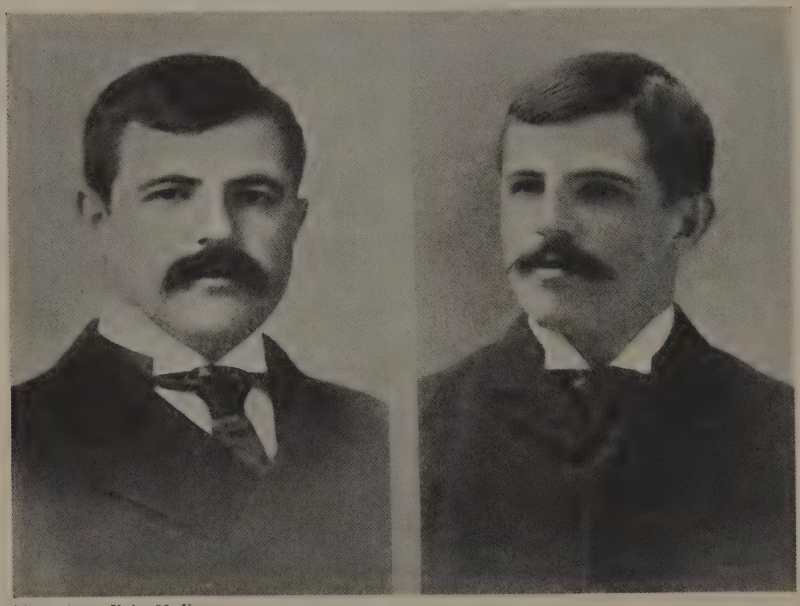


Photo from Yale 30 Year Record, Class of 1890

WILLIAM HARMAR
1868–1893
(Courtesy of William W. Harmar)

his sophomore year, and also established a new collegiate record. He was second in the inter-collegiate games in his junior year, the winner again breaking the record. He was a member of the class and varsity athletic teams in freshman, sophomore and junior years; was president of the University Club; and was a member of the Eta Phi, Psi Upsilon and Wolf's Head; captain of the Yale Track Team and of the Yale Cross-Country Team. Michael Murphy, the trainer, stated that Harmar had the greatest stamina of any athlete he had ever trained and would refer to his unprec-

edented feat of running the quarter-mile in four successive efforts, without a rest between, with the score of fifty and one-fifth seconds, fifty and two-fifths seconds, fifty and two-fifths seconds and fifty and one-fifth seconds.

He left Yale the end of his junior year and married Juanita Howard Read on October 9, 1889, at St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

One who knew him well writes of him: "Full of fun and life, a true sport in every respect in the best sense of the word, with a high sense of honor, I have never heard him say an unkind word about any man's acts unless they were public property and fully justified. He had a generous income, used not only for his own pleasure but in many kindly acts. He was first and always a Yale man who delighted to offer hospitality to Yale organizations or men when in Philadelphia, or assistance while in college. To my mind he was the most lovable man I have ever known."

Mr. Harmar died September 27, 1893, survived by his widow and two children, William Wurts Harmar, born November 18, 1890, later a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and Juanita Read Harmar.

FRAZER HARRIS

FRAZER HARRIS was born at Frazer, Pa., November 12, 1841, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, having previously served a term in the Central High School.

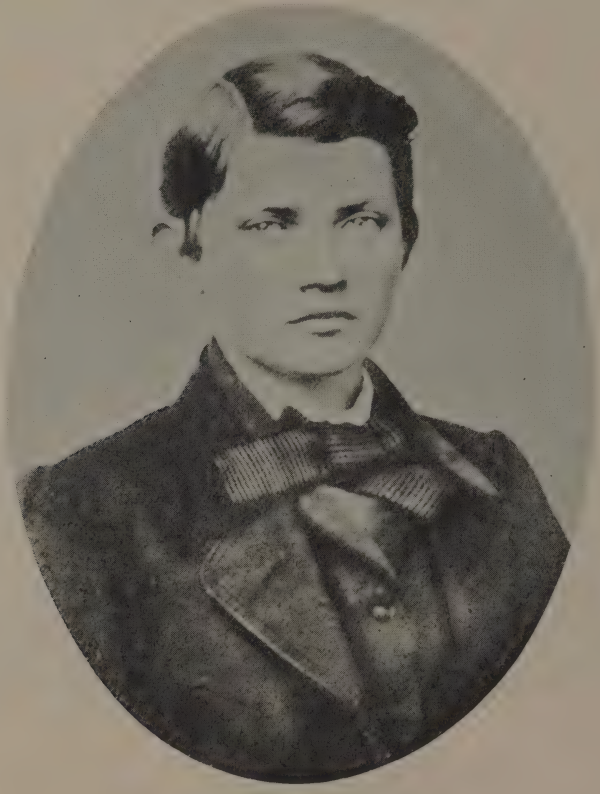
In the summer of 1858 he went to Maine with the Coast Survey, accompanying a party in charge of his brother, Stephen. In the autumn of that year he went to the West Chester Academy, but owing to ill health he was obliged to retire from study and died April 19, 1859. He is reported as being of a fine temperament, with much talent as a draftsman, and an attractive, sunny lad.

THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON

THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON was the son of Michael Leib Harrison and his wife, who before her marriage was Virginia Skelton Johnston. He was born September 19, 1837, and was educated at the Faires Classical Institute and later at a business college, and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, remaining there, however, but a short time. Desiring to go into commercial life, he entered the firm of Harrison & Newhall, sugar refiners, but at the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the United States Navy as paymaster, participating in many engagements, including those off the east coast of Florida, serving until August, 1864,

when he was mustered out of service, not having drawn his pay as a naval officer until that time, when he donated the entire amount, $5400, to the War Library of the Loyal Legion.

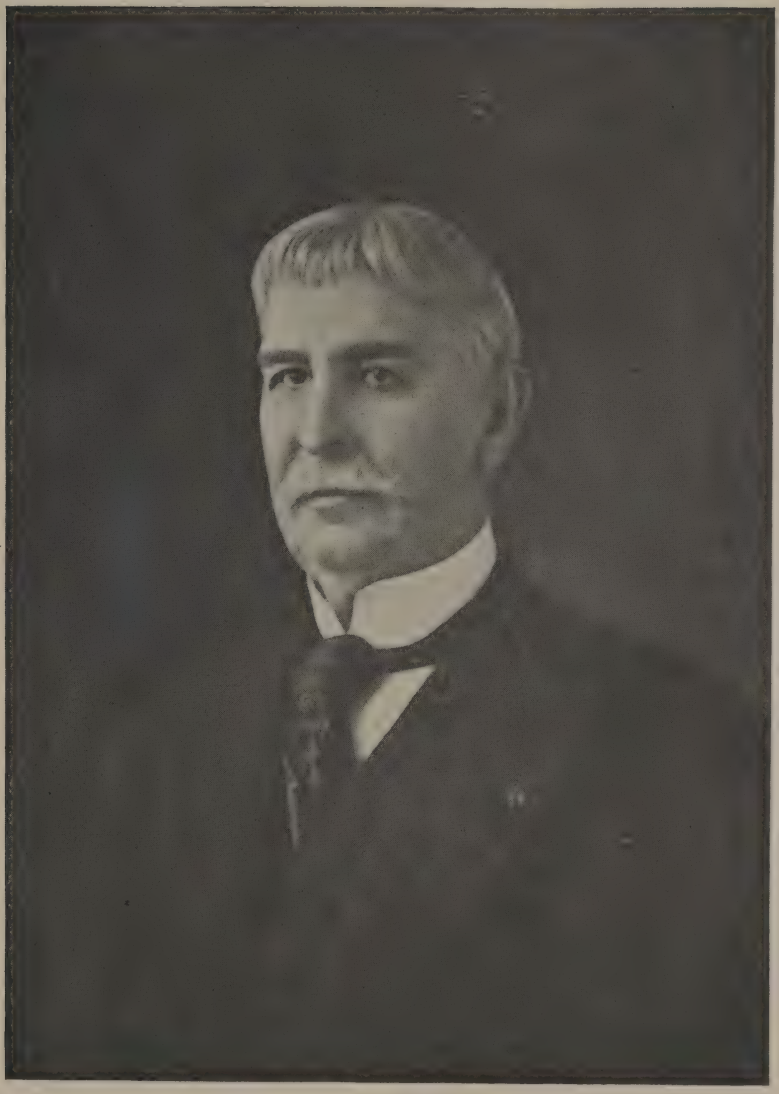
After the war Mr. Harrison entered the firm of Harrison Brothers and Company, manufacturers of white lead, from which he retired in 1902, devoting his time to many organizations in which he was interested.



FRAZER HARRIS
1841–1859
(Courtesy of Frazer Harris, Jr.)

He married in 1897 Louise Harvey, of Philadelphia, who died September 5, 1915.

Interested in municipal affairs, Mr. Harrison was one of the members of the famous "Committee of One Hundred," which in the early 80's brought order out of chaos in the city's financial affairs, bringing the credit of the city up to its par value.



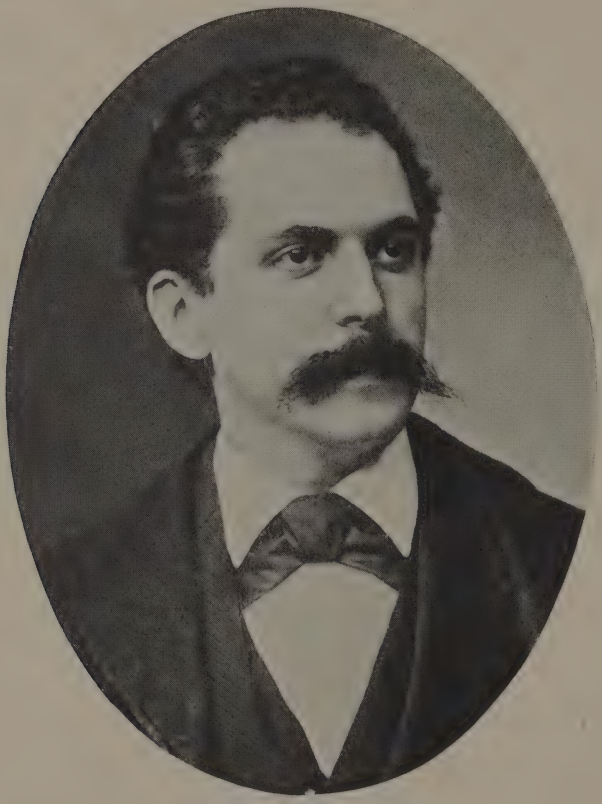
Thomas Skelton Harrison

THOMAS SKELTON HARRISON
1837–1919

(Courtesy of Wm. C. Harter, Esq., Vice-President, Northern Trust Company)

In 1897 President McKinley appointed Mr. Harrison United States consul general and diplomatic agent to Egypt. His interesting experiences for the next three years are well set forth in an illustrated volume entitled *The Homely Diary of a Diplomat in the East, 1897-1899.*

Mr. Harrison was decorated by the Khedive of Egypt with the Grand Cordon Imperial Order of the Medjidia.



CHARLES HENRY HART
1847–1918
(*Courtesy of Miss Clara Chase*)

Mr. Harrison was a member of the Art and Philadelphia Clubs and The Union League; also of the Rabbit, Chemists, and Army and Navy Clubs of New York.

Mr. Harrison was deeply interested in the welfare of his native city and was always a liberal contributor to movements of benefit to the city's progress and good government. This public spirit was made manifest in his will, which after detailing a long list of bequests to individuals, to

religious, educational and charitable organizations, bequeathed the entire balance of the estate in trust for the establishment of a fund, the income to be used through a board of trustees to aid in securing "honest and impartial administration in every direction"; furthermore the trustees are authorized to expend the income in such a way as may best tend to promote the health, comfort and general welfare of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. Harrison was a trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical and The Numismatic and Antiquarian Societies. In 1905 he was commander, Post No. 18, G. A. R.; 1905-06 vice-commander, Loyal Legion, and commander 1916-17; in 1917 commander, Pennsylvania Commandery, Naval Order of the United States.

Mr. Harrison died May 3, 1919.

CHARLES HENRY HART

CHARLES HENRY HART was born February 4, 1847, the son of the late Samuel Hart, who was a manufacturer of playing cards. His early education was received in private schools and from tutors and in 1855 he entered the Faires Classical Institute; in 1869 he was graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the same year he married Armine Nixon (a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris), who died in 1897.

Mr. Hart was active in the practice of his profession until 1894, the year in which he was seriously injured by an accident at Frankford, Philadelphia. He had been interested in the fine arts and in 1882, through the influence of Henry C. Gibson, was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

After recovering from his accident he devoted his attention to writing on art, more especially on American historical portraiture. Controversial by nature, he questioned the authenticity of famous portraits of historical personages. He denied the validity of many portraits in Independence Hall, of certain replicas of Gilbert Stuart's Washington, and of some portraits owned by the University of Pennsylvania.

In the *Proceedings of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society* of 1911 is a characteristic article by him in which the genuineness of the portrait of Patrick Henry by Thomas Sully is denied. But all Mr. Hart's writings on art were not iconoclastic. His definition of himself as "art critic and expert and writer on art and history" is supported by his *Life of Houdon*, written and published in collaboration with Edward Biddle in 1911; *Register of Portraits Painted by Thomas Sully*, *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of Washington*, and by various articles

and addresses concerning early American art and artists. He was chairman of the Committee on Retrospective American Art at the Chicago Exposition in 1893.

An industrious student of the Colonial painters of America, his researches were often made with the intention to disprove accepted facts. Nevertheless he increased the public interest in the unrivaled portrait painters of that period and classified their valuable contributions to art.

Mr. Hart was a life member of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society since 1865, a period of fifty-three years, having filled the offices respectively of corresponding secretary, treasurer and historiographer.

He was a member of the American Historical Association, historical societies of Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Long Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, etc., New England Historical Genealogical Society, Essex Institution; honorary member, Philadelphia Society of Etchers. Mr. Hart was the author of articles on Philadelphia *(Encyclopaedia Britannica),* 1885 and 1903; *Bibliographia Lincolniana; Memoir of W. H. Prescott; Life Portraits of Great Americans; Portraits of Washington; Biography of Robert Morris; Turner the Dream Painter; Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans; Gilbert Stuart's Portraits of Women; Hints on Portraits and How to Catalogue Them; Abraham Lincoln's Place in History,* 1900; *Catalogue of Engraved Portraits of Washington,* 1904; *Some Notes Concerning John Norman, Engraver,* 1904; *The Congress Voting Independence, by Robert Edge Pim,* 1905; *Edward Savage, Painter and Engraver,* 1905; *The Wilson Portrait of Franklin; Earl Grey's Gift to the Nation,* 1907; *Benjamin West, Not a Quaker,* 1908; *Joseph Wright; Portrait of Franklin Belonging to Royal Society London,* 1908; *Register of Portraits Painted by Thomas Sully,* 1801-71, 1909; *Who Was the Mother of Franklin's Son?* 1911; *Inquiry into Original Publication of Hail Columbia,* 1910, *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon, the Sculptor of Voltaire and of Washington,* 1912; *Frauds in Historical Portraiture,* 1914; *Charles Willson Peale's Allegory of William Pitt,* 1915, selected and edited, with introduction and notes; 200 Illustrations for Elson's *History of United States,* 5 Volumes, 1905; 100 portraits for *The American Woman,* by Ida M. Tarbell. Contributor to leading magazines.

Mr. Hart was a member of The Players, New York.

"By reason of his early training as an advocate it is probable that his opinions on art matters were expressed in forms that seemed to indicate personal bias and not judgment based upon impartial investigation. He left unfinished a *Life of Gilbert Stuart* which, had it been completed, doubtless would have been a most desirable contribution to the history of that painter whose influence in portraiture has been potent to the present time. He had collected material also for a *Life of Robert Morris.*"

Mr. Hart died July 29, 1918.

ALEXANDER ELMSLIE HARVEY, JR.

ALEXANDER ELMSLIE HARVEY, JR., was the son of Josiah Lownes and Caroline E. Harvey. He was born March 27, 1854, and after a course at the Faires Classical Institute he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He was a civil engineer and practiced until his death on February 25, 1914.

Photo by N. Y. Photo Rooms

ALEXANDER E. HARVEY, JR.
1854–1914
(*Courtesy of R. Wistar Harvey, Esq.*)

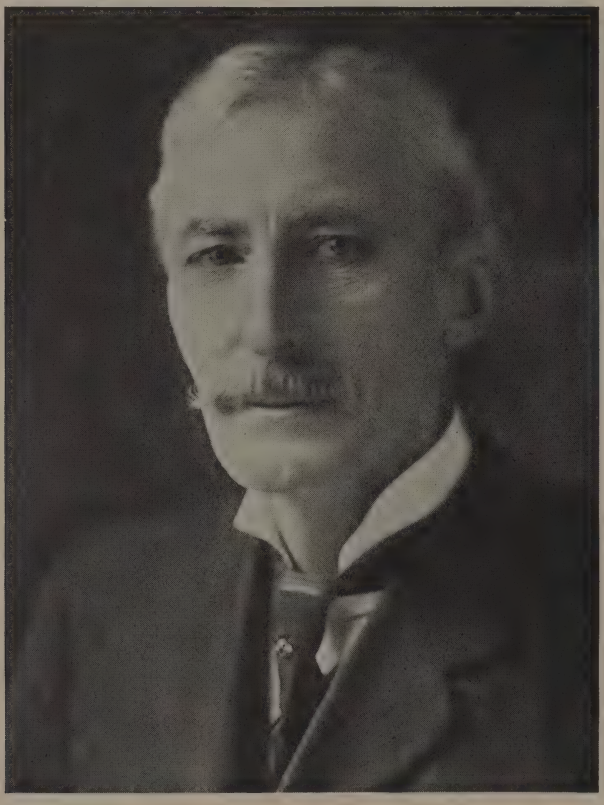
GEORGE L. G. HARVEY

GEORGE L. G. HARVEY was the son of Samuel Dawes and Elizabeth Chapman Harvey. He was born in 1826 at Philadelphia; died about 1900.

Mr. Harvey married Clara Boardman, the niece of Rev. Henry Boardman, of the Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut Streets.

HENRY DAWES HARVEY, M.D.

HENRY DAWES HARVEY was the son of Josiah Lownes and Caroline E. Harvey. He was born September 18, 1857, and after a course at the Faires Classical Institute he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, and the next year entered the Medical School, graduating in the Class of 1878. For some time he was resident physician at the



ALEXANDER E. HARVEY, JR.
(Courtesy of R. Wistar Harvey, Esq.)

Episcopal Hospital and then practiced his profession in Germantown until his death November 29, 1887.

ISAAC HARVEY, JR.

ISAAC HARVEY, JR., the son of Josiah Lownes and Caroline E. Harvey, was born at Philadelphia, December 20, 1849.

He married, June 1, 1876, Sarah A., daughter of Henry Paul Beck, of Philadelphia.

He died November 7, 1888.

His widow and two children, Paul Beck and Amy Harvey, are still living.

ISAAC HARVEY, JR.
1849–1888
(Courtesy of R. Wistar Harvey, Esq.)

JOHN RANDOLPH HARVEY

JOHN RANDOLPH HARVEY was born November 23, 1855, the son of Josiah Lownes and Caroline E. Harvey. His early education was in the Faires Classical Institute; he then entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1870 and left in his junior year to enter the printing and publishing business.

He died April 21, 1909.

JOSIAH LOWNES HARVEY

JOSIAH LOWNES HARVEY was the son of Isaac and Agnes Lownes Harvey and was born February 9, 1822, at Philadelphia, and entered the Faires School in 1838. He was married October 8, 1845, at the Friends' Meeting House in New York, to Caroline E. Randolph, daughter of John S. and Eliza Fitz-Randolph, of Nova Scotia.

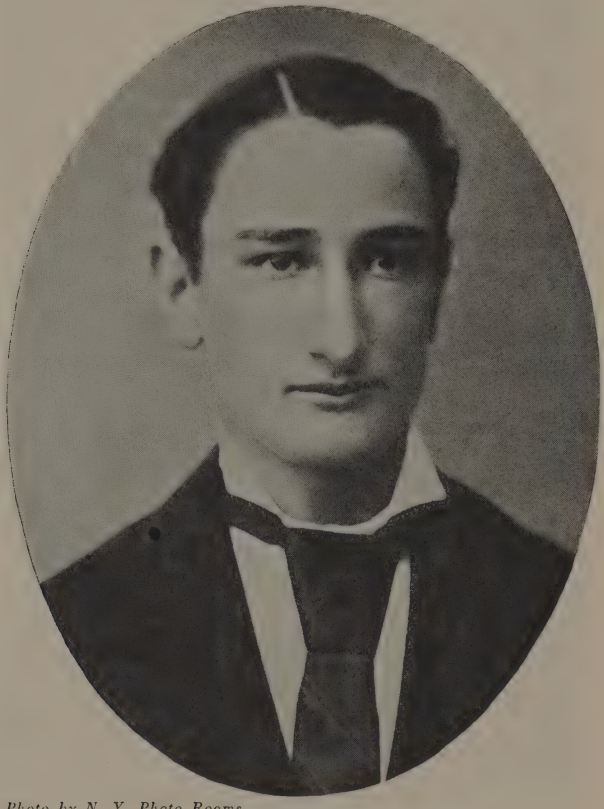


Photo by N. Y. Photo Rooms

JOHN RANDOLPH HARVEY
1855–1909
(Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson)

He was not in business, and spent the greater part of his time at his country place, "Riverside," on the Delaware River.

He was one of the pioneers of Rittenhouse Square and built the first house on West 19th Street in the block between Locust and Walnut Streets, residing there during the winter months until his death, November 25, 1887.

WILLIAM EDMUND HARVEY

WILLIAM EDMUND HARVEY, the son of Josiah Lownes and Caroline E. Harvey, was born at Philadelphia September 3, 1851, and was educated at the Faires Classical Institute.

He married, October 21, 1878, Laura P. Henry, daughter of John C. Henry, of Beverly, N. J.

Photo from a miniature in the possession of R. Wistar Harvey, Esq.

JOSIAH LOWNES HARVEY
1822–1887

William Edmund Harvey died at Beverly October 17, 1908. He was engaged in farming. His wife died January, 1894.

HENRY REED HATFIELD

HENRY REED HATFIELD was born in Philadelphia, July 13, 1858. After leaving the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1872,

he was prepared for college at the Rittenhouse Academy, Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets, under the direction of Drs. Barrows and Ludwig. He was graduated in the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of '78, and in '81 at Jefferson, of whose alumni his father, Dr. Nathan Lewis Hatfield, was president. He then studied law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1884, and the same year became associated with the firm of his preceptor, Biddle & Ward. He was reporter for the *Weekly Notes of Cases,* vice-president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and editor of the Pennsylvania Reports for *The Atlantic Reporter.*

Mr. Hatfield has traveled extensively and is familiar with foreign languages and customs. In 1923 he went to Rome for an audience with Mussolini on behalf of friendly relations between citizens of Europe and the United States, disconnected with politics, as a means toward strengthening international amity and public opinion against "War." This idea, which was originally suggested by Benjamin Franklin and is in accordance with George Washington's injunction to avoid entangling alliances, was endorsed by leading statesmen and applauded by the press of Vienna, Budapest, Munich, Berlin and Hamburg, where Mr. Hatfield was entertained following his visit to Rome.

He is a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was judge advocate and major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Rittenhouse, University, Philadelphia Country, Germantown Cricket, Corinthian Yacht and St. Anthony Clubs, and the Radnor, West Chester, Huntingdon and White Marsh Valley Hunts and The Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, of which he was president. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of the War of 1812.

I. MINIS HAYS, AM., M.D.

I MINIS HAYS was born in Philadelphia, July 26, 1847, the son of Dr. Isaac and Sarah Minis Hays, of Savannah, Ga. This links him with the Georgia Medical Society. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1858, then the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1866, A.B., in 1868, M. D., and in 1869, A. M. Dr. Hays was best known for his literary activity and excellence in scholarship, with a dignified and genial presence which made him a most acceptable companion throughout his career and in association with many organizations of note. For twenty-five years he was secretary of the American Philosophical Society and dean of the "Wistar parties," that typical Philadelphia institution of social gatherings which can be arranged only by members of the American Philosophical Society.

The great medical gatherings which are intended to be one of the features of the Sesqui-Centennial will lose a link with the past through the loss of Dr. Hays, since he was secretary-general of the International Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial in 1876, and ever since he has been an active leader in the medical life of the city. Dr. Hays was active as a medical editor, having edited the

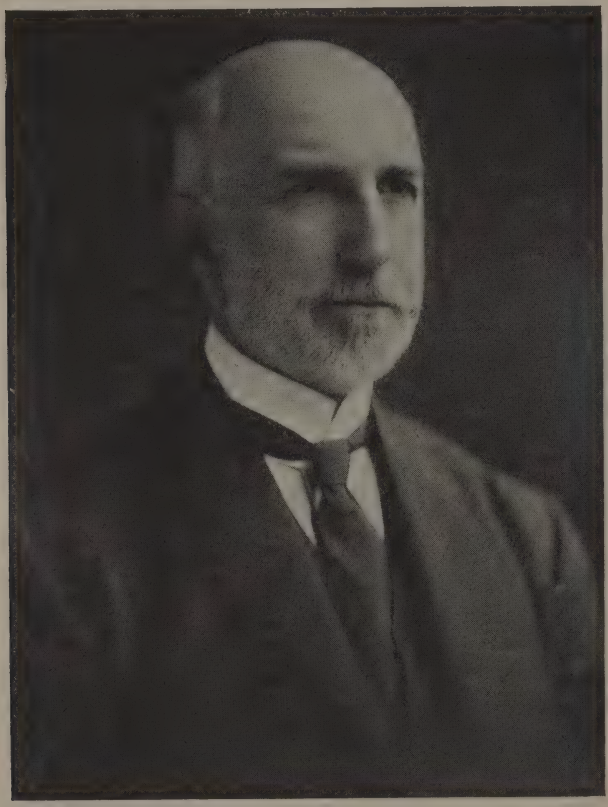
Photo by Marceau

HENRY REED HATFIELD
1858—

American Journal of Medical Science 1869-90 and the *Medical News* to 1889. He was also editor of the American edition of Soelberg Wells on *Diseases of the Eye,* 1873. Dr. Hays was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Georgia Medical Society and College of Physicians of Philadelphia; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and one of the original members of the Association of American Physicians, of which he was recorder. Dr. Hays was the author of

Chronology of Benjamin Franklin, 1904; second edition, 1913, and an article entitled "Blindness, Its Frequency, Causes and Prevention."

Dr. Hays married Miss Emma Wood, daughter of George A. Wood, of Philadelphia. He is survived by a son, George Wood Hays, of Detroit, and by his daughters, Mrs. W. H. M. Sinclair, of Holy



I. MINIS HAYS, A.M., M.D.
1847–1925
(Courtesy of Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich)

Hill, Ireland; Mrs. Caspar F. Goodrich, who was married to Rear Admiral Goodrich, U. S. N., in 1916; and Miss Annie Hays.

Dr. Hays died June 5, 1925.

EDWARD HAZLEHURST

EDWARD HAZLEHURST was born in Brandenburg, Ky., December 29, 1853. After a course at the Faires Classical Institute he entered the

University of Pennsylvania, Towne Scientific School, Class of 1876. He left college at the end of his sophomore year and began the study of architecture in the office of the late Mr. Frank Furness and became a noted architect, planning many buildings at State College as also many

EDWARD HAZLEHURST
1853–1915
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Edward Hazlehurst*)

residences along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Associated with him was the late Samuel Huckel, Jr., also an architect of repute.

Mr. Hazlehurst was a member of the Art Club and of the University Club, as also one of the Sons of the Revolution, and identified with St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Hazlehurst died January 2, 1915.

FRANCIS HAZLEHURST

FRANCIS HAZLEHURST entered the Faires Classical Institute and after receiving a sound education became associated in business with the late John Mason, interested in sugar refining.

After a period he became identified with the Lombard and South Street Railway Company, an important predecessor of the present traction

FRANCIS HAZLEHURST

(Courtesy of Mrs. Francis Hazlehurst)

system; he served here as secretary and treasurer for five years and then went to Baltimore, having been appointed an officer of the Street Railway Company in that city. Upon his return to Philadelphia he was associated with the late Russell Tucker in banking and brokerage.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Club and was a brother of Edward Hazlehurst, the noted architect.

Francis Hazlehurst died August 3, 1907.

GEORGE ASPINWALL HAZLEHURST

GEORGE ASPINWALL HAZLEHURST was born in Philadelphia on Walnut Street, just opposite Independence Square, on January 9, 1856. He was educated in the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires (1868) and was graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., in 1875. He also was a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in the

Photo by Gutekunst

GEORGE ASPINWALL HAZLEHURST
1856–1917

Class of 1879. He was the son of Isaac Hazlehurst and Caroline Eliza Jacobs Hazlehurst. His mother was the daughter of Richard Jacobs, head of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Lancaster County. His father was one of the leading lawyers of Philadelphia of his time. George Hazlehurst was a prominent Episcopal layman, widely known among society people of this and other cities, and for many years was connected with the staff of *The Evening Bulletin.*

He died at the Clinton Apartments, after a year and a half of illness, on August 7, 1917.

In 1906 Mr. Hazlehurst read a paper by invitation at the residence of the late Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer at 719 Locust Street, describing the neighborhood, past and present, entitled, "A Part of Old Philadelphia," in which Mr. Hazlehurst reviewed the careers of many men and women who had lived in that section from the days of the

Photo by Gutekunst

GEORGE ASPINWALL HAZLEHURST

American Revolution to the close of the nineteenth century; it may be said that this is a most valuable contribution to the history of old Philadelphia and its distinguished citizens that is without a superior. One paragraph may be quoted:

"On Seventh Street, below Spruce, amongst others lived Nathan and Hannah Bunker, Quakers, the father and mother of Mrs. James W. Paul, while next to the corner my own parents (Mr. and Mrs. Hazlehurst) began their married life in 1855."

In 1913, the manuscript was obtained, was privately printed and presented to the members of The Penn Club of Philadelphia, recognizing that it would be of interest on account of its excellent description of the neighborhood, the Club at that time occupying the premises at the southeast corner of Eighth and Locust Streets, opposite the residence of Mrs. Van Rensselaer above referred to.

HENRY McKEAN HAZLEHURST
1868–1918
(Courtesy of Mrs. Edmund C. Taylor)

HENRY McKEAN HAZLEHURST

HENRY McKEAN HAZLEHURST was born December 27, 1868. After the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute he went into a business career, but only for a short time, finally going to Cape May in 1900 with his wife, who was Miss Florence Stevens; he built a house at Cape May and enjoyed the open-air life, being fond of gunning, of which he was an accomplished master.

Mr. Hazlehurst died July 18, 1918.

G. SECKEL HEADMAN

G. SECKEL HEADMAN entered the Faires Classical Institute, and after leaving school went into a commercial life, finally engaging in the business of wholesale lumber, with which he continues until the present time.

Mr. Headman writes:

"I shall never forget those days going down Dean Street to the school and passing the Fire Company House, at which place there always

G. SECKEL HEADMAN

was a crowd of boys who went to the public school, Twelfth and Locust Streets, standing around ready to cause trouble if possible—but in my boyish mind I always felt safe, because my clothing all being marked with my initials, S. H. (Seckel Headman), corresponded with the name of the Fire Company Schuylkill Hose.

"I always enjoyed the Bake House on Locust Street above Dean where we all at recess made a line for the 3c twist loaf—those good old

days have never been forgotten by me, also my very pleasant recollection of Messrs. Lamberton, Craig and Willie Faires—especially Mr. Lamberton, as he spent one summer at my father's home in the country, where he went to instruct my brother so that he could enter college with his friends who were in a class ahead of him, and I continued my friendship with Mr. Lamberton until his death."

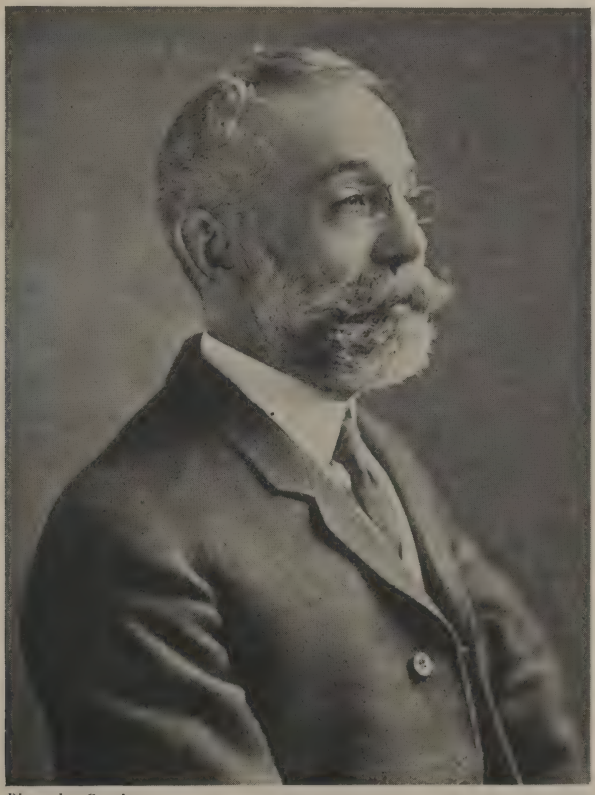


Photo by Gutekunst

G. SECKEL HEADMAN

WILLIAM EDWARD HELME

WILLIAM E. HELME is the son of William and Caroline A. Helme, and was born in Philadelphia January 26, 1857. He attended the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, and later the Rugby Academy, from which he entered the Class of 1878 of the University of Pennsylvania. After graduating he spent a year in travel abroad with some of his classmates,

and on his return became associated with the firm of Helme & McIlhenny, manufacturers of gas meters, of which his father was a member. He has been connected with that industry ever since.

On March 30, 1882, he married Edith, daughter of Gustavus A. and Emelie T. Benson. They have one child, Mrs. James G. Leiper, Jr., of Chestnut Hill.

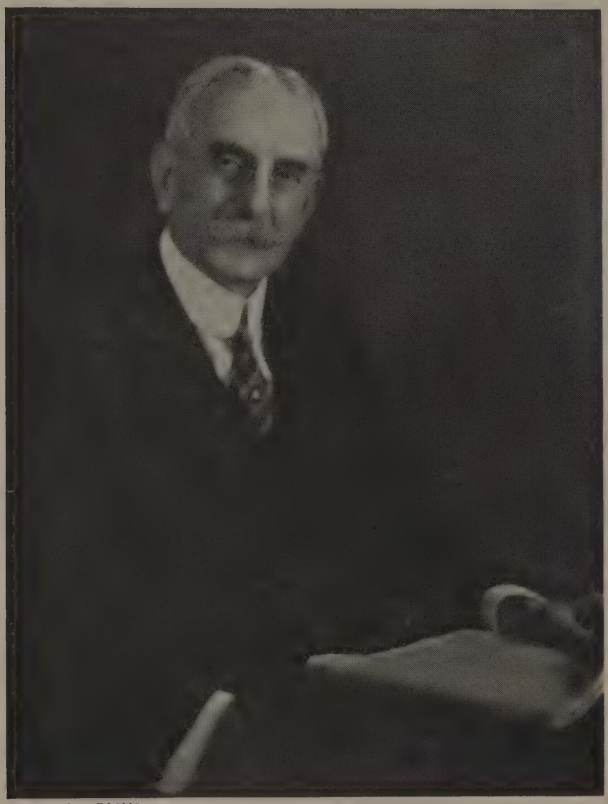


Photo by Phillips

WILLIAM EDWARD HELME
1857—

Mr. Helme is a member of the following associations and clubs: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, The Sons of the Revolution, American Gas Association, The Union League, the University, Art, Bachelors' Barge, Merion Cricket, and Philadelphia Country Clubs.

DR. BARTON COOKE HIRST

BARTON COOKE HIRST, A.B., M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., was born July 20, 1861. He entered Faires' Classical Academy in 1875 and was graduated in 1878. He entered the Arts Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878 and the Medical School in 1880. He graduated in 1883 and received the honorary degree A.B., 1905. He served as

DR. BARTON COOKE HIRST
1861—

intern in the University Hospital from 1883 to 1884, later taking post-graduate studies in Berlin, Heidelberg, Vienna, Paris and London during the years from 1884 to 1886. He was volunteer intern Royal Frauen Klinik, Munich, in 1885. Dr. Hirst was appointed professor of obstetrics, Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, in 1889, and received the LL.D. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hirst is a member of the American Gynecological (ex-president), Philosophical and Obstetrical (ex-president) Societies; fellow of the College of Physicians and American College of Surgeons; corresponding member Paris Gynecological and Obstetrical Society; ex-president Philadelphia Medical Club.

He is the author of several textbooks and monographs.

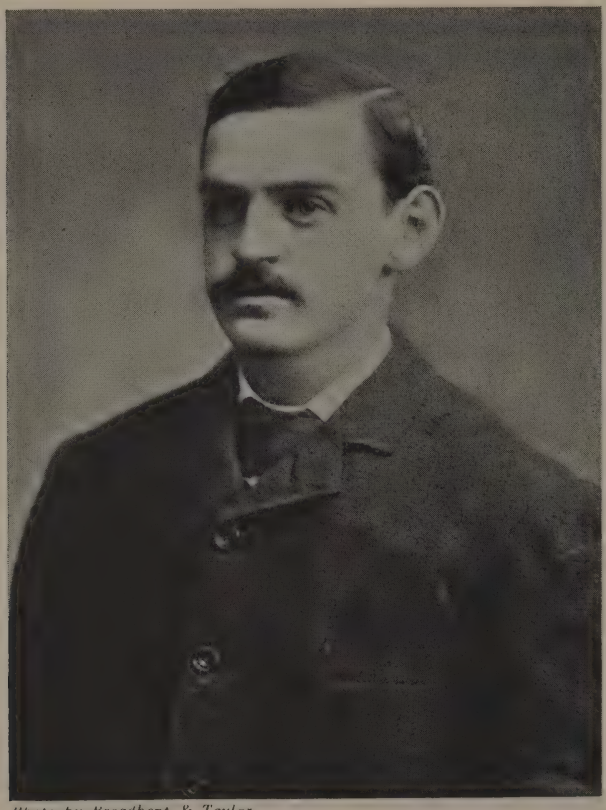


Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

JAMES RYDER HIRST
1856–1904
(*Courtesy of Miss Hirst*)

JAMES RYDER HIRST

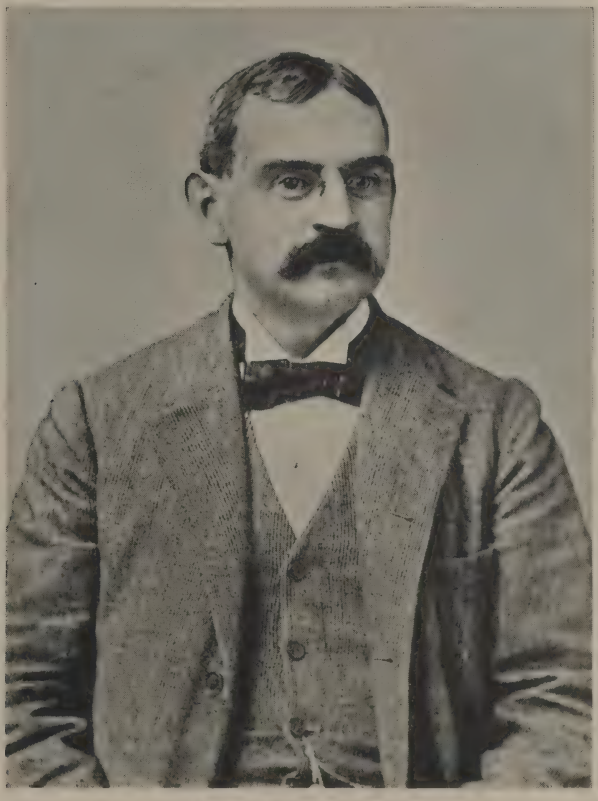
JAMES RYDER HIRST was born in Philadelphia September 11, 1856, the son of William L. Hirst and Adele C. Hirst; his maternal grandfather was Captain Stephen Cochran, U. S. N.

His early education was at the Faires Classical Institute (1865) followed by a course at the Georgetown College. He married Athalia

S. Edwards and had three daughters, Athalia Ewing, Elizabeth R. and Virginia Hirst.

He was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 23 years. He was a member of the Undine Barge, Riverton Yacht and Union Billiard Clubs and also the Art Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Hirst died May, 1904.



JAMES RYDER HIRST

(Courtesy of Miss Hirst)

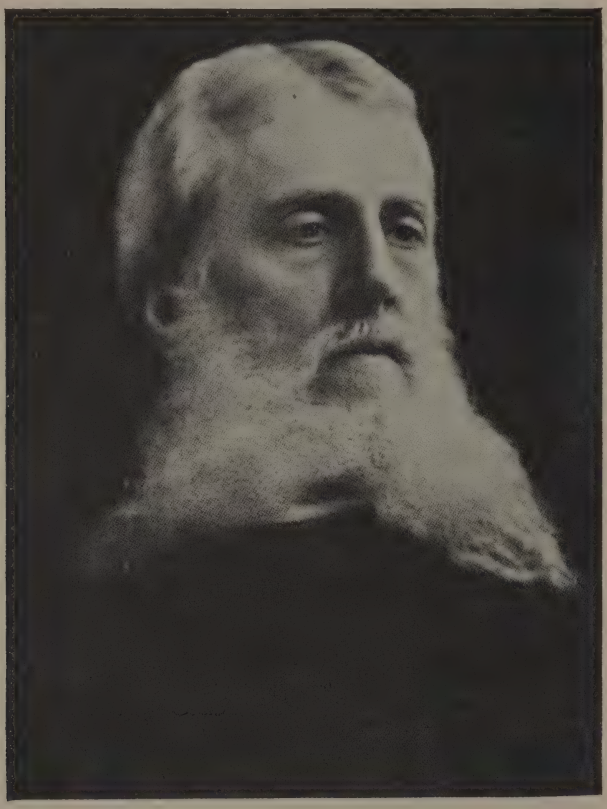
STEPHEN COCHRAN HIRST

STEPHEN COCHRAN HIRST was born in Philadelphia March 1, 1854, the son of William L. Hirst and Adele Cochran Hirst; his maternal grandfather was Captain Stephen Cochran, U. S. N. His early education was at the Faires Classical Institute (1865) followed by a course at the Georgetown College.

He was unmarried and died in Philadelphia, October, 1890.

G. WOOLSEY HODGE

I was born May 20, 1845, and went to Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1857, leaving there in 1861, when I entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which I was graduated in 1868, entering the Philadelphia Divinity School, from which I was graduated.



REV. G. WOOLSEY HODGE, D.D.
1845—

I then traveled in Europe for a year; was ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church in 1869, priest in 1870, was assistant minister in Christ Church, Philadelphia, from 1870 to 1880.

I became rector of the Church of the Ascension during that year, remaining there until 1920, when I resigned and was made rector emeritus.

I have been the chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution (Pennsylvania) since 1890; was dean of the S. W. Convocation of Philadelphia from 1898 to 1906; chaplain of St. Barnabas Guild for

Nurses from 1896 to 1919 and president of the Church Historical Society since 1921.

G. WOOLSEY HODGE

Francis Rawle writes in February, 1925: "I do remember that Hodge used to be the one who wrote the best theses and he usually decorated them with water-color paint."

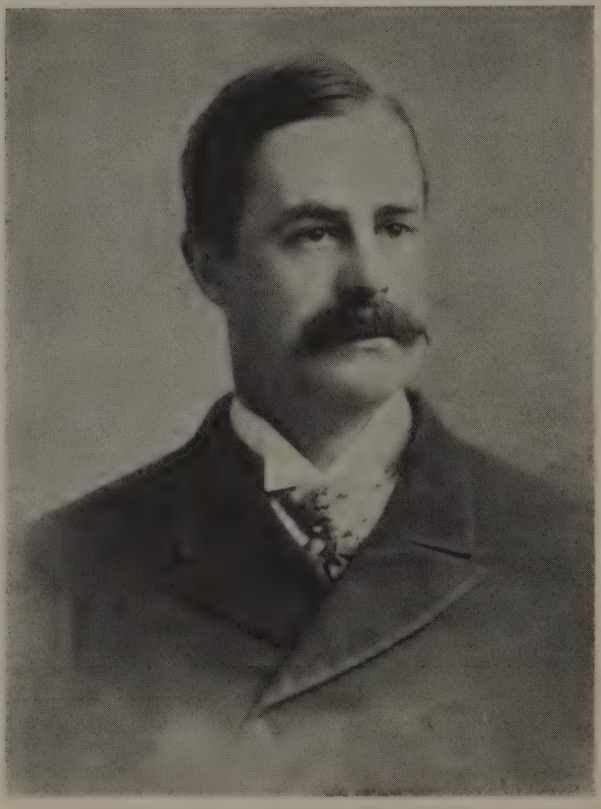
FAREWELL THESIS FROM G. WOOLSEY HODGE UPON HIS GRADUATION FROM THE FAIRES CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

For nine long years had the Grecian host been sitting in vain before the city of Troy: petty successes they had indeed had; town after town had fallen beneath their prowess, sally after sally of the besieged had they repelled; but still the lofty walls of Ilium, the tower of Priam, bade all their efforts defiance. And it was not until the tenth year that after innumerable hardships, trials, and vexations, they at last returned home having taken (to use a Homeric epithet) the well-walled city of Troy. Modern history contains accounts of many sieges both long and terrible, and though there are numbers far more severe and revolting, yet none we imagine of such duration.

We hope we shall not be deemed audacious if we strive to draw a comparison between this renowned siege and the poor warfare which we have been waging for these last ten years against the city of learning. But by this we do not mean a splendid Thebes or Florence where every edifice is a grand piece of art, and whose lofty towers and golden pinnacles seem to touch the very heavens in their pride: no! audacious as we are, we would not attempt to scale yon walls and battlements and climb those dizzy spires. The city which we have been besieging is small and unpretending, with defences so mean and low that a Remus might leap over them, and yet for these nine long years have we sat before them, driving the enemy back from their outer works one by one and forcing them to take refuge in their innermost walls and highest citadel (though alas! we fear we have left some of their entrenchments in the rear untaken which will hereafter greatly embarrass) and now at the close of the tenth year we are about to leave the scenes of our long warfare and turn aside to others, taking with us spoils to be sure, but they alas! far too meager; but that they are so, we do not mean to blame our leaders—and least of all him who with such skill, wisdom and prudence hath conducted our operations during the last four years—but rather the faults, blunders and various shortcomings on our own part.

But now let us trace some of the points of resemblance between this war and the siege of Troy. First, one of the principal causes of the delay and misfortunes of the Greeks was their having so many and such differing leaders. Had they at once chosen Agamemnon, or Achilles or some other of their highest personages and made him their chief and only leader,

Troy would inevitably have fallen, and the Greeks returned to their dear native land much sooner, and suffering far less than they did. And so with us, we have been made to feel but too truly the truth of the vulgar proverb, "Too many cooks spoil the broth." It has been our misfortune to have had almost as many conductors as we have worked years; but if instead of that we had been placed at once beneath the guardianship of



EDWARD FENNO HOFFMAN
1849—

the one already mentioned, we might by this time have been far advanced in another field of conquest.

But in the second place, another cause of the troubles of the Greeks was the continual brawls and feuds in their own camp. If they had been composed, not as they were of a hundred petty tribes each jealous of the other, but of one united and determined nation, methinks the Trojans would have fared far worse. And so our camp has ever been rent by civil

contention and discord; if unanimity and concert had reigned there, we have no doubt but that we should have had much better success: but as it was, a sense of duty and desire to conquer have ever been struggling with sluggishness and faint heartedness.

We hope we shall be pardoned if we carry this comparison one step farther. We can hardly suppose that the Greeks were sorry when, after having plundered and razed the city of Priam, they were returning laden with their spoils to their respective homes. Nor can we with truth say that we are sorry that our warfare here is ended, we want to be going on and on, we want to find larger fields of conquest and greater glory; we dare say that if we lived to be aged and gray-headed we may long for these days of our boyhood, but you can scarcely expect us to think so now.

But alas! the simile ends here: would that we could carry it farther! The Greeks enjoyed a privilege which has been denied us; when they left the scene of their labors they did not leave their leaders, they went with them to lead them to conquest and renown in other lands; but we, when we are separated from our toils, are separated from our chief also; would that we could take him with us! Would that the wisdom, gentleness, prudence, and forebearance which has hitherto guided us, might still guide us. But alas! the fates have not so willed it; but let him be assured that although we cannot lament parting with our school-days yet we do lament at parting with our school-master, and that wherever we may be, and whatsoever vicissitude may befall us, yet we shall ever retain the fondest and most pleasing remembrance of him, and that it is with sincere sorrow and regret that we now bid him a most *affectionate farewell.*

GEO. W. HODGE
June, 1861

EDWARD FENNO HOFFMAN

EDWARD FENNO HOFFMAN was born February 9, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1859, subsequently going to the University of Pennsylvania and graduating with the Class of 1868, and then entered Harvard. At the University of Pennsylvania he was moderator Philomathean Society, class president for twenty-five years, and class poet. Mr. Hoffman studied law in the office of Peter McCall, Esq., and in 1872 was entered at the Philadelphia Bar. For many years he was an attendant at Christ Church and now at St. Peter's, Third and Pine Streets. He was an active member and president of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, 1882-85, and in 1898 received the appointment as Referee in Bankruptcy which important position he still holds.

He is a member of the Racquet, St. David's Golf and University Barge Clubs.

October 17, 1887, he married Miss Elizabeth McCall, who died in 1920. Mr. Hoffman's son, Edward, Jr., is an architect, and his daughter, Miss Phoebe, is an author of distinction, whose plays in drama have been acted throughout the country.

Photo from a painting by Julian Story

J. OGDEN HOFFMAN
1858–1909
(*Courtesy of Mrs. J. Ogden Hoffman*)

J. OGDEN HOFFMAN

J. OGDEN HOFFMAN, the son of George E. and Phoebe W. Hoffman, was born September 5, 1858. He attended Dr. Faires School, and from there entered the Class of '78 in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoffman was a member of the Philomathean Society and ivy orator. On his graduation he went into the steel business and soon became intimately connected with the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh.

He married Helen Scott Lewis, daughter of John T. and Maria L. Lewis, and had three sons and one daughter. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country, Radnor Hunt and Merion Cricket Clubs and The Union League. He was for many years a vestryman in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Rosemont, near his country home.

He died in May, 1909, in the 51st year of his age.

J. RENWICK HOGG
1856—

JAMES RENWICK HOGG

JAMES RENWICK HOGG was born in Philadelphia in 1856. After attending several smaller schools, he entered the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires in 1870 and remained until 1874, but did not graduate there with his class. He entered Lafayette College in the fall of the latter year and graduated with the degree of A. B. in the Class of 1878. After graduation, he was given an interest in his father's business, which

was that of carpet manufacturing, following in the same line through successive changes, and at present he is secretary and treasurer of the Hardwick & Magee Company.

He has been interested in educational work (trustee of Lafayette College since 1894) and in the benevolent and missionary work of the Presbyterian Church.

He is a resident of Merion, Pa.

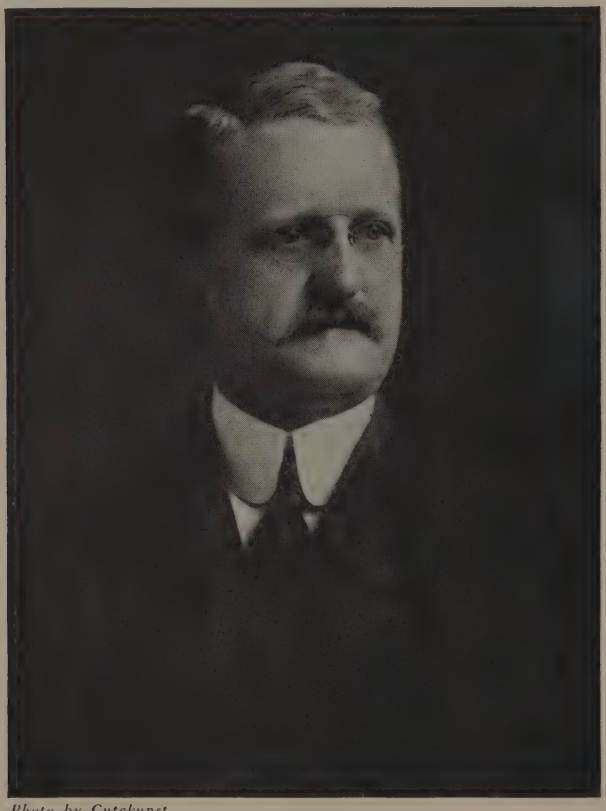


Photo by Gutekunst

WILLIAM HENRY HOLLIS
1854–1912
(*Courtesy of Edw. A. Hollis*)

WILLIAM HENRY HOLLIS

MR. HOLLIS was born October 26, 1854, and died February 1, 1912. After studying at the Faires Classical Institute for a series of years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in the same class as that of Effingham B. Morris. He was secretary and treasurer of the Philomathean Society.

Subsequent to his graduation, he became private secretary to James P. Scott, the son of the late Colonel Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, remaining associated with the Thomas A. Scott estate until the time of his demise.

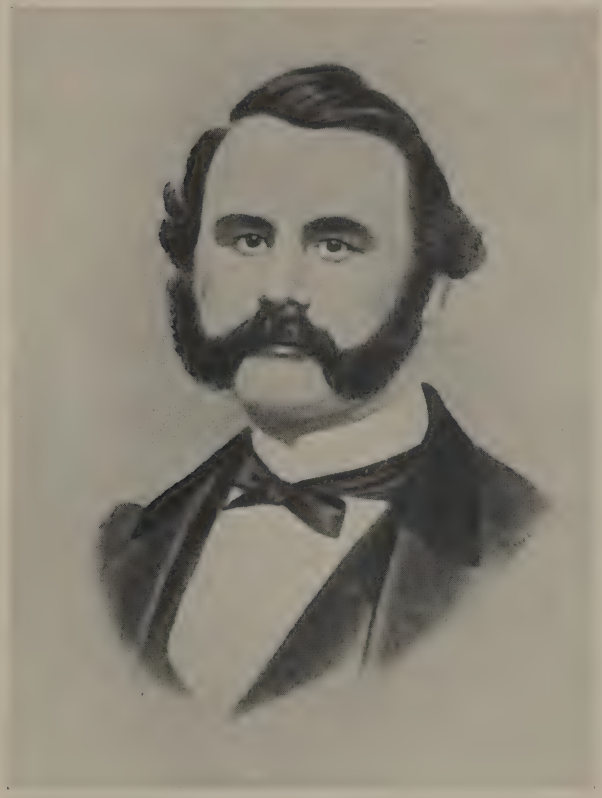


Photo by Gutekunst

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOPKINSON
1829–1861
(Courtesy of Edward Hopkinson, Esq.)

JAMES E. HOOD

JAMES E. HOOD, son of Samuel and Ellen Gowen Hood, was born at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, May 27, 1858. He entered Dr. Faires' School in September, 1868, and remained until June, 1874, the first year in an English class and the next five, successively, in the Latin classes.

He entered Princeton University in September, 1874, in the freshman class of 1878; he was a member of Whig Hall. He left Princeton at the

end of the sophomore year and began the study of law in his father's office in Philadelphia. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1880. In 1885 he entered the office of Franklin B. Gowen, his uncle, remaining until Mr. Gowen's death in 1889. He was a member of the law firm of Gowen, Hood & Ingersoll from that date until its dissolution, and has

Photo by Cayol

CHARLES BIDDLE HOPKINSON
1834–1861

(*Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. Florence Scovel Shinn*)

since continued the practice of law. He was counsel for the Alien Property Custodian for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1918-21.

Mr. Hood is a member of the American Bar Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, State in Schuylkill, the Rabbit Club and the Princeton Club of Philadelphia.

His office is in the Lafayette Building, Philadelphia, and his residence, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOPKINSON

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOPKINSON, the son of Francis and Ann Biddle Hopkinson, was born November 26, 1829, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1839.

He lived a retired life, chiefly residing at the old homestead in Bordentown.

He died March 9, 1861.

EDWARD HOPKINSON
1850—

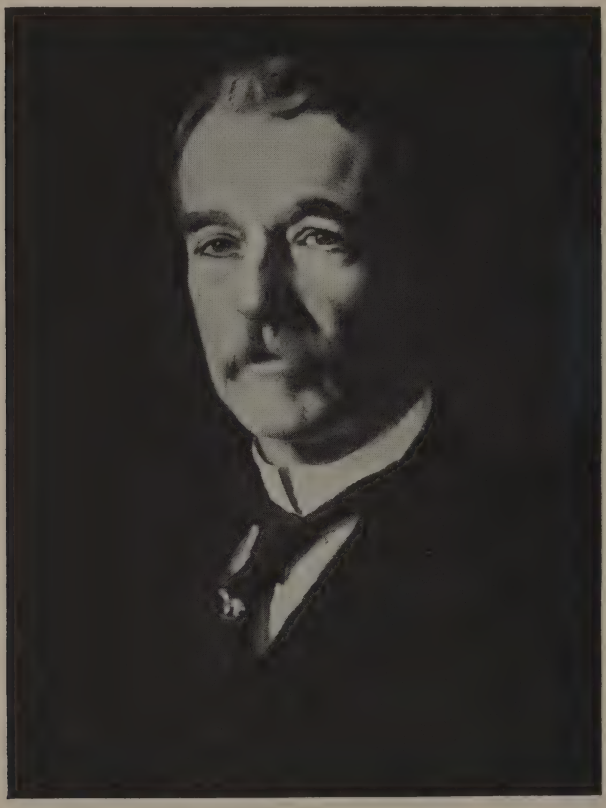
CHARLES BIDDLE HOPKINSON

CHARLES BIDDLE HOPKINSON was born in 1834, the son of Francis and Ann Biddle Hopkinson, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1844.

Mr. Hopkinson lived a retired life at Bordentown and died in 1861.

EDWARD HOPKINSON

EDWARD HOPKINSON was born on November 11, 1850, and after early instruction at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in due course and became a member of the Bar. He has occupied many positions of honor



EDWARD HOPKINSON

(Photograph from the painting in oil by Hugh Breckenridge in the offices of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia)

and trust, being president of the Spruce and Pine Street Passenger Railway Company; a member of the Board of Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, and the possessor of a collection of letters, documents, etc., bearing upon the history of Pennsylvania and of the United States, inherited or acquired from members of the family, noteworthy, from Colonial and Revolutionary periods to the present time.

Member of Society of Colonial Wars and Historical Society of Pennsylvania; director of University Extension Society, Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway and Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, Overbrook.

From the "American Cricketer," Philadelphia, June 15, 1901

WINNERS OF THE HALIFAX CUP IN THE CRICKET TOURNAMENT HELD AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, IN 1874

The men sitting on the grass in the front of the picture beginning on the left are Horace Magee, Francis E. Brewster, Spencer Meade, W. F. Hopkinson. Those sitting on chairs are R. Loper Baird, John B. Large, Charles A. Newhall, and Richard Ashbridge. Those standing are Wm. Welsh, Edward Hopkinson, Ferrand (umpire), Daniel S. Newhall (captain), George Ashbridge, A. J. Dallas Dixon, Robert S. Newhall, Albert A. Outerbridge (manager), R. M. Caldwell.

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Oliver Hopkinson*)

JAMES SWAIM HOPKINSON

JAMES SWAIM HOPKINSON was born at Philadelphia, October 2, 1861, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872, where he received all his primary education, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. He graduated at the Towne Scientific School in 1882 in the course of engineering and joined the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he served from 1882 to 1886, later becoming supervisor

of the Susquehanna Division at Millersburg, Pa., March, 1892, having to retire January 2, 1899, on account of ill health. Mr. Hopkinson was a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; he died January 5, 1906.

JAMES SWAIM HOPKINSON
1861–1906

JOSEPH HOPKINSON

JOSEPH HOPKINSON was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1848. He was the son of Oliver Hopkinson (1812-1905), lawyer, musician, colonel United States Volunteers in the Civil War, and of Eliza Swaim (1824-1911). Joseph was the second son of eleven children; his father (Oliver) having been the twelfth of fourteen children of Judge Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia."

Judge Hopkinson was the second of nine children of Francis Hopkinson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Joseph, the younger, was educated chiefly at the Faires Classical Institute, Dr. Lyons' School and at a school at Claymount, Del. Bachelor of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, 1869, Master of Arts, 1872. While at the University he was awarded the freshman and sophomore declamation prizes. He studied

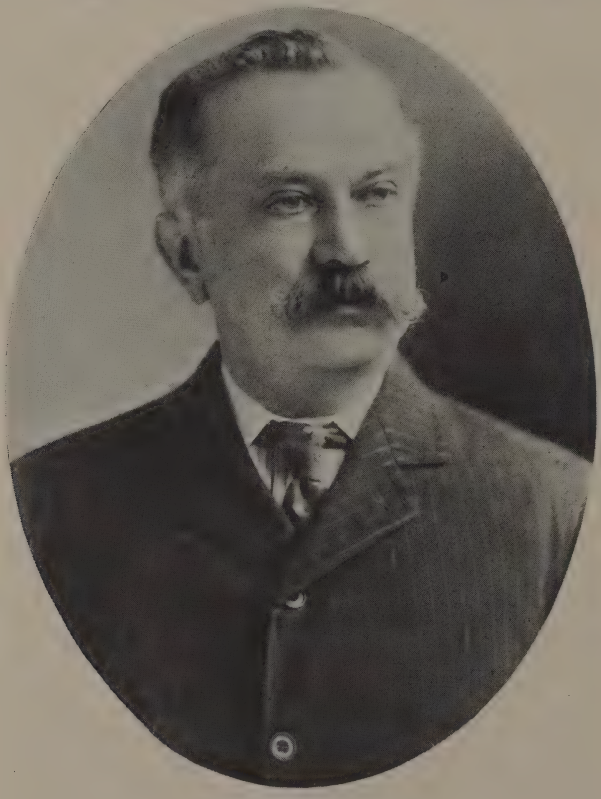
JOSEPH HOPKINSON
1848–1916

law in the office of Furman Sheppard, famous district attorney of Philadelphia. He was in law partnership with his brother-in-law, R. Loper Baird, interested in the management of trust estates, corporation law, etc.

He was married April 7, 1879, to Catherine Frances Baird, daughter of William M. Baird, of Philadelphia, spoon man (most popular man in class) of Class 1869. He was a musician (violin and viola) and noted for his skill as a shot and at billiards. As a cricketer, he was a member

of Philadelphia Cricket Club and Veteran Cricketers' Association of United States.

In early life he spent all his summers at Bordentown at his father's place, the famous old Borden House, which was built by his great-great-great-grandfather, Joseph Borden, founder of Bordentown, and was one of the earliest cottagers (from the early 80's) at Beach Haven, N. J.



JOSEPH HOPKINSON
(Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Willing)

His family consists of Frances, born March 22, 1880, married, October 7, 1911, Charles Willing of Philadelphia; Marguerite, born 1883, married, 1911, Dr. John Herr Musser of Philadelphia.

Joseph Hopkinson died at Philadelphia, October 4, 1916.

JULIUS HOPKINSON

JULIUS HOPKINSON was born July 2, 1859, the son of Oliver and Elisa Swaim Hopkinson, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872.

He died January 1, 1906.

DR. OLIVER HOPKINSON

DR. OLIVER HOPKINSON was born December 7, 1857, and entered the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires in 1868, subsequently graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B., in 1880, and M.D. in 1883. He was a resident physician of the Episcopal Hospital, 1884-85;

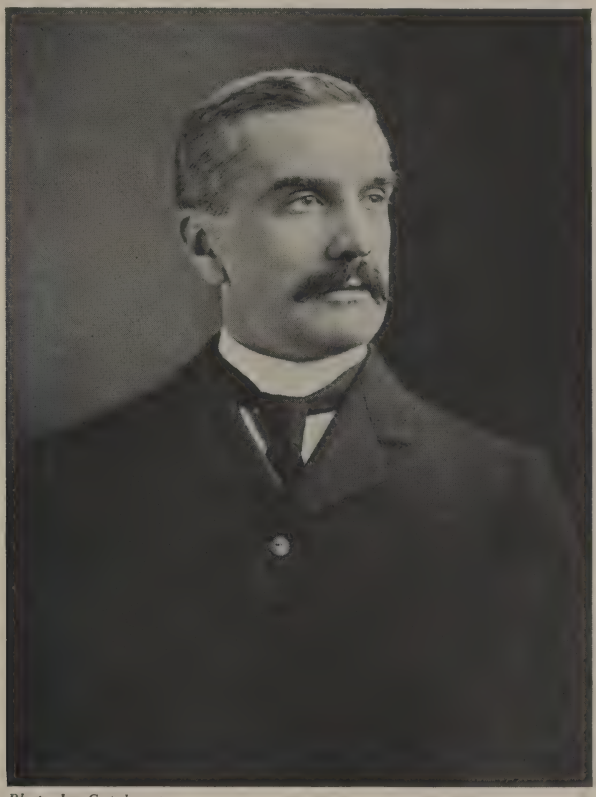


Photo by Gutekunst

OLIVER HOPKINSON, M.D.
1857—

district physician in the 26th Ward, Philadelphia, 1889-92; associated with Lying-In Hospital, Eleventh and Cherry Streets, 1890-1922; a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Association, the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Historical Society. A member of the American Medical Association and the Obstetrical Society, and a director of the Musical Fund Society. Dr. Hopkinson is a musician of note and in earlier years

was a member of the famous family quartette apportioned as follows: Oliver, violin-cello; Edward, second violin; Oliver, Sr., first violin; Joseph, viola.

RICHARD WISTAR HOPKINSON
1852–1881
(Courtesy of R. Wistar Harvey, Esq.)

RICHARD WISTAR HOPKINSON

RICHARD WISTAR HOPKINSON was born July 21, 1852, and after a course in the Faires Classical Institute he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year or two.

Mr. Hopkinson married Miss Lillie Dubois, the daughter of Colonel Dubois.

Mr. Hopkinson died December 30, 1881.

THOMAS BIDDLE HOPKINSON

Thomas Biddle Hopkinson was born November 22, 1831, the son of Francis and Ann Biddle Hopkinson, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1841.

Mr. Hopkinson lived a retired life at Bordentown and died November 26, 1895.

INMAN HORNER

Inman Horner was born August 25, 1846, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, graduating in 1861, entering the University of Pennsylvania in the same year; he was a member of the Philomathean Society. He read law in the office of George Biddle, Esq., and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. In 1871 he was vice-president of the Law Academy. He was an active member of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in which he took a leading part in the discussions of that exceptionally interesting organization. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society and of the Rittenhouse Club; he was always interested in literature and a raconteur of ability and popular with a large circle of friends.

Mr. Horner died November 28, 1912.

WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN

William H. Horstmann was born October 5, 1855, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1865. He was a great lover of art and extremely fond of traveling, to which he devoted much of his time.

He was a member of The Union League, Art, Rittenhouse, Country and Merion Cricket Clubs, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Franklin Institute.

Mr. Horstmann was survived by his widow, formerly Mrs. Sarah Duy Pyle, and a step-daughter, Mrs. Frederick Fraley.

Mr. Horstmann died October 11, 1917.

C. H. HUNTER

C. H. Hunter was born in the year 1858; he entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870, subsequently joining the Class of 1878 at Princeton University, and then the Class of 1880 at the Military Academy,

West Point, serving in the United States Army until the year 1913, when he was retired for disability as colonel of Coast Artillery, having seen service in the War with Spain, as also in the Philippines and in China during the controversies existing in those sections. Colonel Hunter writes under the date of April 6, 1925:

Photo by Gutekunst

WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN
1855–1917
(*Courtesy of Mrs. W. H. Horstmann*)

"I am glad that you are describing a Philadelphia that has disappeared—a 'city that was.' It will be difficult to persuade present-day youth that a generation that knew not motors, golf, movies, tennis and radio could have enjoyed life at all, but I am sure that they were just as idiotic. Of course money was much scarcer in boys' pockets then than

now, but all amusements were much cheaper. Though the players wore side-whiskers, were ungloved and unmasked, and pitching was straight-armed, baseball was as exciting then as now; Dick McBride was as much of an idol as Babe Ruth, even if he did not monopolize newspaper space.

Photo by Kuebler

WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN

(*Courtesy of Mrs. W. H. Horstmann*)

"Schools seem to have been different; Dr. Faires was an ideal teacher and school-master, but he would be without honor these days; he actually required the pupils to do their own thinking, and he enforced his requirements with the rod.

"In 1886 I married Helen Lake of San Francisco—the best piece of work I ever did in my sixty-six years of life."

RICHARD STOCKTON HUNTER

RICHARD STOCKTON HUNTER was born in Princeton, N. J., in the year 1845, and after the usual course in the Faires Classical Institute he entered Princeton, graduating in the Class of 1864. He studied law in the office of Henry J. Williams, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1867. During his career he represented many corporations and

COLONEL C. H. HUNTER, U.S.A.
1858—

estates and was appointed by the late Judge McPherson, Registrar of Bankruptcy in the United States Court.

Mr. Hunter was a descendant of the widely known Stockton family of New Jersey, of which his father (Louis Boudinot Hunter, whose mother was Annie Stockton) was a direct descendant. He was a member of the Country, Franklin Chess, Penn and Rittenhouse Clubs.

Mr. Hunter died December 17, 1915.

CHARLES HARE HUTCHINSON

CHARLES HARE HUTCHINSON was born in Lisbon, Portugal, February 13, 1833, the son of Israel Pemberton Hutchinson and Margaretta Hare; the father was United States Consul in Lisbon at that time. Charles entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1842, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, where he joined the Sophomore Class. He

Photo by Kaffe

RICHARD STOCKTON HUNTER
1845–1915
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Hunter*)

was a member of the Philomathean Society and after graduation became a member of the Bar.

He was president of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

EMLEN HUTCHINSON

EMLEN HUTCHINSON was born October 7, 1844, and entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in the year 1854, later attending the school of Dr. Skinner at New Haven, Conn., followed by residence in a boarding school at Brattleboro, Vt. He entered Harvard University in

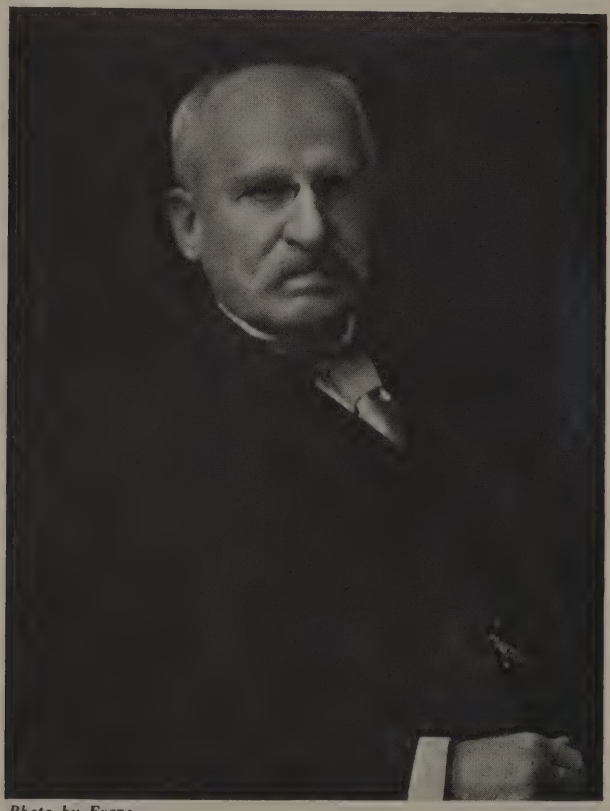


Photo by Evans

EMLEN HUTCHINSON
1844—
(Courtesy of Arthur Emlen Hutchinson, Esq.)

the year 1863, remaining there two years, and in 1904 received from Harvard the degree of A.B. as of the Class of 1867.

For many years he was the president of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, and president of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

He is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

JAMES HOWELL HUTCHINSON

JAMES HOWELL HUTCHINSON was born in Cintra, Portugal, August 3, 1834, while his father was United States Consul there; he was the son of Israel Pemberton Hutchinson and Margaretta Hare. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1842, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1850. He was a member and moderator of

Photo by Fisher

(PEMBERTON) SYDNEY HUTCHINSON
1836—

the Philomathean Society, and graduated A. M. and M. D., 1858. He soon became resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, later physician to the same, 1868-89, and to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1863-68, and the Children's Hospital. He was trustee of the University, 1878-89; he served as director of the Philadelphia Library Company and of the National Bank of Commerce. Dr. Hutchinson was a member of the Pathological Society and its president, 1871-73; Philadel-

phia County Medical Society, Obstetrical Society, Academy of Natural Sciences; Fellow of the College of Physicians; member of the American Philosophical Society and Association of American Physicians. He was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and was detailed to Satterlee U. S. A. Hospital, Philadelphia, 1862-65.

Dr. Hutchinson was author of "Typhoid Fever" in *System of Medicine by American Authors* and numerous original papers and reviews in medical journals; he edited Bristowe's *Practice of Medicine,* etc.

Dr. Hutchinson married Ann Wilcocks, daughter of Hon. Charles Ingersoll.

[PEMBERTON] SYDNEY HUTCHINSON

[PEMBERTON] SYDNEY HUTCHINSON was born in Cintra, Portugal, February 16, 1836, while his father was United States Consul there; he was the son of Israel Pemberton and Margaretta Hare Hutchinson. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1842 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, leaving at the close of his first term freshman year. He became a merchant of eminence; was president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. During the "emergency," 1862, he served as a private in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

Mr. Hutchinson married Agnes, the daughter of George Mifflin Wharton.

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON was born in Philadelphia April 27, 1861; the son of Pemberton Sydney and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson. He was a student in the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1870; at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1873 to 1879, and at the University of Pennsylvania 1879 to 1881. He married Amy Lewis of Philadelphia, April 13, 1887.

Mr. Hutchinson began as rodman in the engineer corps, Pennsylvania Railroad, in the year 1881, and continued successively with the same road as assistant engineer, supervisor, division engineer, division superintendent and assistant general agent at New York City until 1901. He then became connected with Phelps, Dodge & Company in its railroad enterprises in May, 1901; superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Pittsburgh, Pa., 1902; assistant general superintendent and general superintendent Michigan Central Railroad, 1902 to 1905, and resigned November 15, 1905.

He was a member of the firm Cramp, Mitchell & Shober, bankers, in Philadelphia from 1906 until 1910; president of the Westmoreland Coal

Company since June 14, 1910; director of the Philadelphia National Bank, Stonega Coke & Coal Company, Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses against loss by fire, Insurance Company of North America, Trustee Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and the Tidewater Coal Exchange during the World War; the European Commission

Photo by Harris & Ewing

SYDNEY PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
1861—

of National Industrial Conference Board, 1919; the Employers Group of President Wilson's Industrial Conference, Washington, D. C., 1919; the Philadelphia Board of Trade (Executive Council); Franklin Institute; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; Athenaeum Society; and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the following clubs: Philadelphia (president, 1925), Rittenhouse, Duquesne (Pittsburgh), Metropolitan (Washington, D. C.) and Yondotega (Detroit).

GEORGE R. INGERSOLL

GEORGE R. INGERSOLL, the son of Harry and Sarah Roberts Ingersoll, was born in 1836, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1846. He was killed in a railroad accident September, 1855.

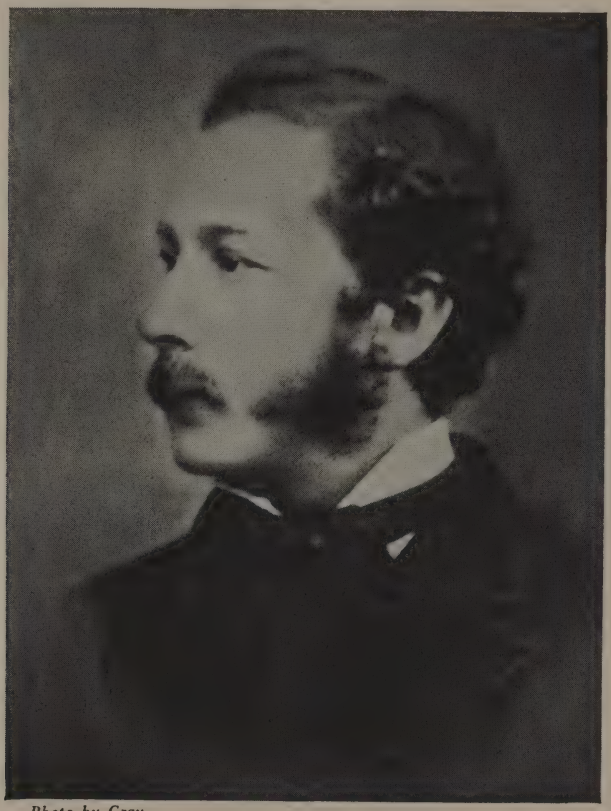


Photo by Gray

STEPHEN WARREN INGERSOLL
1851–1884
(Courtesy of R. Sturgis Ingersoll, Esq.)

STEPHEN WARREN INGERSOLL

STEPHEN WARREN INGERSOLL, the son of Edward and Anna Warren Ingersoll, was born in Philadelphia April 8, 1851. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860 and then attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., graduating in 1868. November 8, 1882, he married A. Josephine Bond.

He became connected with the Montour Iron & Steel Company and traveled extensively in South America. Mr. Ingersoll died at Philadelphia, November 26, 1884.

PRICE WETHERILL JANEWAY

PRICE WETHERILL JANEWAY was born at his grandfather's, Price Wetherill, house, Thirteenth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, May 8, 1851. After leaving the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1863, he decided to go into business, being engaged in his uncle's New York store, Janeway & Company, wall paper manufacturers. He lived in New

PRICE WETHERILL JANEWAY
1851–1924
(Courtesy of Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway)

York for some years, until, having a severe illness, he returned to the old family place (Wetherill) Walnut Hill, Montgomery County, Pa. After two years' vacation he became an oil broker, continuing for five or six years, later going into business with Clifford Sims and with his son, Charles.

He retired about 1911, and died in his home in Media, March 5, 1924.

HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE

HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE was born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1857. He was of French and English descent, and his ancestors for the most part were soldiers and preachers.

He was the son of Dr. David Jayne and Hannah (Fort) Jayne. He was educated first at the Faires Classical Institute, then at the Rugby

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

PRICE WETHERILL JANEWAY

(Courtesy of Mrs. Price Wetherill Janeway)

Academy, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. He studied law in the office of Hon. George W. Biddle, was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and then studied civil law and political economy for a year in the University of Leipzig. In 1884 he joined with Arthur Biddle in a legal partnership, merged in 1891 into the firm of Biddle, Paul and Jayne, in which he continued until his death, May 29, 1920.

In 1893 he married Elizabeth Matthews, of Boston. He had been president of the Society for Organized Charity and of the American Society for Extension of University Teaching and of the Drama League of Philadelphia; treasurer of the American Philosophical Society; director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a manager of the Forrest Home; a member of the Shakespeare Society, as well as of other

HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE
1857–1920

literary and scientific societies. He was active in many fields and took part in all movements for civic betterment and reform. He was not only interested in philanthropy and education, but also in the arts, more especially in music, and was himself a musician.

At the University of Pennsylvania there is a Henry La Barre Jayne English Composition Prize, founded December 31, 1877, which is awarded to freshmen for excellence in English composition.

HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE

At the meetings held in memory of Henry La Barre Jayne, addresses were delivered by eminent men, friends and fellow-workers in the various institutions whose welfare was so greatly advanced by Mr. Jayne's participation in their affairs.

Selections have been made to indicate the great value to the community of this eminent man and of the high esteem in which he was held.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
MAY 14, 1920

RUSSELL DUANE, ESQ.: My earliest association with Mr. Jayne, to which my mind has been going back through the last sad days, occurred at a spot which I am almost able to see from where I am standing now, at 208 South Fifth Street, at the time when I became a law student of Mr. George W. Biddle, and Biddle & Ward, with whom Mr. Jayne's law firm was closely allied. Mr. Jayne was at that time a man about thirty years of age, and I was a student who had just graduated from college. What impressed me and my fellow-students in the office of Biddle & Ward about Mr. Jayne at that time was twofold, and I think it is proper that I should mention it here, because it indicates that at that comparatively early period in his life he exhibited qualities and made an impression on those of us who were young men just beginning life, which corresponded exactly with the impression he made on this community as a whole, after he had risen to the greater eminence that came to him as a man of more advanced years. The two impressions that he made upon the young men in those offices were these: First of all, a great admiration for Mr. Jayne's love of work. I remember we could not get over our surprise that a man in possession of the large income which he inherited should devote himself in so earnest and persistent and continuous a fashion to the drudgery of the law. For the law, although it has great triumphs and brings very great delight to the practitioner, is nine-tenths drudgery; and Mr. Jayne never shrank from the side of the law which was drudgery; he was not one of those lawyers who practice merely for the pleasure of the thing, and hire someone else to work near the hot fire. He himself did the work, and I remember he inspired us with that sense of industry because our feeling was that if a man of his means, who did not have to make a serious effort in life, felt that he should put forth that effort, all the more was it incumbent upon us to do our part, and exhibit the industry which he manifested. The second quality which impressed us at that time about Mr. Jayne, in addition to our admiration for his love of work, was the very kindly disposition that he always had toward us in his endeavor to help us practically. Although fortune had been kind to him, he realized that this was not true of everyone; and his aim was to help those who

needed it by advice and suggestions and assistance in their legal studies, and he did that kind of thing for everyone with whom he came in contact.

DR. W. W. KEEN: The American Philosophical Society is fortunate in retaining in its membership, along with its eminent scientists, men devoted to the humanities. Our historians, artists, archeologists, litterateurs and lawyers are a gracious leaven which leavens the whole. Their presence and their activities are always welcome. They add the literature of power to the literature of knowledge. No one of these humanists was more cordially greeted at our meetings than Henry La Barre Jayne.

He was a man of wide culture. He knew his Virgil and his Horace and other great Romans as few of the present generation do, and often in familiar converse quoted them from memory. But he was never a pedant, nor did he use this accomplishment for display.

His tastes were for letters, art and music. His knowledge of the best literature was extensive. One of his most cherished friends was Dr. Felix Schelling, the genial and learned professor of English at the University. As president of the University Extension Society, he gave many hours to securing the best speakers for its fine lecture courses. He was one of the founders and fast friends of the Drama League. He was also an active member of the Contemporary Club, and served for a term as president. His organ was a favorite recreation.

He was a model husband, and his home life was an idyl of happy contentment and co-operative usefulness. For a long time his beautiful house was opened to our members after the meetings of the society for an hour of social relaxation and cheer.

He was eminently a "man of affairs," as well as an accomplished lawyer. He was the valued counsellor as trustee of many estates, was treasurer of the American Philosophical Society and other associations in which he rendered important and unpaid services for many years. Years ago, through his efforts, the University Club was reorganized and saved from extinction.

During my own ten years as president of the American Philosophical Society, he was a strong staff to lean upon and never failed me.

In his spacious dining-room he always entertained the council of the society, at the general meeting in April, at dinner; and, the dinner over, the council buckled down to work which rarely was finished before midnight, or even the early hours of the following day.

He was one of the hardest-working men I knew. His interests were broad and varied; he envisaged a horizon far wider than his city or his profession. He leaves a void in the social and intellectual life of his native city which will long be felt.

PROFESSOR MORRIS JASTROW, JR.: While we have assembled this afternoon primarily to pay a tribute to Mr. Jayne, because of his valuable services to the American Philosophical Society, yet it is quite impossible to separate his many activities into a number of water-tight compartments.

We think of his life as a harmonious whole. He passed easily and gently from one form of public activity to the other, and such was his energy that in the course of a single day he touched life at many angles. If one were to probe for the secret of the remarkably wide range of his interests, we would find it probably in two traits that stand out in him to a pre-eminent degree, the harmony existing between the qualities of his mind and those of his heart; and secondly, his intense love for his fellow-beings.

So evenly balanced were the two sides of his nature, the intellectual and the emotional, that it was easy for him to do what to others would have been very difficult—to embrace sympathetically a variety of interests such as are represented on the one side by specialized research, and on the other by popular education. Literature, art and music appealed to him equally with law, civic affairs and charity.

Such a man represents a very unusual type, and, therefore, while estimating the value of his work in any particular field, we are necessarily brought face to face with the personality of the man as a whole. He loved his fellow-men, and therefore the performance of any task voluntarily assumed, or assigned to him, which might be of service to others, was to him always a joy. His interest in this society, devoted to research, was likewise, I venture to think, primarily because he saw here an opportunity to be of service. The venerability of the society appealed to his historic interest. He could appreciate the part that the society had played in the history of science in this country; but what I think particularly attracted him to us, and what prompted him to devote so much of his time toward furthering the aims of the society, was his recognition of the value to mankind of spreading knowledge acquired as the result of painstaking investigation. While he himself never participated in any direct manner in such investigation, there was none among our members better qualified to follow sympathetically and intelligently its results. His presence at the monthly meetings and at the annual sessions—and he was rarely absent—furnished a real stimulus to the scholars who have been coming here these many years to lay before us their researches.

Reference has already been made to his services as treasurer of the society; but the custody of our funds represented only a part of his activity. There was not a single phase of the work of the society which he did not follow with unfailing interest. Appeals to him for his time or for his means always met with a most generous response. Dr. Keen has referred to Mr. Jayne's desire to make the Philosophical Society an intellectual center by gathering the members after meetings at his house; and all

will bear out Dr. Keen in his statement that these meetings were delightful. He also rendered great aid to the society in making the annual sessions what they are now, the most noteworthy gatherings of scholars in this country. He brought to the society the earnestness and the enthusiasm which made him a valuable member of the many other organizations on which he left an indelible mark. Whether we turn to the Drama League, of which he was one of the founders, or to the Contemporary Club, which he served for so many years and in such varying capacities, or to the University Extension Society, which he rescued from a moribund state and brought to its present flourishing condition, or whether we turn to his participation in the charities of this city, we find in all his activities an illustration of the strong love for his fellow-beings which actuated him. Perhaps I might single out for a moment his participation in arranging, a few years ago, for a suitable commemoration in this city of the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death. This anniversary occurred during a very distressing time, for in the year 1916 the whole world was passing through a terrible crisis. Mr. Jayne felt the seriousness of the situation as keenly as anyone, and yet he realized that we should not on that account lose the opportunity of impressing upon the community the work of the English bard. He became the leading spirit in bringing about a most memorable celebration. It was under his guidance and with the help of his enthusiasm that an elaborate program, extending to all parts of the city, was successfully carried out. All the meetings of the various committees were held at his house, and, except when prevented by illness, Mr. Jayne was invariably present, ready to aid us by his wise counsel.

Another trait which ought to be dwelt upon, and which probably explains his success in his public work, was the cheerful and hopeful outlook on life which he maintained through the years. He no doubt had his trials and disappointments, but he kept these to himself. He was serious, but never morose. I occasionally saw him disappointed in failing to carry out a favorite plan, but he was never bitter. The World War, to which I have referred, affected him deeply; but even under the stress of war he did not lose his faith in humanity. He always realized the weakness of individuals, but he kept his faith in humanity as a whole.

Alas, and alas, that this tender soul, whom we all loved, this loyal friend, this unselfish worker, this wise counsellor, this active participant in so many fine causes, has passed away! I think of La Barre Jayne always as dwelling on the mountain top, where he had a view of the broad, expansive landscape. Most of us live in the valley; but he breathed the pure atmosphere of high ideals found on the heights.

Much as he accomplished, there were many things that he still wanted to do. There was one particular object he had in mind, which I think should be referred to on this occasion. He often spoke of the need in the

city for a central building to house the activities of the various societies devoted to education, to literature, to the drama and to civic affairs. Such societies simply represented to him another phase of the people, of doing service for others, and he believed the service rendered by them would be more efficient if it could be done with an avoidance of duplication, of expense, and of effort, apart from the advantages to be reaped by increased possibilities of co-operation in a single centralized building.

Such a fertile idea should not be lost, and may not one express the hope that some one will take up the plan and carry it to a successful issue?

His passing away in the prime of life brings deep sorrow to all who knew him. It is a calamity to the entire community, but there is some satisfaction in the feeling that the memory of Mr. Jayne will bring to our minds naught but pleasant and happy pictures. He was a man who could ill be spared, and therefore we who were associated with him should pray for a share of his spirit, in order to enable us to carry on the work that he did in this society, as well as in the many others to which he belonged. The very best tribute that we can pay to such a man is to continue his work in the spirit in which he did it. La Barre Jayne will long be remembered in this city, and he will always be lovingly remembered.

JUDGE JOHN MARSHALL GEST: The only claim, ladies and gentlemen, that I have on your indulgent attention this evening lies in the fact that it was my very great privilege, my good fortune, to have been for four years a classmate of La Barre Jayne's. Others have spoken of his work in many departments of life and in this community, and others will follow. I shall merely take advantage of the few minutes allotted to me to express my affectionate appreciation of his character, gathered from an intimacy of forty-five years. There are many here who have known him for a number of years; but few, I think, can say that they have had the honor and the privilege of his friendship for so long a time. And as our class shall meet in its annual reunions, reunions that he always attended as long as he lived, and as we see our number rapidly diminish, we realize all too truly those words of Charles Lamb:

> "I have had playmates, I have had companions,
> All, all are gone, the old familiar faces."

I met him in September of 1875 when we entered the freshman class of the University together. His brother Horace was also a member of the same class, and Horace and I happened to be born the same day. La Barre was about fifteen months older. From that time until his death, I have known him, and our friendship was never broken. We graduated in 1879, and he was admitted to the Bar in 1881. He spent

a year in Europe. He then returned home and took up the practice of his profession, and began active work in his office.

Mr. Jayne belonged to the old school of lawyers. He was brought up in the office of George W. Biddle, who, when I came to the Bar, was regarded as the Nestor of the profession, a man of learning, integrity and honor; and La Barre Jayne well maintained the traditions of that great office.

In college he took part in all the activities that were open to him. I remember particularly that he was a member, very much interested, of the Chess Club, Dramatic Club, Glee Club, Franklin Scientific Society, Philomathean Club, Zeta Psi; in fact he had in college, as he had in life, the same catholic tastes, always looking for something to do, and whatever he did he did well. He was the historian of our class in our senior year, and he did not neglect his graver studies of the college work because of his other interests.

Of course he was popular in college; it could not be otherwise. You know what he was—honest, sincere, generous, open-hearted, open-handed, always glad to rejoice with any who were successful; always sympathetic and helpful with those who had met with some misfortune; but there was one characteristic of his which I think was unusual, at least he possessed it to an unusual degree, and that was his remarkable combination of youth and maturity. As a boy he exhibited the thoughtfulness and the maturity of a man. He early learned the lessons of self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, that in later years led him on to the power that he exerted in this community as a man; and I am sure you will agree with me that he retained the boyish enthusiasm of youth, full of fun and good humor. His character, in fact, was complete. We mourn, and justly, a death that seems so untimely; but there was never a moment in his life when his character was not complete up to that day.

Had he lived longer, he would have accomplished more; we should have enjoyed his friendship longer; but, so far as his character was concerned, it was finished and rounded and complete every day of his life since I have known him.

It is indeed hard to realize that he is no longer here, this friend of many years. In a sense, however, he is with us; to live nobly is not to die; his work remains; the good that he did shall long endure; and as for him, when the supreme moment came for which his whole life was preparation, he had

> "No fears to brush away, no strife to heal,
> His past a pleasure, and his future sure."

HON. JOHN CADWALADER: My friends, it is very unusual, in this good City of Philadelphia, for such a tribute to be paid to any of our citizens. It is peculiarly characteristic of our community that our men of distinction in

all walks of life usually live quietly, and when they die they are soon forgotten. Therefore it was very gratifying to me when I heard the other day that this evening was to be devoted to keeping alive the memory of the work of Mr. Jayne in many fields. I have been asked especially to speak of his connection with the University Club.

In 1883, in March, the idea of the University Club in this city was suggested, and a number of us, including Mr. Jayne, united in organizing the club. It started with much enthusiasm. There were many men at that time very keenly interested in the university and its growing aims; and they entered cordially into the idea of a social organization to meet the needs of the educated and intellectual classes, who were usually men of rather limited means, and the club was established on a very economical basis. Their club house was 1316 Walnut Street, and the equipment was on a small scale; but it was very successful. A large membership was secured, and it seemed to have embarked upon a career of success.

Mr. Jayne, as was characteristic of him, never sought any prominence in this organization, immensely interested as he was in it, and with the exception of two years (1887-89), when he served upon the Board of Governors, he never had any relation of an official character with the club.

About eight or nine years after it was started, however, the general interest flagged. Other organizations connected with other colleges were started and seemed to sap its vitality, and it was in a very unfortunate condition. The club house had been mortgaged far in excess of its value, a large floating debt had been incurred, and the membership had fallen to less than a hundred members. It looked as if it was hopeless to do anything with it, and it was suggested that the club should be dissolved. Mr. Jayne, with his usual earnestness in matters of that sort, realizing the reflection it would be upon this community, with a great university here, to allow a club of its character to fail because of not being properly supported, he and a few others pledged themselves to turn the tide. The first thought was to secure a distinguished and prominent man to be its president, and it was generally desired that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell should be selected for that office. Mr. Jayne, with a number of others, made every effort to influence Dr. Mitchell to accept, but he was no longer a young man, and knowing that a club of this kind, in its then condition, needed a man of great energy and activity, we could not persuade him to take it. It was then, in 1893, that I, unknown to myself, was chosen for that position, and I have been president from that time until the present day. It is therefore my privilege to know what services Mr. Jayne has performed in connection with the club.

His first step was to immediately advance the entire outstanding floating debt so as to relieve it from that very serious burden, and then to interest actively men of the calibre and standing desired in the club. Membership flowed in under these circumstances. It was soon found that the

club house on Walnut below Broad could not meet the requirements; and without funds, without any means which were apparent, they secured a very fine property at 1510 Walnut Street, where they now are. The fact that fourteen hundred members are today on the rolls of the club will indicate the extent of the work that Mr. Jayne continued to do from the time that he started out. He never flagged in his interest, and he was a constant attendant there.

Every person who has ever known Mr. Jayne will realize the interesting attractiveness of his character. He was interested, as this meeting shows, in serious things, and it is not easy for a man possessing substantial wealth to take the active duties of life upon him, and that is especially so as regards a member of the Bar. I have rarely known a man coming to the Bar, possessing considerable means, who cared to go through the drudgery and disagreeable work which is necessary to establish a position in the profession. Just in that respect Mr. Jayne seemed to put his own interest and pleasures aside. He eliminated himself, as far as possible, declining positions where he could have exercised great influence.

He was interested in all phases of our government, City, State and the Federal system. He had strong views concerning them, which he asserted under all conditions. He acquired a very ready power of speaking, and was always listened to with a great deal of respect and attention.

I think it was not more than two years ago that a dinner was tendered to him by the governors and friends of the University Club; and when he was toasted as the guest of the evening, he spoke for over an hour on all the conditions that he had to meet, and the efforts he had made in behalf of the club. It would naturally be supposed that such a speech would be a prosaic one; but he described with so much humor incidents in his long connection with its affairs that he made it a delightful occasion, and an episode in the club's history that will long be remembered.

Now, I do not feel that I should occupy your time in detailing the relations of a member of a social club, but our club did require a good deal of Mr. Jayne's attention and interest. As Miss Repplier spoke of his assuming the burdensome position of treasurer of the Contemporary Club, and as I see here tonight an officer of the Philosophical Society, of which society he was for years the treasurer, members of those other clubs will want to say a word as to his work as their treasurer. I always dislike to find a man seeking to be the treasurer of anything; but when a fitting and capable man is willing to take the office, I feel devoutly thankful to him. It was such positions that Mr. Jayne generously filled, and filled so faithfully and successfully, that made him well known and beloved, and it was soon realized that he was one of our most valuable citizens. Modest and retiring as he was, his worth was known and appreciated. This large meeting is one of the greatest evidences of what an impression he made upon the community; and I do not believe that any person would

have been more surprised than he to see this tender of expression in his favor; it never would have occurred to him that such honors, never sought by him, would be paid to his memory.

I am very glad to be here to express what I know to be the feelings of the whole membership of the University Club—their warm regard for him personally, their appreciation of his value as a member, their recognition of his services as a citizen of this community, and that they have been invited, through me, to participate in this evening's tribute.

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON (who presided): The Chair can add but little to the beautiful eulogies which have just been delivered; but there is one phase of Mr. Jayne's character which has not yet been touched upon, except incidentally by Mr. Duane.

It was in the association of professional brotherhood as fellow-members of the Bar that I knew him best. He was my next-door neighbor. I saw him frequently, meeting him at the doorstep to have a chat on the topics of the day before we went to our offices, or we would meet there again at the close of the day, and exchange sentiments and views on the happenings of that day. I cannot express to you in words the weight that fell upon my heart last Monday morning, just prior to taking the train for the State Capitol where I was called on public business, when I saw the insignia of death on La Barre Jayne's door. A sense of personal bereavement, which time may assuage but cannot extinguish, shot its needles of pain through the fibers of my heart. I had lost a friend, I had lost a neighbor, a man whom I profoundly respected.

Mr. Jayne, while a member of a very active firm, was not frequently in argument before the courts, nor often engaged in the forensic life which is the common life of those tribunals; but whenever he did appear, particularly in arguments before the Supreme Court of the State, his advocacy was of such high order, and the felicity of his legal argument was such, as to attract attention, and those about the courtroom who did not know him would ask who he was; and those who did know him would express regret that he did not more frequently appear.

I recollect particularly in one case he had to discuss the principles underlying the doctrines relating to trust estates. Drawing on his very extensive and historic knowledge of the development of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, he brought into striking relief against the ordinary perfunctory citations of up-to-date decisions collected from the last encyclopedia, the wise words of such men as Lord Bacon, Lord Hardwicke, and Lord Eldon, when laying the foundations of chancery jurisprudence, or in adapting principles to the activities of the growing commercial life of a great commercial nation. He saw into the philosophy of the law; he never was bewildered by the multitude of precedents which would distract the attention of the ordinary man; but, as Doctor

Jastrow said, dwelling upon the mountain top, he could see in proper perspective the great underlying principles which should control the settlement of that controversy. Without the slightest pedantry, as Doctor Keen has observed, but with the aptest application of his knowledge, he would throw so strong a light on the argument or discussion as would enable the five or seven judges who sat in our court of last resort to reach the proper conclusions to sustain the equities of the cause, and not in any way endanger the principles of justice.

His life was an example to the younger members of the Bar. His scholarship and integrity led to a recognition of the fact that in practice, as well as in profession, the law was not a mere money-making trade. He regarded himself as a minister in the noble temple of justice, a priest at the altar engaged in a holy ritual, the beneficial purpose of which was to assuage human misery, to eliminate evil from the strife and contention of the times. He possessed that serene, equal, pure, impartial sense of justice which is the spirit of our institutions, and the salvation of all that we value and which we believe will endure.

Four lines of Lowell come to my lips; they frequently have been in mind recently, borne in upon me with a realizing sense of their infinite depth of meaning. He says:

"As we travel on life's highway,
And near life's journey's end,
The milestones into gravestones turn,
'Neath every one a friend."

Mr. Jayne's memory will fill the future as a fragrance which will last, as subtle as that of the violet, as delicate as that of the rose. An inspired example did he set, which is enshrined in our hearts, and we will ever keep burning the taper which is lighted to his memory.

IN MEMORY OF HENRY LA BARRE JAYNE

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

He was of those who knew that love is giving;
So, though he sleeps, his mortal service done,
In countless human hearts he still is living,
Because of the great love he gave—and won!

Though day by day, with happy touch caressing,
Earth's simple joys returned to him again,
And high poetic thoughts renewed their blessing,
His care was always for his fellow-men.

He held them dear whate'er their place or station—
  Dearer, perhaps, as greater was their need,
And gave, with the idealist's elation,
  His best, to make their lives more worth, indeed.

So, though he left us when his day was ended,
  And, like all lovely things, lay down to rest,
His dreams, forever with our visions blended,
  Live in our lives—a memory dear and blest.

ALFRED CLAYTON JOHNSON

ALFRED CLAYTON JOHNSON, the son of Lawrence and Mary (née Winder) Johnson, was born in Philadelphia, September 17, 1856, and entered Dr. Faires' School in September, 1870. In 1872 he was sent to Dresden where he was under the tutorage of Hofrath Dr. Peschel and attended the classes at Director Polaz' preparatory military school.

After extensive travel he entered the law office of P. Pemberton Morris, Esq., in 1877 and attended the University of Pennsylvania law lectures. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1880. From 1882 to 1884 Mr. Johnson was again in Europe, spending the time in travel and historical research. In 1886 he took over the management of the large real estate holdings of his family and devoted himself almost exclusively thereto, till President Cleveland appointed him Consul to Stuttgart in 1893. From 1898 till 1912 he was Vice-Consul General in Dresden. In 1914 he went to Italy, and is now living in Rome.

In 1888 he married Countess Toni von Baudissin, of Holstein.

HOWARD LAWRENCE JOHNSON

HOWARD LAWRENCE JOHNSON, son of Lawrence and Mary Winder Johnson, was born in Philadelphia, October 31, 1845, and died June 23, 1891. He entered Dr. Faires' School in 1855 when he was ten years old, remaining there five years. In 1860, at the death of his father, Lawrence Johnson, he left school to enter the latter's type-foundry where he learned the business of type and stereotype founding, later going to Cincinnati, where the firm had a branch foundry, and was there admitted to partnership.

LAWRENCE JOHNSON

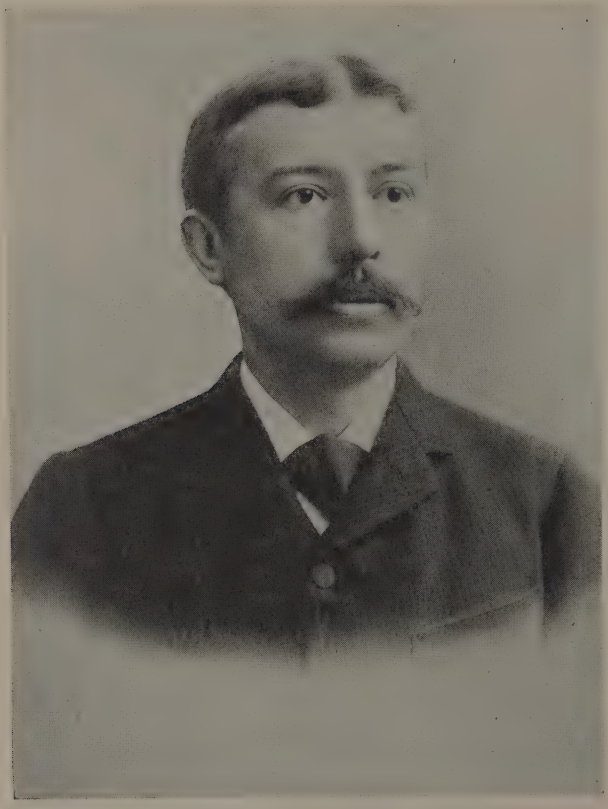
LAWRENCE JOHNSON, son of Lawrence and Mary Winder Johnson, was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1849, and died August, 1905. He entered Dr. Faires' School in 1860, remaining there a number of years. In 1867 he matriculated at Princeton University and completed his freshman year, at the expiration of which he left, having a greater

HON. ALFRED CLAYTON JOHNSON
1856—

taste for commercial life than the classics, and entering the office of Hough & Morris began his business career. Two years later he began business for himself in the Cuba trade, establishing the firm of Lawrence Johnson & Co., foreign merchants and bankers. He was very successful in business, and the house thus founded still exists and enjoys the highest esteem and confidence of the community.

He married Miss Louisa Philler Gaw, and their lives were spent in Philadelphia and on the banks of the Neshaminy, where the old family estate was situated.

Lawrence Johnson was a man of an unusually fine type of character, inflexible integrity and honor, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, whose death at the age of 56 was deeply mourned.



LAWRENCE JOHNSON
1849–1905
(*Courtesy of Lawrence Johnson Co.*)

RUSSELL H. JOHNSON, M. D.

I was born in Philadelphia, September 15, 1847. My parents were Lawrence and Mary Winder Johnson. My early youth was passed between our town house and our country home on the Neshaminy. In the neighboring families were quite a number of Dr. Faires' boys—John King, Bloomfield and William McIlvaine, and the Whelens.

In 1859, when twelve years of age, I entered at Dr. Faires' School and remained there until the spring of 1863. My earliest recollections were connected with the Classical Institute, and there I made many lifelong friends. In my time we had no strictly school athletics. Many of the boys belonged to local cricket clubs, but we had no school teams, and in this respect today's schools have a great advantage. I have still

Photo by Elliot

RUSSELL H. JOHNSON, M.D.
1847—

a most vivid mental picture of Dr. Faires standing on a slightly raised platform, rattan in hand, expounding Caesar or Virgil to the reciting pupil—interrupted by an occasional rapid excursion to some inattentive boy at a neighboring desk and the vigorous application of the rattan to his shoulders: Dr. Faires had none of the present doubt as to the necessity of Latin and Greek, believing them to be absolutely essential to sound scholarship and mental training—selective courses were quite unknown in those days.

I entered Princeton, September, 1864, and spent four to me memorable years there—graduating June, 1868. My love for my alma mater takes me back to Princeton every commencement when I meet the rapidly diminishing members of my class. After graduating I entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving my degree of M. D. in 1871. After serving an internship in the Episcopal Hospital and studying medicine for a year in the General Hospital of Vienna, I began practice in Philadelphia, subsequently moving to Chestnut Hill, Pa., where I practiced until my retirement, and where I now live.

I have been connected with several hospitals, especially the Chestnut Hill Hospital, and was physician to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for thirty-two years.

RUSSELL H. JOHNSON

Chestnut Hill, Pa.
March 4, 1925

WALTER RICHARDS JOHNSON

WALTER RICHARDS JOHNSON, son of Lawrence and Mary Winder Johnson, was born August 24, 1851, in Bucks County, Pa., at the country place of his parents on the Neshaminy. He entered Dr. Faires' School in 1860, remaining there a number of years. He had an ardent love for country life and decided that agriculture was to be his life-work. After finishing school he bought a farm in Bucks County, Pa., near the place of his birth, and continued to live there until his death of pneumonia on January 6, 1893.

EDWARD RUSSELL JONES

EDWARD RUSSELL JONES, third son of Samuel Tatem and Adelaide Shiras Eakin Jones, was born in Philadelphia July 16, 1865, and died September 11, 1916. His earliest studies were pursued at Miss Annie M. Quandale's noted school, from which he progressed to Prof. F. W. Hastings' West Philadelphia Academy. For years he attended the Classical Institute, of which Dr. J. W. Faires was principal, and completed his education at Col. H. C. Symonds' military school at Ossining, N. Y., where he tutored for a year after graduating.

Mr. Jones' business career was begun as a summer clerk at the West Philadelphia Bank. From there he went to the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, of which his cousin, Henry F. West, was the head, then to the Philadelphia and Reading Express Company, remaining there through its successive reorganizations as the United States Express Company and Adams Express Company. For about twenty years, until his death, Mr. Jones was with the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company in an executive capacity.

Among the clubs and societies to which Mr. Jones belonged were the Philadelphia Country Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the Germantown Cricket Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Bucks County and the Philatelic Society of America. He was an ardent collector of stamps and of American pottery and books, being the first librarian of the Memorial Library at

EDWARD RUSSELL JONES
1865–1916
(Courtesy of Mrs. E. Russell Jones)

Valley Forge, for which he was instrumental in obtaining a large number of books.

Having a keen wit and a highly developed sense of humor, Mr. Jones was an excellent story-teller. He was a good executive with an orderly mind that grasped a situation swiftly and gave a rapid and balanced judgment. He was sympathetic and interested in those around him, many of whom felt that in taking their troubles to him their problems

and difficulties were already half solved. In the words of a lad in his office who endeavored to express his own loss: "He was white, and we miss him."

On February 7, 1898, Edward Russell Jones was married by Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Archdeacon of Baltimore, Md., to Carmita de Solms Jones, daughter of John M. Kennedy, Jr., and his first wife, Marie del Carmen Bequer de Solms. There were no children.

The greater part of his young life was spent by Mr. Jones in the house which used to stand, back from the street, on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth and Chestnut Streets. It was the second house to be erected in West Philadelphia and was built by Mr. Jones' great-grandfather, Chandler Price, of the firm of Price and Morgan. The windows and doors were taken from Morris' Folly. Mr. Price also owned the house, 260 South Ninth Street, which was occupied by Joseph Bonaparte before he went to New Jersey. The wall paper imported from France by Mr. Price for these two houses is still on the walls of the Ninth Street house.

Where Hamilton Court now stands, on the southeast corner of Thirty-ninth and Chestnut Streets, lived the Eakin family. Mrs. Samuel Tatem Jones' father, Constant Matthieu Eakin, graduated from West Point and remained in the military service of his country, in one capacity or another, until age prompted his retirement. His five sons were in the Army.

Samuel Eakin, great-great-grandfather of E. Russell Jones, who married Mary Purviance, daughter of Samuel, was a chaplain during the Revolution. Johnson's *History of Salem, N. J.*, and other histories speak of him in warm terms. His eloquence was said to be exceeded only by Whitefield's. He was at one time pastor of the Brick Church at Fourth and Pine Streets.

Ellen Matlack, wife of Chandler Price, was the daughter of Titus, brother of the celebrated Col. Timothy Matlack, Keeper of the Seal of the Commonwealth.

Among Mr. Jones' paternal ancestors were the Wests, Carwithens, Shutes, Jacksons, Leas, Cromptons, Hoptons, Webbs, Fawcetts, Fearnes, Eglintons, Ransteads (after whom Ranstead Street was probably named), Empsons and Finchers. On the maternal side were the families of Eakin, Purviance, Hunter, Duminy de Lunel, Laborie, Verdier (the last three of L'Orient, France), Price, Chandler, Delaplaine, Cresson, Matlack, Burr, Hancock, Hudson, Thredder, Dimsdale, Renshaw, Stacy, Steel and Bowen.

LLEWELLYN W. JONES

LLEWELLYN W. JONES was born in Philadelphia, September 30, 1862, the second son of Samuel Tatem Jones and Adelaide S. Eakin. He at-

tended private schools in Philadelphia and then was graduated from the John W. Faires Classical Institute in 1880. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in Class of 1884, but left the first year to enter business with William B. Bement & Sons Company, Philadelphia.

Photo by Johnston

LLEWELLYN W. JONES
1862—

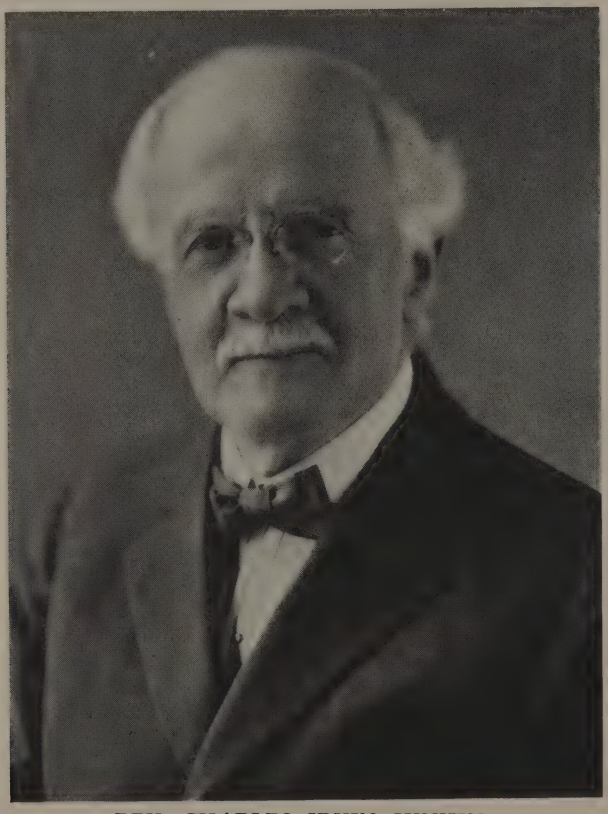
He married Violet Wilson Andrews, of Philadelphia, January 29, 1896, and has three children, one son and two daughters.

He has been with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Altoona, Pa.; the Pressed Steel Car Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and has been associated with the steel and iron manufacturing business through life in Altoona, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. At present he is president of the Manganese Steel Forge Company, Philadelphia.

CHARLES IRVIN JUNKIN

CHARLES I. JUNKIN was born in Philadelphia, September 24, 1857, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, graduating in 1873. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating A.B. with the Class of 1877, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1880.

He entered Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1886, and became pastor in the same year of the Presbyterian Church in Wilkes-



REV. CHARLES IRVIN JUNKIN
1857—

Barre, Pa. In 1895, he undertook institutional church work under Rev. John Hall, D.D., in New York City, and in 1897 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Englewood, N. J.; in 1905 assistant pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

In 1907 he was appointed superintendent of Homes at Devon and of the Presbyterian Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1913 he removed to Lexington, Va., taking up farm and literary work, but in 1923 returned to Philadelphia, engaging in literary work up to the present time.

GEORGE JUNKIN, JR.

GEORGE JUNKIN, JR., was born March 30, 1861, the son of George Junkin, eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1868, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1880, A.B., as class president. He was a member of the Philomathean Society, the editor of the *University Magazine*, active in the Glee Club and Orchestra of his class. He entered the Medical

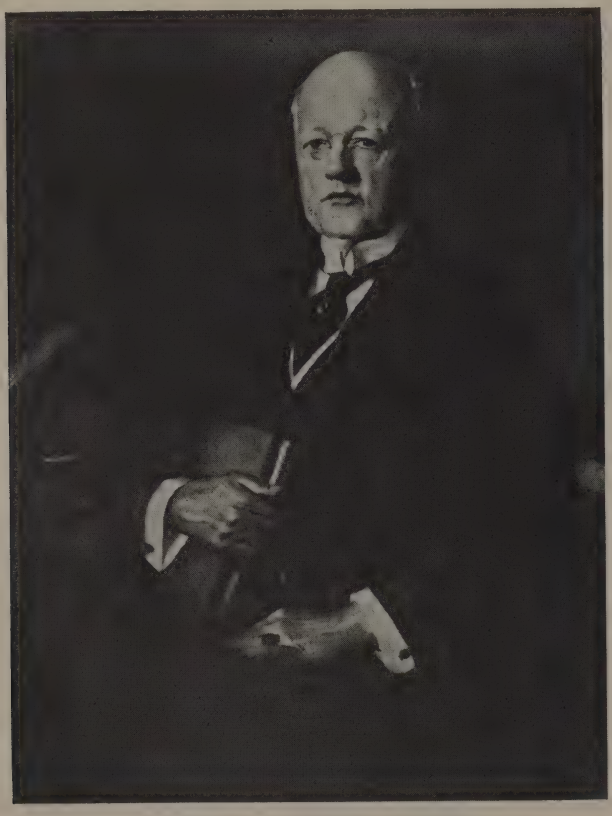
Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

GEORGE JUNKIN, JR.
1861–1883
(*Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson*)

Department in 1880 and was awarded the alumni prize for his graduating thesis in medicine, which, owing to his early death, March 23, 1883, was awarded at a later date. He was a very earnest student, being deeply interested in his medical studies, unusually bright and attractive and very ambitious to excel in his graduating examinations, and extremely popular with his fellow-students.

JOSEPH DE FOREST JUNKIN

JOSEPH DE FOREST JUNKIN, the son of George Junkin, a prominent lawyer and churchman of Philadelphia, and Jeanne de Forest, and grandson of Rev. George Junkin, D.D., LL.D., founder and first president of Lafayette College, was born April 16, 1855. He attended school at Dr. Faires' Academy in Philadelphia, and was afterward graduated from the



JOSEPH DE FOREST JUNKIN
1855–1920
(Courtesy of F. C. Newbourg, Jr., Esq.)

University of Pennsylvania, B.A. and M.A., in the Class of 1872. He studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Bar June 2, 1877. He married Mary Robinson McCord in 1878.

For a number of years and until illness compelled him to relinquish his business and social cares, he served as solicitor for and a director of the Real Estate Trust Company, and as a trustee of Lafayette College, the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Jefferson Medical Col-

lege, and was one of the Board of Governors of the Law Association of Philadelphia. For forty years he was a member of the Orpheus Club and in 1911 and 1912 was its president.

Yachting was his chief recreation, and for fifteen years he owned and cruised on the old America's cup defender "Columbia." He served as vice-commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia in 1900 and 1901. He was a member of numerous clubs and societies, among which are The Union League, the Art, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket and Bachelors' Barge Clubs, St. Andrew's Society, Sons of the Revolution, New York Yacht Club, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. Mr. Junkin died April 14, 1920, and was survived by his widow and two sons, Joseph de F. Junkin, Jr., of Pelham Manor, N. Y., and George Junkin, 4th, of Easton, Md., and five grandchildren.

GEORGE RANDOLPH JUSTICE

GEORGE RANDOLPH JUSTICE was born June 15, 1851, and died November 27, 1890. He was the son of George Randolph Justice, of the firm of G. M. & G. R. Justice, and Jane Handy (1816-1902), the daughter of William W. Handy, of Maryland. George Randolph Justice was married January 29, 1874, to Sally Fisher Lewis, of Philadelphia, the granddaughter of Mordecai Lewis, an eminent merchant, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Hospital, who had received the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visit to Scotland in 1772.

A notable ancestry should be recorded. George Randolph Justice (1803-64) was a member of the "State in Schuylkill." His father was Jacob Justice (1778-1845), who had married Margaret Randolph, the daughter of Edward Randolph, a distinguished officer with the rank of captain in the Revolutionary War; he was descended from Edward Fitz Randolph, of Nottinghamshire, England, who had settled in Massachusetts in Colonial times.

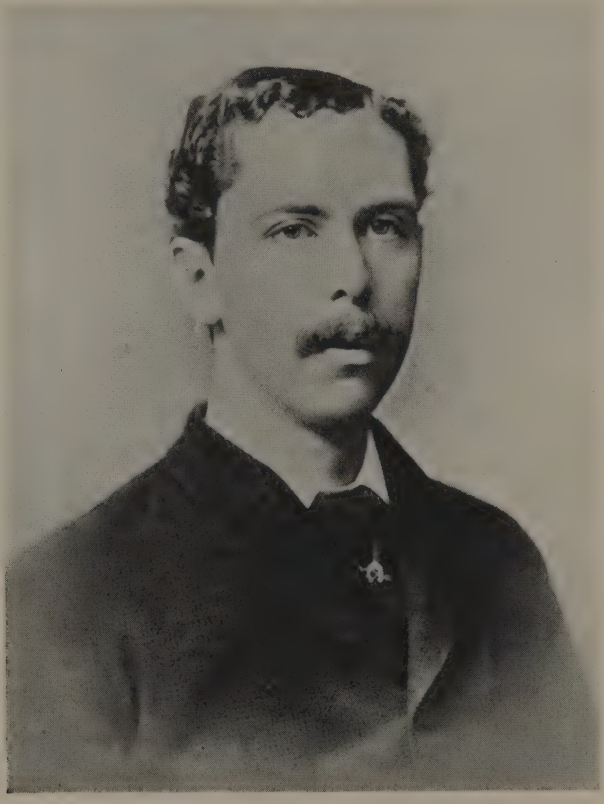
HOWARD ATWOOD KELLY

HOWARD ATWOOD KELLY was born in Camden, N. J., February 20, 1858, the son of Henry Kuhl and Louisa Warner (Hard) Kelly. Young Kelly entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867 going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, where he was awarded the matriculate Latin prize; while there he was president of the Franklin Scientific Society. After four years in the Classical Department, Kelly entered the Medical Department, graduating in 1882, with a year of absence, 1880-81, as a cowboy on the plains of Colorado, in order to break an insomnia, which was accomplished. On graduating M. D. he was awarded the

anomaly prize, offered by the demonstrator of morbid anatomy, equally with Horace Jayne. In 1883 he was resident physician at the Episcopal Hospital on Lehigh Avenue, Kensington, Philadelphia.

Dr. Kelly writes as follows:

"In order to gain practice as rapidly as possible, I lived in Kensington and cast my lot with the working people there who have ever since proven my warmest friends. I held a joint professorship with Barton Cooke



GEORGE RANDOLPH JUSTICE
1851–1890
(Courtesy of Randolph F. Justice)

Hirst in the University of Pennsylvania, 1888-89, and in the latter year was called to Baltimore at the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and later of the Medical School, to co-operate with William Welch, William Osler, William Halsted, and Henry Hurd in the building up of the new clinic under the Johns Hopkins Foundation. My life since that time has been one of constant work in medical and surgical subjects, and the publication of numerous papers and books.

"Interests outside of medicine are in the broad field of general science, particularly in herpetology and mycology and in the formation of a substantial library, including many thousands of volumes on these subjects.

"I was married in Danzig, East Prussia, in 1889, to Laetitia Bredow, daughter of Doctor Justus Bredow. The issue of the marriage has been nine children—four daughters, five sons—and eleven grandchildren, all of whom are living and most of the former married."

Dr. Kelly was the founder of Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, and vitally interested in the organizations as noted herewith: Associate professor of obstetrics, University of Pennsylvania, 1888-89; professor of gynecology and obstetrics, 1889-99, gynecology, 1899-1919, emeritus professor, 1919—, Johns Hopkins University; gynecology surgeon, 1899-1919, consulting gynecologist, 1919—, Johns Hopkins Hospital; honorary curator in Division of Reptiles and Amphibians, University of Michigan; educational member, American Tree Association; honorary fellow, Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, Royal Academy Medicine in Ireland, Chicago Gynecological Society; fellow American Urological Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, British Gynecological Society, American Gynecological Society (president, 1912); honorary member Societa Italiana di Ostetricia e Ginecologia, Rome, Gesellschaft für Geburtshülfe und Gynekologie zu Berlin, Gesellschaft für Geburtshülfe zu Leipzig; corresponding member étranger de la Société de Chirurgie de Paris, K. K. Gesellschaft der Aertze in Wien, de la Société d'Obstetrique de Gynécologie et de Paediatrie de Paris, Peruvian Medical Society; member, Association Française d'Urologie, Paris, Roumanian Academy of Science, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Obstetrico-Gynecological Society of Moscow (Russia); president, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, 1907.

Dr. Kelly is the author of *Operative Gynecology* (2 vols.), 1898, 1906; *The Vermiform Appendix and Its Diseases* (with Elizabeth Hurdon), 1905; *Walter Reed and Yellow Fever*, 1906, 1907, 1923; *Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery* (edited with C. P. Noble), Vol. I, 1907, Vol. II, 1908; *Medical Gynecology*, 1908, 1912; *Appendicitis and Other Diseases of the Vermiform Appendix*, 1909; *Myomata of the Uterus* (with T. S. Cullen), 1909; *Cyclopaedia of American Medical Biography*, 1912; *Some American Medical Botanists*, 1913; *Diseases of the Kidneys, Ureters and Bladder* (with C. P. Burnam), 1914; *American Medical Biography* (with W. L. Burrage), 1919; *A Scientific Man and the Bible*, 1925; also about four hundred and fifty articles in medical journals.

Dr. Kelly contributed an interesting autobiographical sketch to the *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia, in March-April, 1925, from which

the following extracts have been made as of interest in relation to his career.

"My maternal grandmother was a Warner of Wilmington, Del., sister-in-law of the Rev. Henry Coit, founder of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., by his marriage to "Aunt Jane." Henry Coit's church in Wilmington was St. Andrew's. On my father's side were the families

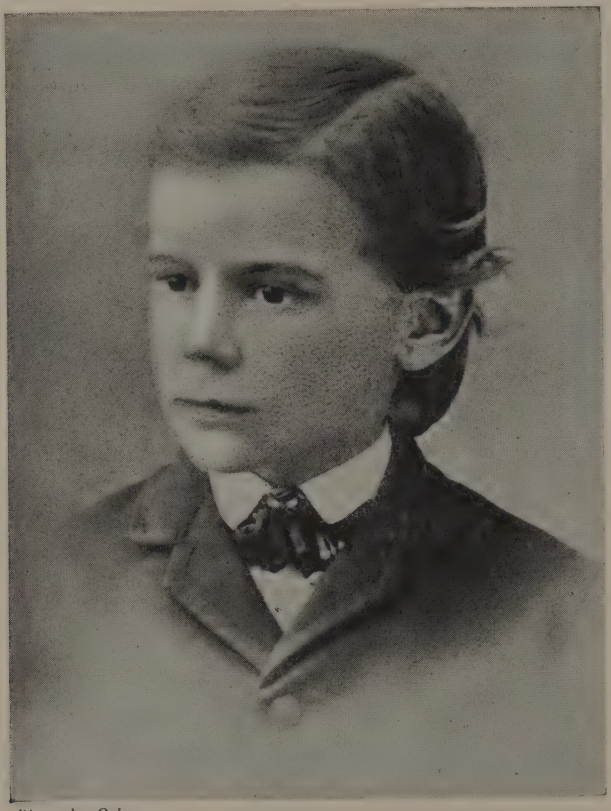


Photo by Osler

HOWARD A. KELLY
1858—
Photo taken when 12 years of age, April, 1870
(Courtesy of Mrs. Robert P. Bradford)

of Kuhl and Michael Hillegas, our first treasurer of the United States, and the two Kelly Brothers (Thomas and Philip) who came over from the north of Ireland in the eighteenth century, when they had been converted from the established church to Methodism under John Wesley and found it difficult to remain at home; they became pillars of the Methodist Church in Philadelphia.

"Like most boys, I owe my real start in life to my mother, still living*, who began to teach me the Bible, standing at her knee as soon as I could dimly grasp the simple words and before I could read.

"During the Civil War while my father, still living*, was at the front with the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, we lived in old Chester, Delaware County, Pa., to be near the grandparents and aunts, and we attended old St. Paul's Church. There a devoted teacher, Miss Mattie Smith, trained us children in the kindergarten, and the habit of church-going was formed and the mental attitude of reverence was adopted from our elders under the ministry of a dignified, earnest, long-time incumbent, the Rev. Henry Brown. Painted on the semicircle over the chancel in old St. Paul's in impressive capitals, ever since graven on my memory, stood the motto: 'Holiness Becometh Thine House, O Lord, Forever.'

"It was here, too, in Chester, that my mother detected and diligently fostered a strong inborn love of natural history inherited from herself, which expressed itself first in what I called 'bugology.' My ardent hope was to discover some new species, but I was depressed by the thought that all might be found and described before I could sally forth into the field. Dr. John Le Conte, the great coleopterist of the Academy of Natural Sciences, visiting us in Chester about that time, bade mother assure me that some would surely be left for the next generation.

"When the war ended we returned to Philadelphia, and new friends and school-life brought in fresh interests; I have ever since in retrospect gratefully recalled a brief session in the Rev. Mr. Shinn's school on Mt. Vernon Street, aided by his fine wife and daughter. At ten years of age, my father entered me under the tutelage of the widely known Scotch schoolmaster, John W. Faires, head of the Classical Institute on Dean between Locust and Spruce Streets.

"The instructions of a faithful mother, the constant companion of my childhood, ripened into the clearer perceptions of the truth and the convictions of boyhood, until in about the year 1871 I was confirmed by Bishop Stevens under the pastorate of the Rev. Richard Newton, the widely known evangelical preacher of the Church of the Epiphany, at Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. How fine was the care Dr. Newton gave to the preparation of his young 'catechumens'! We attended his classes and each was given as well a little book to study, in which to write answers to questions testing the knowledge and right understanding of the Scriptures. In those days we had weekly prayer-meetings in which all the elders took part.

"College life at the University of Pennsylvania, 1873-82, first in Arts and then in Medicine, brought precious life-long friendships. Definiteness in the Christian life was greatly assisted, if not openly and actively pro-

*Henry Kuhl Kelly died March 9, 1926, and Mrs. Henry Kuhl Kelly died March 18, 1926, while this book was in press.

moted, by the example of such teachers as Allen and Muhlenberg in Greek, Jackson in Latin, Kendall, and especially the warm-hearted recently lamented Robert Ellis Thompson, teacher of political economy. It was somewhere about this time, when in Arts, 1875 or 1876, that Moody and Sankey came to Philadelphia early in their evangelistic labors in the East, to hold their meetings in the old freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Thirteenth and Market Streets, filled with twelve thousand souls. This was the biggest crowd I had ever seen and long remained my standard of the measure of a vast multitude.

"Both stirred me deeply—Moody's simple, earnest, effective biblical exhortations, and Sankey's earnest singing to the accompaniment of his organ; here, too, I first saw men moved to seek salvation in the inquiry rooms. An odd circumstance impressed me with Moody's unquenchable zeal for souls, in that he walked through the crowd right over the tops of the benches to reach some of those who held up their hands for help. It must have been the following year that I attended Moody's meetings in Baltimore, held in the Mt. Vernon Methodist Church. Here I went back into the inquiry room and met him personally, and received a copy of his *Way and the Word*. He had not yet learned the great need of the follow-up work characterizing his meetings on his return, years later, when I was living here, a part of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University.

"I entered the Medical Department in the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, not because I loved medicine as such, but because anatomy and sundry associated scientific studies seemed the closest approach to natural history, in which it was hard to make a living. Four years in medicine brought delightful associations with eminent scientists—Joseph Leidy, Edward Drinker Cope, and Harrison Allen. Cope I had long known as a teacher and patron, through my interest in the reptile kingdom.

"The attempt to cultivate both medicine and science proved too much for the frail flesh, so I had to go West for the year 1880-81, as a cowboy on the plains of Colorado, on the O Z Ranch in Elbert County, to win back my ability to sleep. Riding a broncho, and with flapping saddle bags carrying my drugs, I had a most valuable experience on the ranch, coupled with some months in the mines in Grizzly Gulch, at the head of the Chalk Creek Canyon some eight thousand feet in elevation. A half-blind man named French and I drove a good herd of cattle up the Ute Pass, around Pike's Peak, and across the South Park to be slaughtered for the miners. While batching part of the time in Colorado Springs, I entered the postal service (not officially) and carried the United States Star Route pony mail when the regular carrier was sick, from the Springs to the Divide and back.

"Returning from Colorado, I took my medical degree in 1882 and entered the Episcopal Hospital in Kensington, Philadelphia, for a residence of over a year. Here at last my real medical education began in the dispensaries and in the wards under excellent and always kindly and sym-

pathetic clinical chiefs, men of reputation, such as Morris Lewis, Louis Starr, J. M. Anders, in medicine, and C. B. Nancrede, John Hooker Packard, and William S. Forbes, in surgery. I found a particularly congenial friend in Andrew K. Minich, chief of the dispensary service, who took a

DR. HOWARD A. KELLY

Dr. Kelly at 31, when he entered upon his duties as Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics in The Johns Hopkins University, and as Gynecologist and Obstetrician-in-Chief to The Johns Hopkins Hospital.

From the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, October, 1919, article by Thomas S. Cullen, describing Dr. Kelly's medical achievements.

keen interest in his young protégés. After I left the hospital, Dr. Minich continued his interest in aiding and abetting my surgical aspirations in every way, circulating the report that I did a Cesarean section every morning before breakfast.

"The Rev. David Lovejoy, M.D., and later Francis M. Taitt, now of Chester, Pa., incumbent in the new St. Paul's, were warm friends during my hospital residence. Hospital experiences drew me into intimate touch with the problems of suffering humanity and revealed the priceless gratitude of the poor when treated with affectionate consideration; this was the final touch necessary to convert all my interests to my profession, no longer merely a means of livelihood, but a shining path of service replete with rich spiritual rewards. I owe to the poor and the mill workers of Kensington, and all others since who have trusted me so unreservedly through life, the rich rewards of joy and satisfaction the practice of surgery has brought me these past forty-three years.

"On leaving the hospital, I cast my lot with the mill workers of Kensington, many of whom had been my patients in the hospital, quitting my home some five miles distant in the heart of the city; and to their patience with and their confidence in the aspiring young doctor are due my early experiences and such measure of success as I have attained. The greatest fruitage of this work, continued for some eight years in this mill district, was the advent upon the field of my sister Esther, now Mrs. R. R. P. Bradford, who soon also abandoned her downtown home and came to live among her Kensington parishioners, and so began that model Christian social work in which the all-pervading, dominating force is the evangelical message, while the physical needs of the people are met as well throughout the year. This is the widely known Lighthouse, on West Lehigh Avenue, near the hospital, with its great associated activities, now maintained by a large corps of Christian workers and headed also by my brother-in-law, Mr. Robert P. Bradford."

REMINISCENCES BY DR. H. A. KELLY

May, 1925.

I entered the school of our Scotch dominie, Doctor Faires, familiarly "Johnny Faires," in 1868, and took my seat in the Third English class to the doctor's right in the western part of the room. Charlie Junkin (now Rev. C. I. Junkin) and Taylor and Ed Kirkpatrick and I were in a class numbering perhaps seven, while ahead of us in the Second or First English were only two that I recall, two big fellows, "men" they seemed to us Lilliputians, Wallace and Zeigler. The doctor's school was distinctly a classical institute, as designated on the letter heads, and catered only to boys expecting to pass over into the Fifth Latin and the next year into Greek and so on up to the First Class, seated directly in front of the doctor at the end of the year, expecting either to pass on into college (generally

the University of Pennsylvania) or out into the business world. I well recall, young as I was (ten years old), that fall day in 1868 when my father (Henry K. Kelly) who had passed through Dr. Blackwood's school and then Thomas D. James' (11th and Market Streets) a generation before, brought me to the Institute to install me under the doctor's tutorial wing. We climbed the several narrow granite steps with an iron rail, on Dean Street (now Camac) between Spruce and Locust, and entered the door. The doctor, with traditional courtesy, perhaps not untinged with an anticipation of emoluments accruing, received us in a darkish little room on the first floor immediately to the left, never opened to my knowledge on other occasions. I can recall, as though it were but yesterday, my astonishment over the dignified, polite passages at arms between my father and the doctor, and the flow of ornate language springing spontaneously from their lips, that shibboleth of the day in the world of culture. Memory is inclined to picture them as bowing and scraping to each other, but this I am convinced is a later touch of that tricksy faculty. After disposing of me as his scion of promise, Father then courteously inquired about the doctor's sons and was told that one was teaching, namely Billy Faires, while "the other, Dory, has chosen the flowery paths of literature" (that is to say, as I learned later, he was at work in a printing establishment on Arch Street, possibly as printer's devil). After my time, Dory came back to his father's school as one of the teachers. The gallant and dapper Benny, the youngest, was then in the school in about the Fourth Latin Class.

Dr. Faires was an excellent teacher, although I think he lacked any great inspiration; however, he was faithful and determined we should be a credit to the school, so we were fairly grounded in our Greek and Latin rudiments, and if we belonged to that fortunate small group which revels in mathematics, we were built up easily to university requirements. He grew more and more kindly to the older pupils as year by year they advanced toward the First Class which seemed to us younger onlookers to hold a sort of charmed, confidential relation with the master, and with whom he literally hob-nobbed from time to time, though relaxing none of his authority. Whenever we recited to the doctor, himself, we sat on a bench immediately in front of him, in a row with a head and a tail boy; we progressed up and down as we recited correctly or missed under the rapid fire of his "next, next, next," until the lucky boy by hook or by crook knew, or guessed, or was prompted to give the right answer, and jumped, it might be, from near the bottom to the top. At intervals in the big schoolroom, with some sixty to seventy-five pupils before him at their seats, there arose a little buzzing, tittering, or other slight disturbance, or perhaps a bit of paper in the form of an arrow, or well-masticated and vulgarly yclept a spitball, went flying toward the back of the head of its innocent mark, when the doctor would stand up and shout, "Silence!" or if not teaching a class, would stride down the aisle, threateningly swishing his

limber rattan and glowering in the direction of a possible offender. If one was detected from the platform and the offense was obvious and serious enough, he was summoned to step forward to the doctor before the school and to hold out first one hand and then the other spread tensely open, with fingers extended backward, while the fateful rattan fell painfully, sometimes across the joints. Two or three cuts were, I think, a maximum. We naturally often tried to mitigate the extent of the applica-

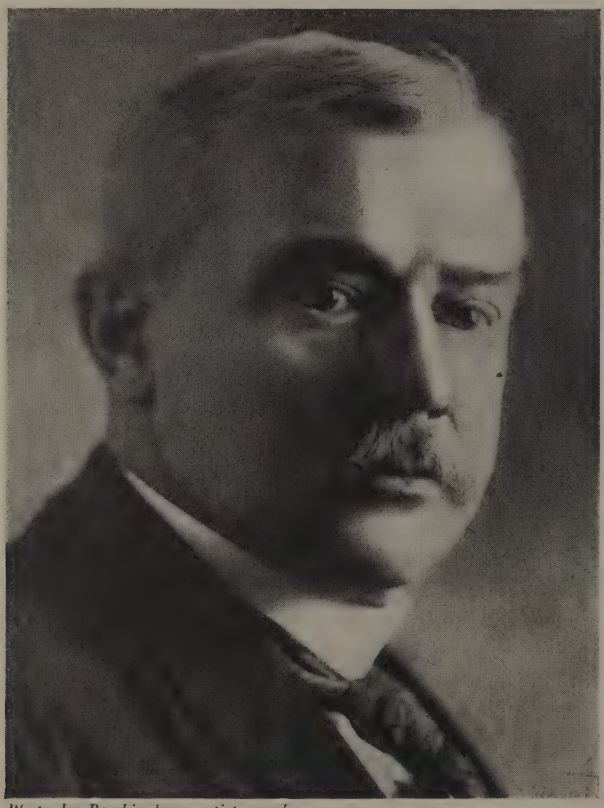


Photo by Perskie from artist proof

HOWARD A. KELLY, M.D.

tion by cupping the hand. There was a firmly implanted tradition and superstition that if one could only slip a horsehair down one of the holes in the rattan, it would soon split with use, so we expended no little ingenuity in courteously passing behind the doctor as he sat teaching on his platform, ostensibly to reach the tumbler and the water bucket at his left for a drink; then followed a suspicious delay during the vain efforts to juggle the horsehair, filched for this and other purposes from the tail of

one of the numerous innocent animals on the cobble-paved streets, up one of the pores of the obnoxious instrument. When mischief was detected while the doctor was parading the aisle, the culprit often took his punishment at once in his seat on his back, which was sometimes, in the case of habitual offenders, padded in anticipation. A rare punishment I recall of a first-class man, known as "Fleesy" Florance, who immediately countered the onslaught by tumbling off his chair and taking his tanning on his legs, his heels meantime thrashing vigorously in the air. It was always *de regle* to make a big fuss and pretend it hurt a lot. I do not recall any punishment that was unjust or unduly severe, and it is my opinion that the occasional application of the "birch oil" did us a lot of good; it was also always like the gladiatorial contests, an interesting diversion for all but the victim. It certainly never caused anyone to dislike the doctor. We were ever most gratified when the "mama-boys" who had been overcoddled at home came in for their turn and would weep copiously.

The doctor's favorites were those who worked well and who bore home good weekly reports. I do not think he ever showed favoritism in any objectionable sense. I recall once when I was in good standing, and on somewhat familiar terms, trying, after school was over for the day, to wheedle a rattan out of the doctor, one of the large bunch ever reposing on top of the closet in full sight, against the wall to the northwest. He was talking to Mr. Craig and paused to inspect me curiously and inquire just what use I intended to make of the rod and seemed somewhat nonplussed and perhaps amused at my reply that I contemplated establishing a model school at home with my three younger sisters as pupils. This conveys the first knowledge they will have had of such a laudable enterprise and noble aspirations within the family circle. The request, alas, was not granted and so an interesting experiment in pedagogy "died a-borning!"

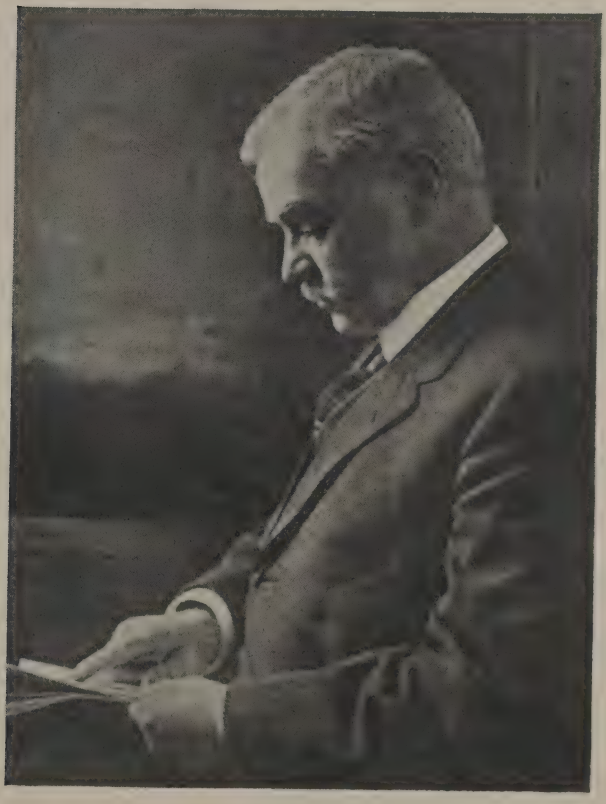
Other teachers in my day were the redoubtable kindly Billy Faires, the doctor's red-haired son, who took the younger classes downstairs; Professor Lamberton, who never taught our class, but gave up for a while, I think to teach in the university, returning later; and dear, fine William Craig, who lived out a long life in Norristown, coming in daily by train, a most excellent dominie of sterling character and not without a gentle vein of humor. Craig often tried to speed us up as we dragged our lessons with his *"Festina! Accelera! Propera!"* and, to put spurs to our laggard zeal, propounded the conundrum, "What is the motto of the doughnut?" answer, "In-de-fat-i-gabble." We all owed much in the formation of character to his conscientiousness, thoroughness, and personal interest. We rejoiced greatly on one occasion when the doctor absented himself for a couple of weeks and Craig took the main school upstairs, for when the hour came for those pupils to leave early who had an excuse from home or in order to catch a train, some of the rest of us, not without inward quakings but with the bold mien of a highwayman, rose, assembled our

books and marched out of the door to freedom, although I recall we hardly knew what to do with our liberty when we got it, as we could not well appear at home. Shields—typical, clean cut, incisive, dapper writing master—came regularly on writing-day afternoons and, standing before us in his immaculate dress suit, placed his well-rounded letters or some smooth sentence concocted to mould character, with wonderfully modulated flourishes, on the blackboard for our imitation, and then paraded the aisles to inspect the relatively pitiful efforts on the copybooks. I do not recall the names of the French teacher—was it not Bregé?—and the drawing master —was it not Eakins?

Occasionally bellicose instincts culminated in a fist fight, a source of great excitement, particularly when it involved big or older boys. I recall the one between Bill Ormsby of our class and Florance, higher up. It seemed to us smaller fry like a battle of the Titans. It was fought upstairs in a stable, and our Bill beat his opponent, but since the thin Fleesy showed no marks while Bill's whole pudgy face was black and blue, the victory was questionable. I was somewhat belligerent and an aspirant for martial honors, and at the age of ten, on one occasion, carried a hatchet to school in my satchel to protect myself against a threatened onslaught from Messrs. Taylor and Kirkpatrick combined. I still feel the thrill of unmitigated satisfaction at their alarm when at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets the weapon was produced and brandished in token of readiness for action! "Come one, come all"; "Lay on, MacDuff!" Oh, the comic tragedy of childhood! In later life an inventor of many surgical instruments, I spent no little thought at this tender age over a fighting ring to be made of bone with long sharp points on its dorsal aspect, destined obviously to demolish any adversary. The fatal difficulty with the invention was that unless the blow was perfectly direct the ring was likely to be knocked backwards and cut or break the finger it adorned. I also devised a stunt in wrestling which proved for a while most effective, even with older boys, and I here unbosom myself of my secret for the first time; when my adversary approached, I rushed at him, ducked quickly and grasped him by the legs just above the ankles, forcing his legs apart, and then like Samson at Gaza pulled mightily on the pillars of his corporeal temple. The enemy, surprised by the novel attack on his pediments, soon tottered; his heels, leaving their firm foundation, rose in the air; then the superstructure crashed with a thud on the resounding board floor of the gymnasium. This strange device, as confusing as Hannibal's elephants to the Romans, worked well and placed me on a pinnacle with my coevals until I grew rashly bold and one day tackled Caspar Morris, who was certainly born for the ring, for he simply reached over my bowed back and, grasping me by the seat of my breeches, inverted me *Kopfheister* in the air.

Upstairs (top floor) was the large, dusty gymnasium room referred to, with its parallel bars, single bar, horizontal ladder, and two rings hang-

ing by ropes, and here in the recess hour we sought distinction as athletes by skinning the cat and swinging and jumping along the parallel bars and twisting our shoulders in the rings, and rarely a boy of talent would do a giant swing. Sometimes in school hours, we raised a hand asking to leave the room, and stole aloft to the delightful rendezvous of the gymnasium; if



DR. HOWARD A. KELLY

Professor of Gynecology in The Johns Hopkins University and Gynecologist-in-Chief to The Johns Hopkins University Hospital for thirty years—from the opening of the Hospital in 1889 to 1919.

From the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, October, 1919, article by Thomas S. Cullen, describing Dr. Kelly's medical achievements.

we were incautious the noise of the pattering feet resounding downstairs summoned the doctor with his rattan to rout us out. The effort then was for the one nearest the door to slip behind it and while the doctor chased the other boy to escape unseen back to class.

Colored Billy, the pieman, and his little wife, were great institutions at lunch time. How hungrily we watched him throw back the lids of his basket and extract its savory contents! Never in all my gastronomic experiences since have I tasted such pies so genially concocted by an African maiden to minister to the needs of the internal economy in return for such a reasonable *quid pro quo,* for was not a fair slice dispensed for five cents? I never could sympathize with those boys who hiked out over the alley gate and ran up to Locust Street to buy from the portly little woman their cheesecakes which they found so succulent at three and five cents for a small rectangular parallelogram. On only one occasion did we have any trouble with our ever gentle-spoken friend Billy. It was in the early fall out on the brick pavement of the yard where Billy squatted with the basket and pies spread out—this time pumpkin, three of them. We were having a tug of war and the bigger of the two Vezins (living down on Clinton Street) was end man, pulling in Billy's direction. We hauled and we tugged with varying fortunes until suddenly the line broke in the middle and Vezin, with his centre of gravity sadly misplaced, lunged backward; to save himself as gravity drew him earthwards, he spread both hands out behind and landed squarely on Billy's basket, extinguishing one pie with the seat of his breeches and with a hand demolishing each of the remaining two. So much destruction of property could not be ignored and the doctor was summoned to right things. What the decision of the high court was I do not know, but I seem to recall that Billy was no loser in the transaction.

We had a goodly custom in those days of yore ('67-'73), early in the school year, of celebrating "apple day." Word went round for every boy to bring one to school on a certain date. Then a first classman, master of ceremonies, lifted the water bucket and tumbler from the stand by the doctor and one after another, as they came into the room, the boys of the entire school pyramided their apples and presented them to the dominie with a sense of a well-bestowed benevolence. I wonder whether this charming custom lasted long. When Thanksgiving drew nigh, great and mysterious were the preparations as a committee in each class solicited contributions and then deputed a select three or four to proceed to the stalls up and down the centre of Market Street to order, and later to fetch back, the biggest turkey gobbler procurable for the money for the doctor, with celery and cranberries and all the other bits of colorful "appurtenances thereto appertaining." On a rare occasion when the doctor was away Mr. Craig took charge, and we determined to vary the monotony of the gift and to outdo our predecessors by introducing that element of judicious and justifiable

hilarity which a parcel of boys eagerly associate with a youthful porker. Our eager desire and unflagging effort was to secure a live pig and then in the act of the presentation how natural his escape in the midst of such perturbing classical surroundings! And then the fun of the lively chase over the large schoolroom with all its possibilities of numerous minor accidents. Whether after all the pig really was alive or was dead, after so long an interval I cannot aver, as the picture of the melée of the boys and pig up and down the aisles and over the benches has recurred to me so often that it remains at last a sort of mental fixture; perhaps some survivor can recall the event.

I recall as I write another youthful prank perpetrated upon that dignified and august personage, our master. It was in the late sixties when striking advertisement novelties first began to appear especially designed to delight our boyish hearts, and many were the subtle devices to entice one from the wary shopkeeper. Wanamaker (later on our own redoubtable John W. of Thirteenth and Market Streets) and Brown, then clothiers down on Market Street, southeast corner of sixth, had a thrilling one, a real *ne plus ultra,* in the form of "Carter's Ink" advertisement, a neat pasteboard pyramid standing about five inches high with a square opening in front revealing the date, and inside an unbelievably long tight paper roll carrying all the days of the year, successively brought into view by pulling one up and tearing it off as they sped down the course of time. What joy, alas, in this degenerate, surfeited age inexplicable, lay in the possession of one or more such treasures! But I must not dilate on this head, for who is there left in this effeminate twentieth century to comprehend our thrills? The naughty act referred to was committed at school with a broken calendar! A dare-devil pocketed the endless roll and then, supersaturated with the guileless innocence of youth, passed boldly behind the doctor to the water bucket, ostensibly for a drink; we were too well-bred to walk in front of him as he was teaching. The drinking act was protracted, and the doctor was engrossed with his class as the young rascal busied himself pinning the free end of the roll to his long-tailed, black frock coat. The culprit, with the inward satisfaction of a great accomplishment, returned demurely to his seat and waited the turn of events. By and by some noise attracted his attention and the doctor seized his rattan, swishing it as he marched down the aisle. The calendar roll fastened at one end and heavy and loose at the other was like fair Edwin's wilds as he sought his Angelina in Goldsmith's poem, "interminably lengthening as they go." It unrolled its long tail as he progressed until its gentle traction and the inexplicable aura of the school atmosphere caught the doctor's attention and the fell deed was discovered. The denouement depended upon the highly fortuitous circumstance involved in the apprehension of the culprit; and what that was recreant memory refuses to testify.

Alas, that these memorabilia should relate so exclusively to the pranks of the young colts being disciplined to halter, bit, and bridle! We were too immature, I opine, to discover the beauties of our Greek and Latin classics; and as for history, we merely gulped it down to meet examination requirements. My own urge ever was toward natural history. Bunford Samuel, even then well read, also had his private ambitions and tastes which he has ever since continued to gratify. Only in our maturer college life, as far as in us lay, did we respond to the inspiration of such teachers as Allen (Greek), Jackson (Latin), Thompson (economics), Krauth (philosophy), Stillé (history), and Barker (physics).

It is my fond hope that sundry and all surviving dignified grandfathers, and great-grandfathers if there be such, will take pains repeatedly to impress upon the rising generation of young hopefuls the iniquity of our degenerate ways in those antediluvian days and will convince them of the imperative need of a generation of boys prim, staid and content, walking in the narrow paths of austere propriety!

I recall two bugbears in our school year; one, the yearly speech made from the rostrum before the august assemblage; and the other, the weekly composition.

I always had, and sometimes yet feel, twinges of agoraphobia with that Fichtian self-positing of the ego which comes over one as the poor victim mounts the rostrum and turns to face a critical audience and discovers the innumerable eyes and variegated expressions of the multitude fixed expectantly on his vacuous and abashed self. I blush to confess that I always chose the shortest piece I could find in our declamation book (Coppée?); a favorite was:

> "Stand like an anvil
> When the blows fall thick and fast"—

curiously hortatory for a raw lad of twelve or thirteen. I further confess that whenever I thought the interval was long enough for the previous performance to have been forgotten, out popped the anvil again and once again the blows fell thick and fast. My poor excuse is that memory refused her office when stage fright took possession and an old standby was a solace. Nature ordains that every *oscuro* must have a *chiaro* and such was my intimate, Edgar D. Faries, never abashed, looking boldly out over his auditors, pleased with his opportunity, with modulated voice and trenchant (or, if needful, truculent) mien, sawing the air with appropriate indoctrinated gestures, shouting at times like a general leading his troops to victory—why, we all knew long ago that Edgar was to be the successful lawyer. The only wonder remains that he did not elect to display his talents in our criminal courts, and liberate all the victims from the hands of the State's Attorney, emptying our prisons.

Composition was another matter; how we cudgeled our poor little brains for ideas, so reluctant at the birth, as they emerged on leaden feet through the viscous medium of our cerebral cortices. It generally took two or three headings, a sentence under each, to fill out the page required. Budding naturalist that I was, I once wrote a vivid theme on our clever little common sunfish, the first real game the boy pursues, captures and takes home for mother to cook; I had, too, made some observations on their mating and nesting habits; but, alas, none of this originality got into the composition which only rehashed a charming little article I had been reading. Dear old Craig (*aet.* about 28 then, I suppose) was greatly pleased, and asked if it was original. Alas, the humiliation to have to reply "No!"

I "hae my douts" yet about speeches, but compositions do seem a vital necessity. We at least learned our deficiencies, even those who plagiarized. With such a background it seems strange to me, long after leaving college and its jejune performances, ever to have felt through life two irresistible impulses: one, to observe and record facts; and the other, a delighted appreciation of the flavor, the timbre, the spiritual coinage value of words. A diary has been a life-long companion, and any idea worth holding succinctly and clearly expressed, always goes down in it before it escapes.

How welcome were the summer holidays after a year of the doctor's, after all, kindly, efficient sway. We learned to love him more as the years flew by on their golden wings. But at last commencement came, when, forgetful of benefits received, we all too eagerly snatched up our hats and hied us away to be swallowed up in the business world or in the maelstrom of university freshmen. If he was sentimentally inclined the dominie must have had some sad reflections as the last man of his first class hurried out of the door. What a blessed provision that such a glamour of poesy hangs over those early boyhood years! How thrilling the pageant of life as each of us scans it from the two little frontal windows which illuminate our intensely subjective microcosm! How innocent and unaware we were of its future disciplines, mingled sorrows and joys! Of the entire first class which left the benches and the familiar surroundings, our second nature, I can only put my hands on three today—my old friend the kindly poet, the Rev. Charles Irwin Junkin, son of George Junkin, the lawyer, and quondam near neighbor, of 1725 Spruce Street; Bunford Samuel, of the Ridgway Library, even in boyhood's days *doctissimus praestantissimus* in books and historic characters—demonstrably the youngest of all, for has he not recently wedded a gentle maiden?—and Edgar Dudley Faries, ever faithful friend, living out near Chestnut Hill—I always know where to place him.

You, Roll Grant, once my boon companion, have long since gone home; and you, too, Eddie Tatham, living with your prim aunts down on Spruce Street, have passed on, I hear. And there was Ed Smith, with

whom I bobbed for apples at Hallowe'en at Doctor Hewson's, northeast corner of Fifteenth and Walnut Streets; and Sharkey, budding mathematician; and "buxom, blithe, and debonair" Tad Stewart, ever joyous and genial companion; and big Brodie, whom I never knew so well, how has life treated you? Portly Charlie Lombaert, living at Dean and Spruce Streets; I have long since forgiven you for imposing on my gullible youth with tales of your prowess, shooting partridges from your third-story back window (corner of Dean and Spruce Streets); what have you done in life? Bill Meade, inveterate tease, what too have you done with your stewardship of life? Dear Mart Kerr, victim of typhoid fever a year later, Charlie and I followed you sadly to your last resting place, but where is Sam, your older brother?

I vain I call, for most must in the fifty-two intervening years have dismissed all earthly cares and answered the roll-call, passing out from school into the greater life, which is life indeed. Only an echo answers, leaving me with my treasure of memories of the halcyon days of youth, bidding me rest content and bide my own time in faithful service as I mingle with and daily seek grace to promote the joys of the boys of the ever-incoming younger generations. But hold, is it not written, "The trees of the Lord are full of sap," and "They shall bring forth fruit in old age"?

Vale!

HOWARD A. KELLY.

OTIS HOWARD KENDALL

OTIS HOWARD KENDALL was born in Philadelphia, December 18, 1846, the son of Ezra Otis Kendall, LL.D., eminent professor of mathematics and astronomy, also dean and vice-provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The younger Kendall entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, then was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A.M., 1866, and LL.B., 1868, and took a course at Wittenberg College, Ohio, Ph.D., gratiæ causa, 1885. He was instructor of mathematics at the Faires Classical Institute for a short time, followed by the same position in the University of Pennsylvania, 1873-77; assistant professor, 1877-89. While in the university he was a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and of the Philomathean Society. Mr. Kendall was a member of the Bar, but devoted his entire attention to educational matters, as noted.

He became headmaster of the American Faculty of Actuaries, Philadelphia, 1890. In his class at the University of Pennsylvania were Wharton Barker, Judge Bregy, Minis Hays and Craig Lippincott.

CHARLES CLARKE KENNEDY

CHARLES CLARKE KENNEDY was born July 21, 1864, at Pittsburgh and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1874. He was a brother of Davidson Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy died September 4, 1881, at Bryn Mawr, of typhoid fever. He had passed the entrance examinations to the freshman class at Princeton University. He was a boy of unusual promise and character.

Photo by Phillips

DAVIDSON KENNEDY
1859—

DAVIDSON KENNEDY

DAVIDSON KENNEDY was born April 22, 1859, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, remaining there for eight years, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was of the Class of 1879. He then engaged in the stock brokerage business. Mr. Kennedy

was a member of the winning college crew of the first Childs Cup Race. He is a member of the University, Philadelphia Country and Bachelors' Barge Clubs and of Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Mr. Kennedy married Josephine Rankin, of Warren, Pa. He is an elder and president of the Board of Trustees of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

CHARLES HENRY KENNEY
1857–1882
(Courtesy of Miss Ellen Ide Kenney)

CHARLES HENRY KENNEY

CHARLES HENRY KENNEY was born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1857. His father was Henry Fletcher Kenney and his mother Mary Frances (Ide) Kenney. He attended school at the Classical Institute of the late Dr. John W. Faires and at the Rugby Academy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1879, where he apparently was not espe-

cially happy, and where he did not do very well, so that his father sent him after the second year to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was his own ambition, as well as his father's wish for him, that he should become a practical railroad man, and with this in view he did extremely well at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so that on graduating he went into the workshops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at

ALEXANDER H. KERR
(Courtesy of Samuel T. Kerr)

Altoona well equipped, and very quickly forged ahead of others, and was moved forward rather quickly. At the time of his death, May 28, 1882, not quite twenty-five years old, he had for about a year been directing the work of installing a new system of interlocking switching and was handling a large "gang" of workmen with a success and show of tact and consideration which had won for him very favorable notice from his superiors.

At the time of his death, Mr. Theodore N. Ely, then chief of motive power, wrote of him as follows:

"He was intelligent and industrious and energetic, and entered upon any special work with much enthusiasm and prosecuted it with satisfaction to his employers. I remember having written him about his work and the following quotation will best describe his standing: 'It gives me pleasure to send you, as one of the assistants in the signal work at Broad

Photo by Morat

ALEXANDER M. KERR
1856–1876
(*Courtesy of Walter Cox, Esq.*)

Street Station, a voucher which is intended to indicate to you that the Company is greatly pleased with the services rendered by yourself in connection with the work above referred to.' This early promise of further success in his chosen profession would surely have been fully realized had he not been cut off at the very threshold of his career. His gentle nature brought friends to him among his employers and fellow-employees alike." He was not married.

ALEXANDER H. KERR

ALEXANDER H. KERR entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1875 and after the usual course left Philadelphia, residing on the Pacific Coast, where he became a successful business man.

He died February 6, 1925.

SAMUEL T. KERR
1852—

ALEXANDER MARTIN KERR

ALEXANDER MARTIN KERR was born May 27, 1856, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1873, but died during his studentship, November 25, 1876. While in the university he was a member of the Philomathean Society. He was exceedingly popular with his classmates at college, who noted excellent characteristics of uniform good nature, untiring energy and the ceaseless zeal with which he carried out all his responsibilities; his class spirit was remarkable and served as a model to those with whom he was associated.

SAMUEL T. KERR

SAMUEL T. KERR was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1852, and first attended the Friends' Central School, Fifteenth and Race Streets, going thence to the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires, which he entered in the year 1870, finally graduating from the University of Pennsylvania

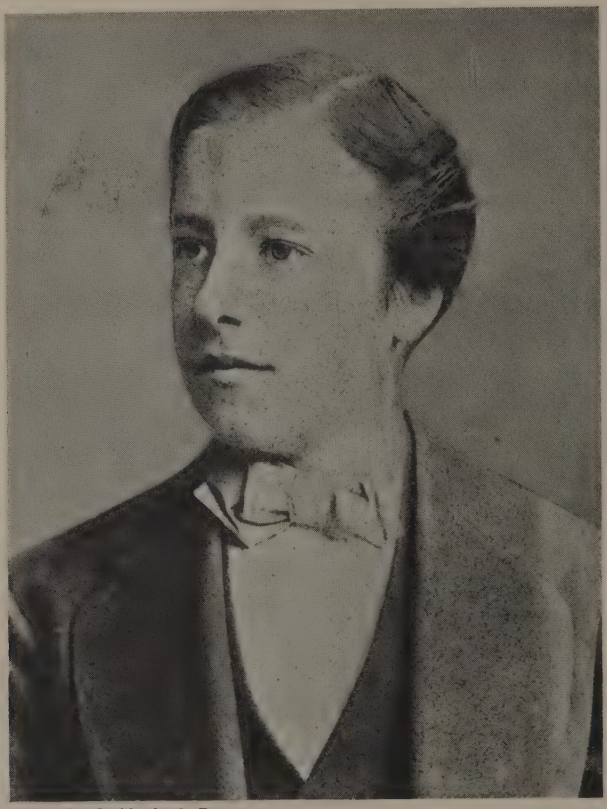


Photo by Suddards & Fennemore

WILLIAM THOMAS KINGSLEY
1858–1893
(Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Mortimer Whitcomb)

(which was then on Ninth Street above Chestnut) with the Class of 1875. After graduating, Mr. Kerr entered mercantile life.

He refers with much interest to the names of some of those who were his friends at the Faires Classical Institute, some of whom are at present resident in Philadelphia: Effingham B. Morris, Francis I. Gowen, Caroll Smyth, John W. Townsend, Esdaile P. Cohen, Benjamin M. Faires and Caspar Morris.

WILLIAM THOMAS KINGSLEY

William Thomas Kingsley was born May 6, 1858, in the City of New York, the son of Junius E. and Anna S. Kingsley. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, afterward joining a school at Newburyport, Mass., and going into commercial life he became a general broker.

He died June 3, 1893.

CHRISTIAN KNEASS

Christian Kneass was born March 4, 1842, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, subsequently studying at Muhlenberg College, and entered the office of his father, where he studied law. On the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he joined the army, being commissioned second lieutenant, Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in active service at the front until 17th March, 1862, when by reason of impaired health he was compelled to resign his commission, returning to his law studies, being admitted to the Bar March 4, 1863.

Possessed of rare oratorical powers, he directed his attention to criminal law and made choice of the Court of Quarter Sessions as the field for his professional career; he was First Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia under Colonel William B. Mann. Upon the death of Mr. Kneass, a meeting of the Bar was held with Judge F. Amedée Brégy presiding.

Prominent in public affairs, he was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Philadelphia, 1872-77; a delegate to the convention that nominated James A. Garfield to the Presidency, and in 1881 was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, serving on the Judiciary General Committee and as chairman of the Committee on Cities.

By appointment of Governor Hartranft, in 1877, he was a member of the Municipal Commission and devised a plan for the government of Pennsylvania cities, and the report of this commission was the basis of a Charter of Philadelphia, known as the Bullitt Bill. He was a member of Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Masonic Order and of The Union League.

February 6, 1867, Mr. Kneass married Mary Perrine Allison, daughter and eldest child of Hon. Joseph Allison, LL.D.

Mr. Kneass died June 1, 1891.

HORN RILEY KNEASS

Horn Riley Kneass was born February 10, 1845, entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, and was finally admitted to the Philadelphia Bar December 11, 1869.

He served nine years as a School Director of the Eighth Ward and as a member of the Board of Health for the City and County of Philadelphia; he was a member of Common Council 1873-1874-1899 and of The Union League.

He married Mrs. Camilla E. Whipple, granddaughter of the noted sculptor, Giuseppe Franzoni, who came to America in 1806 to adorn the new Capitol building at Washington, and a grand-niece of the late Cardinal Franzoni, who lost the papal throne through the veto of Austria.

LOUIS M. KOECKER

LOUIS M. KOECKER, the son of the late Dr. Leonard R. Koecker and Louise E. Koecker, was born in Philadelphia on the twentieth day of February, 1849, and died in Philadelphia on the fifteenth day of June, 1873, in his twenty-fourth year. He attended Dr. Faires' Classical Institute for several years (1858-62). He was a member of the Hlasko Cadets. The following is taken from the history of *Rittenhouse Square Past and Present,* by Charles J. Cohen, 1922:

"During my service Lewis Ashmead, who lived on Pine Street above Eighteenth, was the captain, and Louis Koecker, son of Doctor Koecker, Walnut Street above Thirteenth, was a prominent member. I was 14 years of age and was proud of participating in a military play staged at our Academy of Music; one of its features was the sleeping at his post of a sentry (Koecker), who was tried by summary court-martial and condemned to be shot at sunrise of the following day. At the approach of the fatal moment a trooper dashed up with a reprieve based on the culprit's former high military record; I was one of the firing squad of four detailed for this soul-stirring event."

Koecker played the female rôles in the theatrical performances given by the boys at the Soldiers Reading Room in Twenty-second Street, for the amusement of the wounded soldiers during the Civil War. Later he acted at the Amateur Drawing Room on Seventeenth Street, under his father's management, with Miss Schaumberg, Mrs. Mason, Willie Cresson, John Martin and others. At the time of his death, Louis M. Koecker was engaged in the wholesale jewelry business on Chestnut Street above Sixth, in the Simons Building.

Louis had a notable father, Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, who died May 8, 1896. He loved books and literature and art and delicate mechanical science with an earnestness that made him give the greater part of his time to them, and stretched his day far into the night.

Dr. Koecker's tastes as a book collector and his work brought him in contact with the most noted of the city's art lovers, and nearly all of them were his intimate friends. During his life the late Judge Brewster was his boon companion, and among the men with whom he shared the

enjoyment of his art treasures were Judge Gordon, Judge Pennypacker, Colonel Mann, Edgar Earle, Stan. V. Henkels, Benjamin Alexander, Mordecai Evans, Charles E. Warburton, James McManes and Adam Everly. There were a score or more others, each with a hobby that endeared him to the old collector's heart.

LOUIS M. KOECKER
1849–1873
(Courtesy of Benjamin Alexander, Esq.)

Dr. Koecker was born in Philadelphia, June 16, 1822. His father, at one time in his career, was the most fashionable dentist in London, a position which the son lived to fill in Philadelphia. The boy was sent to England for his schooling, and after receiving an academic education there went to Belgium, where he studied for several years. Returning to Philadelphia, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and took a medical degree at Jefferson College. After taking up the practice of dentistry he soon became the fashionable dentist of the city.

With Adam Everly, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Gilpin and Miss Schaumberg he was one of the founders of the famous old Drawing Room on Seventeenth Street. As a stage manager, he had often to speak with force and candor to young Daniel Dougherty, who, though he might act well, often came to rehearsal without having studied his part.

He was a bookworm from his early youth. His house, 1302 Walnut Street, was filled with the rare editions that he loved to gather. His

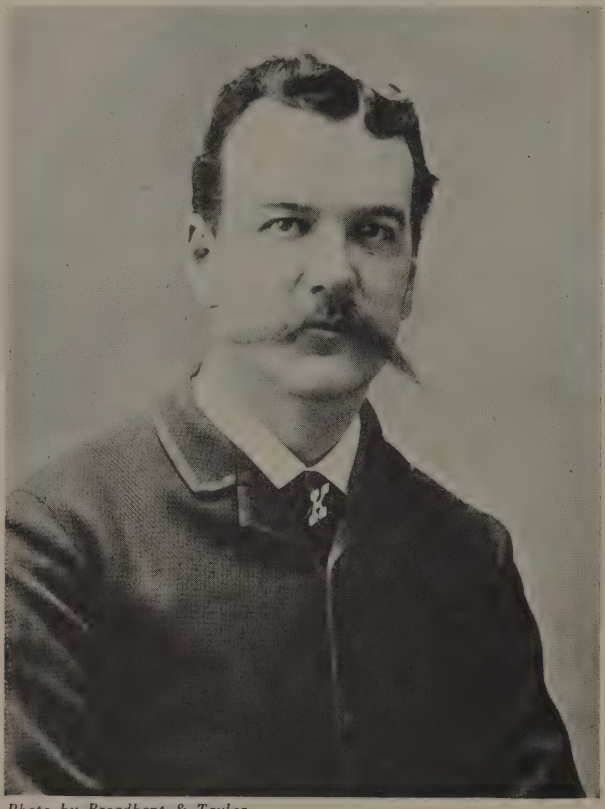


Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

CHARLES KUHN
1843–1889
(*Courtesy of C. Hartman Kuhn, Esq.*)

special hobby, however, and the work in which he showed the greatest skill, was the inlaying and extra illustration of rare volumes, and their binding. No man was more skilful in the delicate manipulation of book-paper; indeed, it is doubtful whether he had an equal in the United States. Whenever a valuable engraving was torn or mutilated, its owner, if he knew Dr. Koecker, trusted the print to him. Nobody could hide the break with more skill.

His collection of engravings was sold to James L. Claghorn, and it afterward became a part of the Walters Collection, of Baltimore. He continued to gather rare prints, and before his death had made another large collection.

His bookbinding was famous among booklovers, and his fame in that work had become international. In January, 1893, when the Grolier Collection was shown at the Academy of the Fine Arts, some of his bind-

HARTMAN KUHN
1831–1870
(Courtesy of C. Hartman Kuhn, Esq.)

ings were exhibited, and pronounced better than the product of the best professional binders in the country, and that he had no equal among amateurs.

Dr. Koecker was devoted to the construction of delicate and intricate machinery, and was a skilful wood and metal worker. He had many close friends, but belonged to no clubs save the Philobiblon. He took a great interest in the Undine Barge Club, of which he was once a member.

CHARLES KUHN

CHARLES KUHN was born in 1843, the son of Hartman and Mary Kuhn.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club and a stockbroker for some years. He married Mary D. Maison.

Mr. Kuhn died August 26, 1889.

THE RESIDENCE OF HARTMAN KUHN, THE ELDER, SOUTH SIDE OF CHESTNUT STREET ABOVE ELEVENTH

Later, this was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Sully Darley, who occupied it as their residence until their removal to South Broad Street. It is now (1925) the site of Keith's Theatre.

The conservatory was a notable attraction on Chestnut Street for its exceptional display of flowers and plants.

(*Courtesy of C. Hartman Kuhn, Esq.*)

HARTMAN KUHN

HARTMAN KUHN was born February 22, 1831, the son of Hartman and Ellen Kuhn, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1840. He married, in April, 1865, Grace Morris Cary, and lived abroad for some years.

Mr. Kuhn died in Rome, Italy, in consequence of a fall from his horse on January 21, 1870.

JAMES HAMILTON KUHN

JAMES HAMILTON KUHN was born December 2, 1838, the son of Hartman and Ellen Kuhn. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1844 and at the breaking out of the Civil War entered the United States Army. He fell in action at the Battle at New Market Cross Roads, near Richmond, Va., June 30, 1862.

Photo by Gutekunst

WILLIAM KUHN*

(*Courtesy of C. Hartman Kuhn, Esq.*)

DAMASO THEODORE LAINÉ

DAMASO THEODORE LAINÉ, the son of Damaso Lainé and Mary Garesché, was born at Navajas, Cuba, January 11, 1866, and entered the Faires Classical Institute, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, where he was awarded demonstrator's prize of the second rank

*WILLIAM KUHN entered the Faires School in 1849, but no biographical details are obtainable.

at graduation in medicine. He studied at Georgetown University, District of Columbia, 1875-77; for two years was a resident of the University Hospital, and practiced in Media, Delaware County, for several years. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians and member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia and of the Delaware County Medical Society. After spending a year in Europe in 1894 he opened an office in Philadelphia, and when the war broke out against Spain he went to Cuba

DR. DAMASO T. LAINÉ
1866—

as an active assistant surgeon, later promoted to major of volunteers, remaining on the staffs of Generals Brooks and Wood until their departure from Cuba in 1902. All Dr. Lainé's grandparents were of French descent, although his mother was born in Wilmington, Del. He became an American citizen in 1894 in Delaware County.

Since the Spanish-American War he has been a civilian physician and surgeon in Havana.

GEORGE C. LAMBDIN

GEORGE C. LAMBDIN, N. A., was born in Pittsburgh in 1830, but lived from his childhood in Philadelphia with the exception of two years (1868-70), when he lived in New York. He entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1839. In 1855 he went to Europe for two years, spending most of his time in Munich and Paris. In 1878 there was exhibited at the

JOHN PORTER LAMBERTON
1839–1917
(Courtesy of Mrs. Bunford Samuel)

National Academy in New York, a picture of his entitled "Our Sweetest Songs are Those Which Tell of Saddest Thoughts." This was his first exhibited work. Two years later "The Dead Wife" was exhibited, which was accepted by the committee to go to Paris. This was followed by "Twilight Revery," "Ask Me No More," and kindred works. For some years he devoted himself to portraits of children; "The Little Knitter,"

belonging to Mr. Adams, of Boston, is among the best. He settled in Germantown in 1870 and cultivated a garden of fine roses, to the painting of which he turned his attention with marked success.

JOHN PORTER LAMBERTON

JOHN PORTER LAMBERTON was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1839, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the

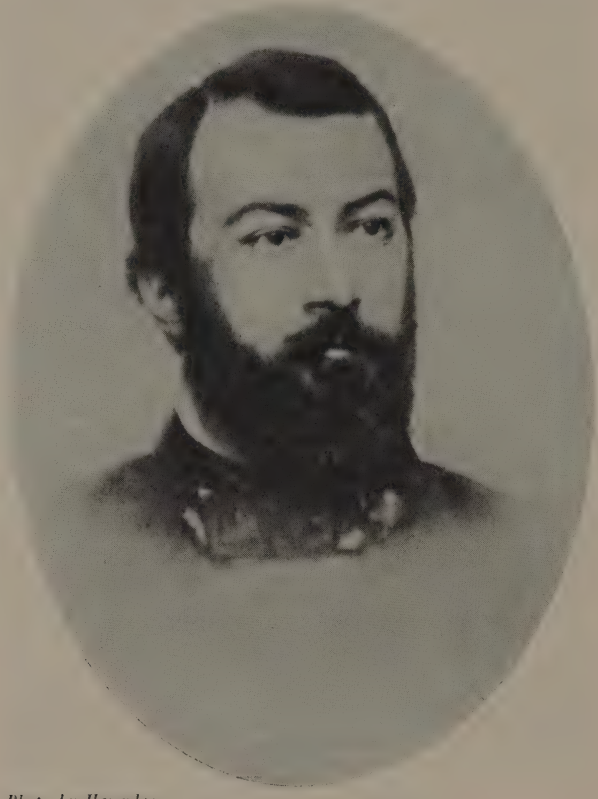


Photo by Hampden

HENRY D. LANDIS
1824–1895
(*Courtesy of Miss Landis*)

degree of A.B. in 1858 and A.M. in 1861. He was a teacher in the Faires School from 1859 to 1870, and was an important factor in the development of the classical idea that ranked so highly in the estimate of Dr. Faires himself, and in the minds of intelligent men of that period.

After closing his career at the Faires School he became the principal of a classical school in 1870 and 1872, followed by teaching classes in

various schools until the year 1879. In 1880 he assumed literary work, being assistant editor of the American edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica,* associate editor with A. R. Spofford of a publication of historic characters, managing editor of a work entitled *Literature of All Ages,* author of many literary works, assistant editor of *The Drama* and *Literature of the Nineteenth Century,* a contributor to Chambers and

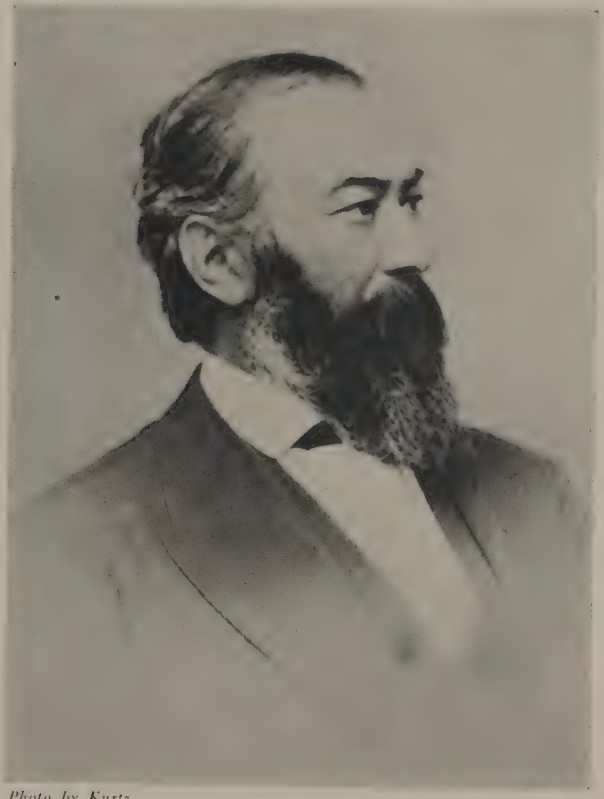


Photo by Kurtz

HENRY D. LANDIS

Photo taken when 50 years of age

(*Courtesy of Miss Landis*)

Appletons' Encyclopedias and other books of reference, also assisting in the revision of the Worcester and Standard Dictionaries. He was for a time engaged at the University of Pennsylvania and compiled the "List of Serials in the Principal Libraries of Philadelphia and Its Vicinity," 1908, and the "Supplement" thereto, 1910. He was a most unassuming man, but his broad and sound scholarship often made him a source of trust-

worthy information when knotty points were raised as to the cataloging of books in foreign languages.

Mr. Lamberton married Melvina Vandyke, who died in 1898. Mr. Lamberton died in 1917.

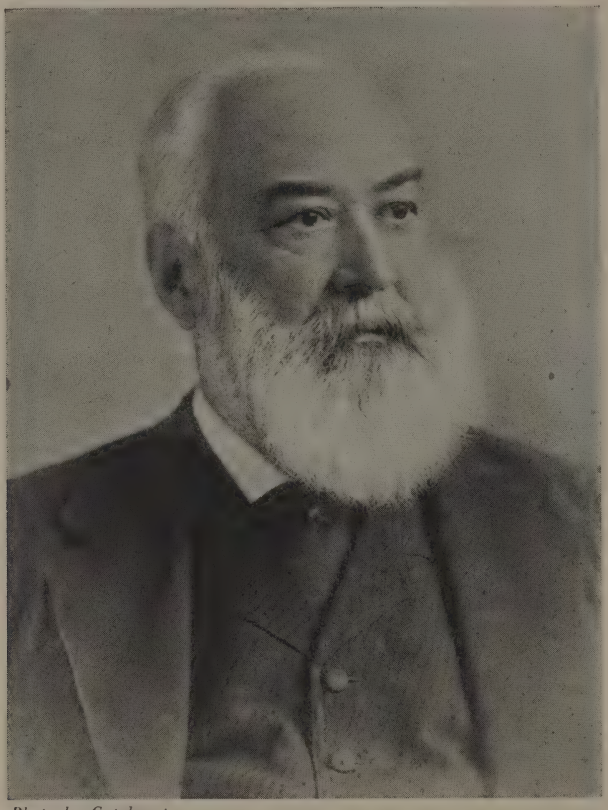


Photo by Gutekunst

HENRY D. LANDIS

Photo taken when 67 years of age

(*Courtesy of Miss Landis*)

HENRY D. LANDIS

HENRY D. LANDIS was born October 18, 1824, the son of Henry Paxson Landis and Clarissa Harlan, his wife. After the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute he became associated with the firm of Vance, Landis & Company, of which he soon became the head, and by his energy and activity achieved a leading position in business circles.

He was one of the original members of the artillery company organized at the time of the riots in 1844, under Captain—later Judge—John

Cadwalader, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Landis joined in its reorganization under Captain—later Colonel—Chapman Biddle. When the latter took into the field for three years' service the One hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mr. Landis was made captain, and saw active service during the Antietam and the Gettysburg campaigns. He showed great courage and much military ability, and won for himself and his command the hearty thanks of old regular soldiers under and with whom he served, and of the authorities at Harrisburg and Washington. Not long after the end of the Rebellion he withdrew from active business, but kept up his interest in many public matters. Ill health obliged him to spend the winters for a long period of years in Florida.

Landis was one of the early members of The Union League, a member of the Philadelphia and Manheim Cricket Clubs, and of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association. His father's ancestry on his mother's side has been traced back to Edward the First of England in a legitimate line.

Captain Landis died February 18, 1895. He was survived by his widow, the sister of the late Admiral Reynolds, General John F. Reynolds, Major Samuel Reynolds and of James Reynolds, of Lancaster, four sons and a daughter. The eldest son, J. F. Reynolds Landis, was a graduate of West Point and first lieutenant of the First United States Cavalry. The second son, Dr. Edward K. Landis, is a well-known analytical chemist practicing in Philadelphia. A daughter of Mr. Landis was married to the late John Scott, Esq., a prominent member of the Junior Bar of Philadelphia.

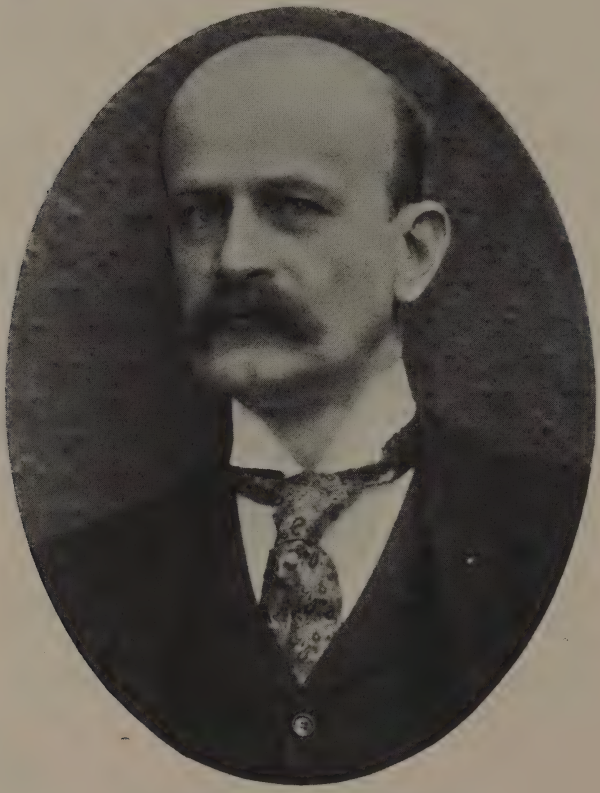
LUCIUS SCOTT LANDRETH

LUCIUS SCOTT LANDRETH was born in Philadelphia on April 20, 1856, the son of Oliver Landreth and Harriet Rea (Linton) Landreth. He attended Dr. Faires' School and the Episcopal Academy, from which he was graduated with honor, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1872, graduating in 1876 with the degree of A.B. and being awarded the further degree of M.A. for a graduate thesis. After his graduation he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in three years with the degree of LL.B., at the same time winning the well-known Sharswood prize for the best thesis by a member of the graduating class.

On November 17, 1887, he married Frances M. Etting, the daughter of Edward J. Etting and Maria (Newbold) Etting. He had three children, Maria Etting Landreth, born November 3, 1888, L. Scott Landreth, Jr., born August 16, 1890, and Rodney Newbold Landreth, born August 24, 1892, all of whom are living at this time.

Mr. Landreth was vice-president of the Law Academy and for many years was church advocate for the Diocese of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the following clubs: The Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Cricket, Franklin Chess, The Church Club and the Society Sons of the Revolution.

He died in Philadelphia on November 30, 1919, and was survived by his wife and three children, as mentioned above.



LUCIUS SCOTT LANDRETH
1856–1919
(Courtesy of L. Scott Landreth, Jr., Esq.)

PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE, U. S. N.

PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE was born at Washington, D. C., February 15, 1858, the son of Medical Director Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., and Olivia Luce. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, leaving two years later, when his father was ordered for duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Young Lansdale attended the St.

John's College at Annapolis for two years, entering the Naval Academy in June, 1873, graduating in 1877.

On June 8, 1898, he was married to Miss Ethel Shipley Smith at San Raphael, Cal.

He was promoted in the following spring to be the executive officer of the flagship "Philadelphia," Admiral Kautz commanding, on the expedition to Samoa, arising out of a rebellion among the natives against the

PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE
1858–1899
(*Courtesy of Miss Lansdale*)

son of the recently deceased King Malietoa, whom the three Powers, Germany, England and the United States, had recognized as the legitimate ruler. A landing expedition of combined British and American forces was decoyed by false information into an ambush of the rebelling natives; Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded; Ensign Monaghan, U. S. A., who could have escaped, refused to leave him. Both were killed. Lieutenant Lansdale was buried at Cypress Lawn, Cal., June 23, 1899.

From the American Consul resident at Apia, Samoa, word has been received that the monument erected to the memory of American and British sailors killed in action in Samoa in 1899 is in good order and condition, being supervised by the Government of the colony and by the American Consulate; he writes:

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE
Ensign, U. S. Navy
(*Courtesy of Miss Lansdale*)

"I may add that I knew Lieutenant Lansdale personally and was with the troops when he met with his death, and attended his funeral, and am one of the few resident survivors also interested in seeing that the memory of such gallant officers and men is respected."

In Bancroft Hall at the Naval Academy in Annapolis there has been erected a memorial bronze tablet with the following inscription:

Philip Van Horne Lansdale
Lieutenant U. S. Navy
Class of 1877
Born in Washington
District of Columbia
15th February 1858
Killed in Action Near Apia Samoa
Easter Even 1st April 1899

LIEUTENANT PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE
U. S. Navy
(*Courtesy of Miss Lansdale*)

Lansdale's father was Medical Director Philip Lansdale, U. S. N., the senior medical officer on Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford," at the battle of Mobile Bay, in the Civil War. Although a native of Maryland and a slave-owner until the time of entering the Navy, he was a strong opponent of secession and of the institution of slavery.

In November, 1925, the family of Philip Lansdale contributed a memorial in the new building of the Seamen's Church Institute in memory of their father and brother, the late Philip Lansdale and Lieutenant Philip Van Horne Lansdale. This is a bedroom for the use of the seamen of the Merchant Marine, and the memorial represents a contribution to the Building Fund of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) designating the room. The plate on the door of this room bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
PHILIP LANSDALE
MEDICAL DOCTOR U. S. N.
WHO DIED AUGUST 21 1894
AND HIS SON
PHILIP VAN HORNE LANSDALE
LIEUT. U. S. N. KILLED IN ACTION
NEAR APIA, SAMOA
EASTER EVEN APRIL 1, 1899

In July, 1918 there was launched at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, Mass., the destroyer "Lansdale," named in honor of the lieutenant, Philip Van Horne Lansdale, at which time his widow, Mrs. Lansdale, acted as sponsor. In the adjoining dock was the "Luce," launched a few weeks previously, named after Rear Admiral Stephen Bleecker Luce (Lansdale's uncle), founder of the Training School for Seamen and of the Naval War College, at Newport, among the most eminent naval men this country has produced.

In the city of Sacramento, Cal., there has been formed a Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars named for Lieutenant Lansdale, and on February 15, 1925, annual exercises were held at their headquarters.

During the World War Mrs. Philip Van Horne Lansdale, of San Francisco, donated an ambulance bearing the inscription "In memory of Philip V. Lansdale, U. S. N.," which served in one of our American sections with the French Army at the front; the acknowledgment of its receipt, January, 1918, came from Stephen Galatin, American Field Service in France, Service Automobile Americain aux Armées Françaises, Siège Central: 21 Rue Raynouard, Paris (XVI).

On the occasion of Lieutenant Lansdale's visit to Corea he interested the King of Corea, then a boy of sixteen, who hearing of the wonderful bicycle, sent an invitation to Lansdale to bring his wheel to Seoul, the capital.

General Foote, the American Minister, with the representatives of France, Germany and England, had fled from the capital when a massacre broke out. Lansdale, with thirteen others, volunteered to go back there

with General Foote, and on this trip he took his wheel, although the ground was covered by snow and ice. The king was astonished at the sight of the officer astride the bicycle. "There is nothing to hold it up; I don't understand how you ride it," said the king in a puzzled air. Lieutenant Lansdale explained the art of riding, and under him the king took lessons, with such good progress that he sent an order to America for a score of bicycles.

AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY MRS. PHILIP V. H. LANSDALE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
IN MEMORY OF PHILIP V. H. LANSDALE, U.S.N.

The Coreans had no skates, and when Lansdale appeared skimming over the ice the natives were again astounded; Lieutenant Wilson and he frequently went skating together, darting over the ice while the natives scrambled for small coins they tossed up in the air.

For the biographic data and the photographs of Philip Van Horne Lansdale, I am indebted to Miss Maria H. Lansdale, of Philadelphia, translator and author of several books of travel. Some years ago when Porter & Coates were recognized publishers and booksellers on an extensive scale, they placed with Miss Lansdale a commission to write a history of Scotland, which was accomplished at that time with success and had a proper circulation. Within a year or two a copy reached a publishing

house in Scotland. Its merit immediately appealed to them, so that they corresponded with Miss Lansdale, which resulted in her receiving a commission from them to enlarge the history to be published in Scotland, with a number of illustrations that the Scottish firm could command, representing many localities, both ancient and modern, referred to in the text. The complete book was a great success.

J. GRANVILLE LEACH
1868—

Some time afterward Miss Lansdale was approached with a commission to visit the southern part of France and to study the châteaux in Touraine. This was accepted and Miss Lansdale produced a standard work which has attracted wide attention and added materially to her already established reputation.

J. GRANVILLE LEACH

J. GRANVILLE LEACH, eldest surviving son of the late Col. Josiah Granville and Elizabeth T. (Whilldin) Leach, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1868. He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute and at Heidelberg College, Germany; he matriculated at Heidelberg University; took a special course at Harvard University; entered the

WILMON WHILLDIN LEACH, M.D.
1870—

Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888 and the United States Customs Service in 1889, remaining in the latter until 1903, when he became identified with general insurance business, and is now, and for some years past, a member of the firm of Leach, Chase & Company, 407 and 409 Locust Street.

He is a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity, University Chapter; The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society Sons

of the Revolution, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Pennsylvania.

He married Ida Townsend, daughter of the late William and Margaretta (Townsend) Wilson and resides at Jenkintown.

WILMON WHILLDIN LEACH

WILMON WHILLDIN LEACH, the second son of the late Col. J. Granville and Elizabeth T. (Whilldin) Leach, was born in Philadelphia (2118 Spruce Street), December 26, 1870. He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute, Philadelphia, and at Heidelberg College, Germany; matriculated at Heidelberg University; took a special course at Harvard University, 1887-89; was graduated in Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, in 1892; engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, and, after several years of hospital work, became resident physician at the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1902-06; returned to private practice in 1908, and has since specialized in diseases of children. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the American Medical Association, the Philadelphia County Medical, Pathological, Pediatric and other kindred societies; also of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Society of Mayflower Descendants in Pennsylvania, the New England Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Mr. Leach is unmarried.

EDWARD CLINTON LEE

EDWARD CLINTON LEE was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1857, the son of Dr. Richard Henry Lee and Sara E. Lothrop. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, later graduating from the Episcopal Academy, in 1869. He married, April 8, 1885, Mai Philler, the daughter of George Philler, of Philadelphia, and Rebecca Horner Ruckman.

Mr. Lee was a member of the following clubs and organizations: The Union League, Philadelphia, Radnor Hunt, Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Barge, Bryn Mawr Polo, Philadelphia Fencing and Sparring, Schuylkill Navy; Mercantile, Philadelphia; Strollers of New York; Sault Ste. Marie Country Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada; Chester Yacht Club, Nova Scotia; New York Yacht; Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia; Bristol Yacht, Bristol, R. I.; Buffalo Yacht, Buffalo, N. Y.; Tarrantine Yacht, Islesboro, Me.; Society of Mayflower Descendants; Huguenot Society of America; Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, Mass.; General Society of War of 1812;

Society of American Wars; Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities; Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots; Order of Albion; Pennsylvania Mayflower Society; the Sons of the Revolution; Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; New England Historical Society; Historical Society of Montgomery County; Historical Society of Bucks County; New York Genealogical and Bio-

WILMON WHILLDIN LEACH, M.D.

graphical Society; Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; Philadelphia Horse Show Association; American Red Cross Society; manager, Philadelphia Charity Ball, 1891-1902; Franklin Institute; American Gas Light Association; Zoological Society, Philadelphia, and the Episcopal Academy Alumni Association.

Mr. Lee was associated with the following commercial organizations: 1874-77, Morris, Tasker & Company, iron manufacturers, of Philadel-

phia; 1878-82, the American Sewing Machine Company; 1882-1900, the United Gas Improvement Company, and for seventeen years as secretary and treasurer, also secretary and treasurer of all its various subsidiary gas and electric companies in about fifty cities of the United States; upon his retirement he resigned, February 28, 1900. He was vice-president of the following: Consolidated Lake Superior Company; 1909-12, the Development Corporation, and the Standard Roller Bearing Company of

Photo by Gutekunst

EDWARD CLINTON LEE
1857–1912
(Courtesy of Ruckman Lee, Esq.)

Philadelphia; a director of the Welsbach Light Company, Electric Storage Battery Company, Marsden Company, International Smokeless Powder Company, DeLong Hook and Eye Company, American Railways Company, Trust Company of North America, and the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie & Boston Railroad.

Mr. Lee died August 22, 1912.

WILLIAM JENKS LEE

WILLIAM JENKS LEE was born at Philadelphia, June 5, 1865, and died at Atlantic City, June 3, 1897.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, then attended the Episcopal Academy, and adopting a commercial career he was associated

Photo by Broadbent

WILLIAM JENKS LEE
1865–1897
(Courtesy of Ruckman Lee, Esq.)

with the firm of Randolf & Jenks, Philadelphia, 1881-87. In the latter year he moved to New York, becoming cashier of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, and in 1888 he became secretary and treasurer of the Clearfield Consolidated Coal & United Collieries Company. In 1892 he moved to Chicago, becoming cashier of the Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Company.

FREDERICK LENNIG

FREDERICK LENNIG was born May 30, 1871. His early education was obtained at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1882, remaining there until 1885, going then to the Haverford Grammar School for a year and entering the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1891.

FREDERICK LENNIG
1871—

After leaving the university he engaged with the E. I. du Pont Company in Wilmington, Del., remaining there for a series of years until May of 1913, when he became associated with the chemical manufacturing firm of Charles Lennig & Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1909 Mr. Lennig married Emilie O. Merrick and has three children.

JOHN LENNIG

JOHN LENNIG was a student at the Faires Classical Institute, afterward entering the chemical works of his father, the late Charles Lennig, at Bridesburg, with which he was identified for many years.

He was a good citizen of Philadelphia, interested in its development, and had hosts of friends.

JOHN LENNIG

NICHOLAS G. LENNIG

NICHOLAS G. LENNIG entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1852, later becoming a member of the firm of Charles Lennig & Company, of which his father was the founder, their chemical works being one of the most important in the country. During their school-days both Nicholas and John lived with their father at the southeast corner of Locust and Eighteenth Streets, facing Rittenhouse Square, and for further details of this residence see *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present.*

DAVID CARDOZO LEVY, JR.

DAVID CARDOZO LEVY was born in New Orleans in 1837. Upon the removal of the family to Philadelphia young Levy entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1849, and upon the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army. Having attained the rank of lieutenant, he was killed in a gallant charge made by his division under General Bragg at Murfreesborough, Tenn., on January 2, 1863.

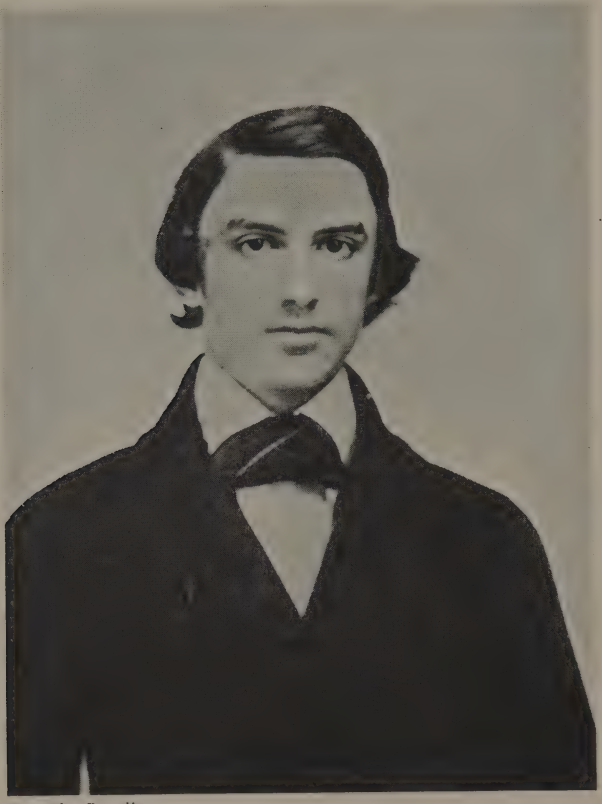


Photo by Broadbent

DAVID CARDOZO LEVY, JR.
1837–1863
(Courtesy of S. L. Levy, Esq.)

SOLOMON L. LEVY

SOLOMON L. LEVY was born in Charleston, S. C., August 26, 1846, the youngest of a family of thirteen. At an early age the family removed to Philadelphia, where the father, David C. Levy, established the banking and brokerage business, becoming highly successful and a leading factor

in the financial and social life of the city. Sol, as he was always known to his associates, was my classmate at the Faires Classical Institute, as also a member of the Chess Club which met at stated intervals, usually at my home in Rittenhouse Square.*

After leaving Faires' School Sol traveled in Europe for some months, on his return entering his father's brokerage house, and at twenty-one

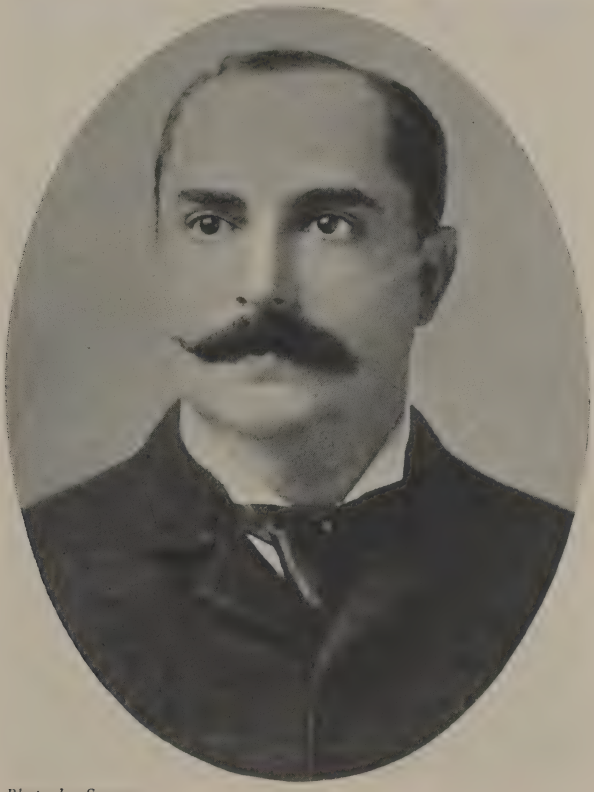


Photo by Sarony

SOLOMON L. LEVY
1846—

years of age became a member of the firm, succeeding his father upon the latter's demise.

At one time his brother-in-law, the late General Charles H. T. Collis, became his associate, residing in New York City and representing the firm in important financial transactions.

*In the 1922 edition of *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present,* on page 47, Charles Thomas writes to me on March 27, 1862, from Newport U. S. Naval Academy: "I would give almost anything to have a good game of chess with either you or Sol."

Sol L. Levy, as I write, is the oldest in membership of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and, notwithstanding his Southern birth and family affiliations, has always voted the Republican national ticket, believing that the party policies stand for good government with commercial and financial prosperity.

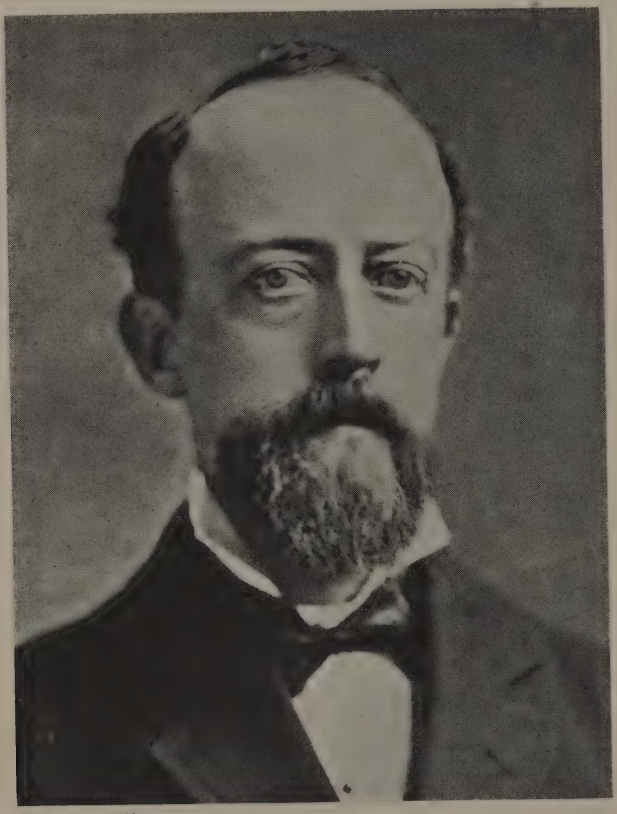


Photo by Dillon

BURGE RAWLE LEWIS
1838–1881
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Emily Lewis Hay*)

BURGE RAWLE LEWIS

BURGE RAWLE LEWIS was born September 3, 1838, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1848. After a course at Haverford College, he went west and engaged in railroad work, finally going to China, where his parents were residing at that time. Later he received an appointment in the consular service and was very efficient throughout a long career. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and upon his death in

Shanghai the funeral services were conducted by his brother masons who erected a memorial to him, showing their appreciation of his excellent character.

A sister is the present Mrs. Emily Lewis Hay, residing in Washington, D. C., now over ninety years of age and deeply interested in Philadelphia, referring to the many attachments she had formed in her school-days seventy-five years ago.

CHARLES BORIE LEWIS

Charles Borie Lewis, the son of John T. Lewis, Jr., was born October 12, 1873, at Philadelphia. He married Grace Gough, of Baltimore, Md., in 1900.

Mr. Lewis was educated first at Miss Horner's School, 1880-83, then at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, 1883-88, and at the Episcopal Academy, 1888-90; he then entered Princeton University, Class of 1895.

His profession is that of consulting engineer engaged in mining and mechanical engineering.

He has lived in Colorado, ranching in Rio Blanco County, 1900-03; in Los Angeles, Cal., 1903-10; in San Francisco, Cal., 1910-17; in Chicago, Ill., 1922-24.

Mr. Lewis' military service is embraced in membership of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry engaged in the Spanish-American War, 1898, for the Porto Rican Expedition, and in the World War, 1917-20; and as captain, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Engineering Bureau.

FRANCIS ALBERT LEWIS

Francis Albert Lewis was born May 25, 1833, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1841, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1852; he was a member of the Philomathean Society.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the original Committee of One Hundred, 1880, which was an active factor in the reform of municipal administration in Philadelphia. He belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator, being a member of its Vestry and for many years Rector's Warden and superintendent of its Sunday School. He was a delegate to the Protestant Episcopal Convention of this Diocese. He was a member of the Seamen's Mission and of many other charitable institutions.

He married Anna, daughter of the Honorable William Bradford Reed, LL. D.

Mr. Lewis died at Rye Beach, N. H., August 22, 1883.

JOHN T. LEWIS, JR.

JOHN T. LEWIS, JR., was born in 1846 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, B. A. and M. A., with the Class of 1865 (class spoon man) member Delta Phi Fraternity and was associated with the United States Volunteers in 1864. He was a former member of the firm of John

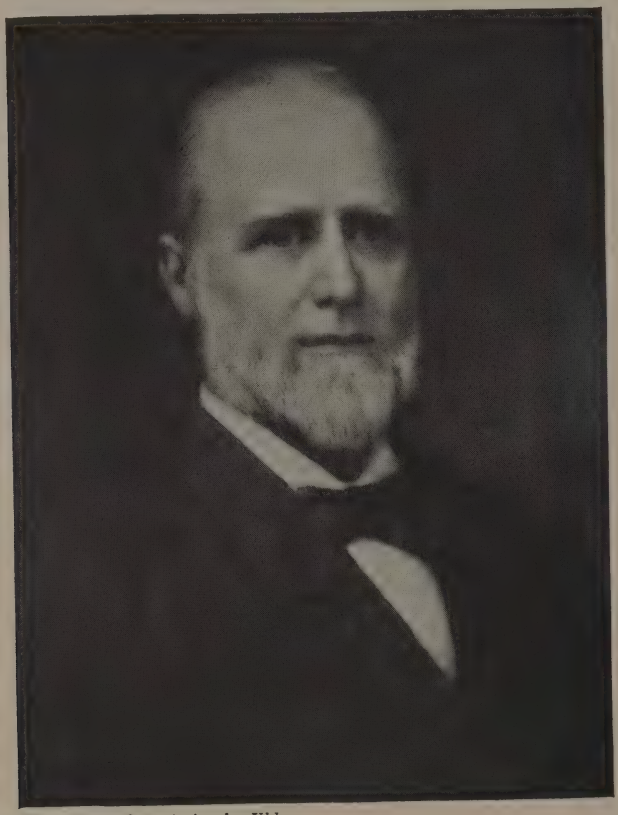


Photo from the painting by Uhle

FRANCIS ALBERT LEWIS
1833–1883

T. Lewis & Brothers Company, manufacturers of white lead, until 1887, when the company was sold to the National Lead Company.

He was a member of the firm of C. & H. Borie, bankers and brokers, from which he retired in 1906. He was a director of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, manager and retired president of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and president of the Mutual Assurance Company (Green Tree) Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewis married Elizabeth McKean Borie in 1872.

MORRIS J. LEWIS

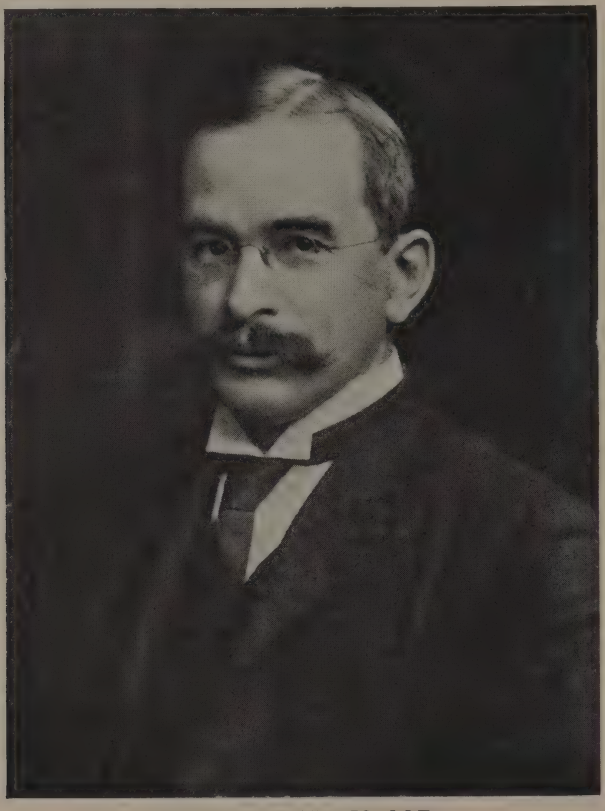
MORRIS J. LEWIS, the son of Saunders Lewis and Phoebe Morris James, was born in Philadelphia, March 25, 1852. He received his school education at Dr. J. W. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1860, graduating therefrom in 1867, to enter immediately into the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the

MORRIS J. LEWIS
1852—
Photo taken in the year 1867

year 1871. He entered the Medical School of the University in 1871, at a time when the course was of but two years, but as this did not allow time sufficient to cover all subjects, he took three years of study, graduating in 1874, receiving the degrees of A.B., M.D. and Ph.D., and later that of A.M. He was elected resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1874 and attending physician January 27, 1890, which posi-

tion was held until the advent of the retiring age for physicians, viz., 65 years, in 1917.

Other medical activities were: Former physician for nine years to the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia; emeritus physician to the Children's Hospital; former physician and present consultant physician to the Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia; member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania from 1896



MORRIS J. LEWIS, M.D.
1852—

to 1922; member of the Board of Managers of the Wistar Institute; Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; emeritus member of the Association of American Physicians; member of the American Neurological Society from 1890 to 1902; member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the County Medical Society, the Pathological, Neurological and Pediatric Societies.

Dr. Lewis is the author of articles in the *Encyclopaedia of Medicine* and of numerous articles presented before medical societies.

PERCY MORTIMER LEWIS

PERCY MORTIMER LEWIS was born in Philadelphia, September 18, 1846, the son of Edwin M. Lewis and his wife, Emma Matilda Stelwagon. He died November 11, 1896.

After leaving Dr. Faires' Institute, Mr. Lewis entered the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, Philadelphia, of which his father was

PERCY MORTIMER LEWIS
1846–1896
Costume as a member of the Hlasko Cadets
See page 173
(Courtesy of John Frederick Lewis, Esq.)

president, and, after preliminary training there, entered the banking house of Drexel & Company. Several years later he returned to the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, and on January 28, 1881, was elected cashier of the Third National Bank, Philadelphia. On June 15, 1883,

he was made a director of the bank, and on January 14, 1887, was elected president.

He was married January 13, 1870, to Ella Harrison Butcher, daughter of Theodore Butcher, of Philadelphia; four children survive: Theodore Butcher, Percy Mortimer, Jr., Edward Stotesbury, and Grace Ludwig, now Mrs. Clyde Lane Paul. Their residence for many years was at 2025 Pine Street.

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

PERCY MORTIMER LEWIS

(Courtesy of Edward Stotesbury Lewis, Esq.)

ROBERT M. LEWIS

ROBERT M. LEWIS was born November 7, 1828, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1838. He became a cotton broker, retiring in 1856, and was interested in several corporate institutions, being a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities; the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; the Insurance Com-

pany of North America; and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Contributionship Society (the old insurance organization), succeeding the late Alexander Biddle.

Mr. Lewis was chairman of the Board of Managers of Christ Church Hospital, a manager of the Children's Hospital, and during his entire career a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine Streets, where

Photo by Gutekunst

ROBERT M. LEWIS
1828–1899
(Courtesy of Shippen Lewis, Esq.)

he was an active worker, his counsel being highly prized. He was chairman of the Sanitary Commission Fair held in Logan Square, Philadelphia, during the Civil War in 1864.

Mr. Lewis married, June 10, 1856, Anna Elizabeth Shippen, only daughter of Richard Shippen.

Mr. Lewis died December 27, 1899.

SAMUEL N. LEWIS

SAMUEL N. LEWIS, a member of an old Philadelphia family of Welsh Quaker stock, was born April 10, 1844, the son of George T. and Sally Fisher Lewis.

In 1862 his father raised and equipped Company E of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and, at the age of 18, Samuel N. Lewis entered the Civil War as second lieutenant of this company. He went

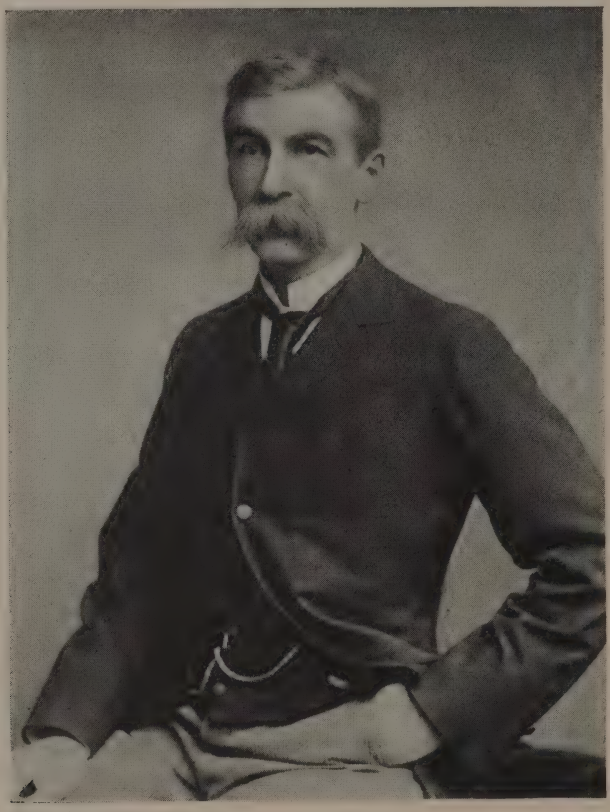


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

SAMUEL NEAVE LEWIS
1844–1923
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Mayer*)

through the heavy fighting of the following years with credit, was wounded at Shepherdstown, Va., was first lieutenant at the battle of Gettysburg, and after being invalided home with typhoid fever, re-entered the war on the staff of General Hayes, with the brevet title of major. He kept up his interest in military affairs during the remainder of his life, and, with a decided military bearing, was long known as "Major" Lewis.

After the Civil War he entered the firm of John T. Lewis and Bros., manufacturers of white lead, etc., the firm which, with its predecessors, had occupied the attention of Major Lewis' ancestors for generations. Major Lewis' connection with this firm continued until his family released control.

After this he became associated with his father and his brother, William F. Lewis, under the firm name of George T. Lewis & Sons.

Photo by Phillips

SAUNDERS LEWIS
1858—

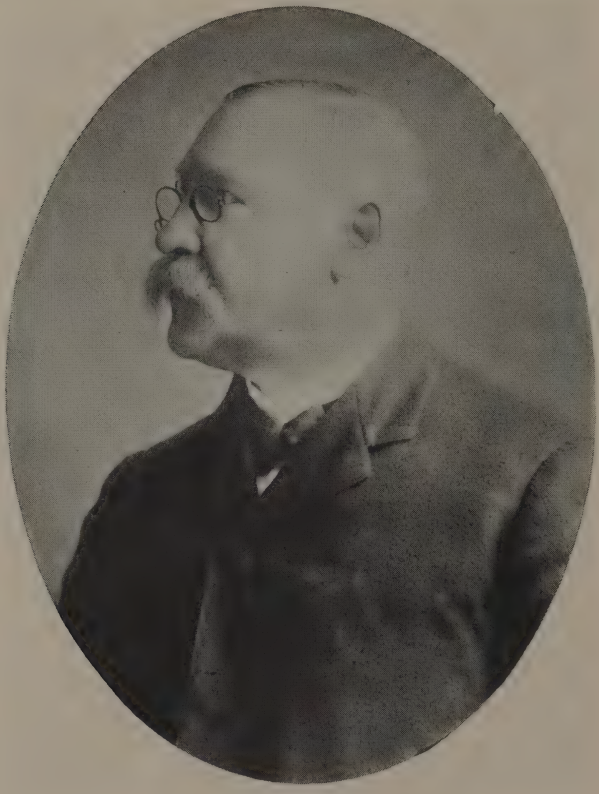
This association continued until the death of the older Mr. Lewis, in 1900, after which Major Lewis occupied his time in the management of his estate, until his death on February 4, 1923.

In 1876 he married Ida C. P. Lewis, who predeceased him by a number of years. He had no children. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club and the Loyal Legion.

SAUNDERS LEWIS

SAUNDERS LEWIS was born November 7, 1858, the son of Saunders Lewis and Phoebe M. James. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, where he received a Certificate of Proficiency in June, 1879.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Rittenhouse Club. He is Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.



WILLIAM FISHER LEWIS
1846–1908
(Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Mayer)

WILLIAM FISHER LEWIS

WILLIAM FISHER LEWIS was born July 20, 1846, the son of George T. and Sally Fisher Lewis. His family, of Welsh Quaker stock, has been identified with Philadelphia and vicinity since the earliest Colonial times. After leaving Dr. Faires' School, Mr. Lewis studied under private tutors, and then for a time attended the University of Pennsylvania.

Upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee's army, Mr. Lewis saw some active service in a "home guard" regiment, although only sixteen years old.

He entered the firm of John T. Lewis & Brothers, makers of white lead, etc., which, with its predecessors, had been identified with his family for generations. He was active for many years in the manufacturing end of the firm's business. Mr. Lewis' connection with this firm continued

Photo by Van Orsdell

GEORGE LIEBER

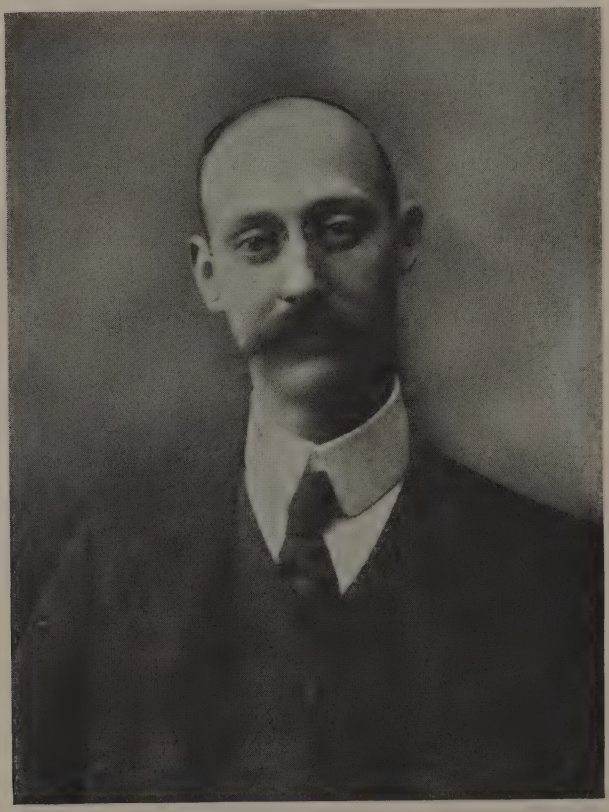
(Courtesy of Mrs. John Moss, Jr.)

until his family released control, and he then became associated with his father and brother, Samuel N. Lewis, under the firm name of George T. Lewis and Sons. This association continued until the death of the older Mr. Lewis, in 1900, after which Mr. Lewis occupied his time in the management of his estate.

In his younger days, Mr. Lewis had quite a reputation as an athlete. He was reputed to be the best amateur boxer in Philadelphia, and, in

the days of the volunteer fire companies, was leader of the Phoenix Hose. He was also a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Mr. Lewis was popular among his associates, and active in club life. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Lambs' Club of New York, and was governor of the historic "State in Schuylkill." During his college career he joined the Delta Phi Fraternity.



MOREAU LEBAIR
1862—
(Courtesy of Mrs. John Moss, Jr.)

In 1877 he married Ellen M. Camac, who died in 1879. Mr. Lewis married secondly Emily C. Bentzon, in 1901, who is now (1925) living in New York. He died March 1, 1908, without issue.

GEORGE LIEBÉR

GEORGE LIEBÉR entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862.

MOREAU LEBAIR

MOREAU LEBAIR was born in 1862 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1875. On leaving four years later he accepted a position with the firm of Naylor & Co., iron and steel importers, and later became a member of the firm of John Moss, Jr., & Co. This firm was afterward dissolved and he is now a banker of note.

Photo by Broadbent

WALTER SCOTT LIEBÉR
1859—
(Courtesy of Mrs. John Moss, Jr.)

WALTER SCOTT LIEBÉR

WALTER SCOTT LIEBÉR was born August 8, 1859, and after studying at the Faires Classical Institute he became engaged in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia, finally in 1902 going to Great Falls, Mont., being connected with the Boston and Montana Smelting & Refining Company. Later going to Mexico he entered the establishment of the Green Con-

solidated Copper Company at Canannea, but his health becoming affected by the elevation of that section he was obliged to seek a sea-level climate, living at San Diego, finally settling at La Jolla, Cal., a few miles north of San Diego, directly on the ocean, at that time a small village of 200 inhabitants. The rare beauty of the place held so great a charm that Liebér decided to make it his future home and soon became prominent in the building up of the community, which now inhabits one of the most beautiful little towns of that section, with a population of 5000, the place adorned with a large number of public buildings of the Spanish type of architecture, with public playgrounds noted for their beauty and attractiveness.

Mr. Liebér writes under date of July, 1925:

"I thank you for sending me the print of the dear old Doctor, and a splendid picture it is of him, and the ground floor plan of the classroom is very interesting to me; it brings back so clearly every detail, not excepting the rattans on top of the closet and the water bucket and the bucket beneath to catch the drip and the waste water. And I so clearly recall that when we who were punished with the penalty of writing so many lines according to the crime, and when we would bring them in the next morning they were cast by the dear old Doctor in this waste bucket, and many was the time when his back was turned to the blackboard that I or some other boy, who was nimble and quiet of foot, would rescue the lines and then use them when our turn came for punishment. I think we generally preferred the rattan, it took so much less time. My seat was the very first on the English side—at that time there were only a few boys on that side."

WALTER RODMAN LINCOLN

Walter Rodman Lincoln was born April 9, 1867, in Philadelphia, the son of Charles S. Lincoln and Anna Reynolds. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1876, subsequently graduating from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1890. He was resident physician in the Children's Hospital, 1890-91; St. Timothy's Hospital, Roxborough, 1891; Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, 1892-94. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1894 and at the University of Vienna in 1895, and began practice in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1895, also holding the position of assistant in gynecology in the Western Reserve University, in Cleveland; later becoming associate professor of diseases of women in Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Lincoln is married and has one son, of whom he writes, "I am glad that I received a fair education; I needed all to answer legitimate (and otherwise) questions put to me by my son, James Capehart Lincoln.

"We have a little place of about two acres within 300 yards of the centre of the town. Our house is a plain, good, comfortable one, with

lots of room in it and a dandy big front porch that looks out over the beautiful Indian River that I never tire of looking at. We have about 100 orange and grape-fruit trees and raise most of our vegetables. The oranges and grape-fruit that we raise and do not use ourselves, when we sell them, almost pay for their raising, which is unusual on a 'town lot.' We live here all the year round. It is a far better place than old Philadelphia in the summer time. Hot? yes to a moderate degree during the daytime; but never as hot as in old Philadelphia, and when it is hottest we can almost bank on having a fine trade wind direct from old Ocean, only six miles away in an air line. The summer nights are fine; a light blanket generally is mighty agreeable. The only drawback to Cocoa is the mosquitoes, and those fellows are mighty bad for a week or two in the summer, but usually a week or so is their limit. During that time it is best to hibernate, if that can be done in the summer time, in the house, well protected by screens. In the course of a few more months we shall have an asphalt road to the ocean, only nine miles away by road. Our beach there is quite as good as the famous Ormond-Daytona Beach. Atlantic City Beach simply does not compare with it, a fine 30-mile, hard-as-stone drive, smooth as a billiard table."

Dr. Lincoln does not practice medicine in his Florida home, but is the local health officer, without salary, and finds that the work associated with the position gives him much semi-medical work to attend to.

This brief sketch has been obtained through the courtesy of Messrs. Murray Forbes and William S. Ashbrook.

KINGSTON G. LINNARD

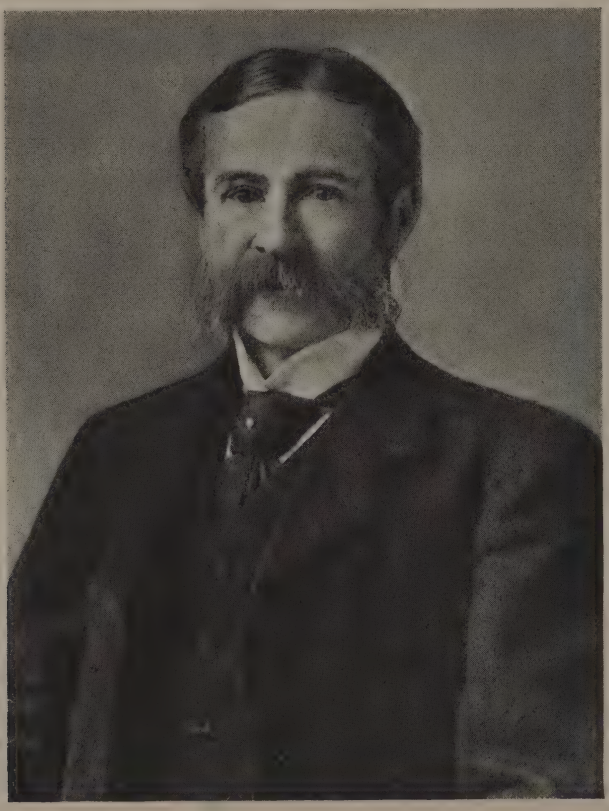
KINGSTON G. LINNARD was born in Philadelphia, February 8, 1853, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1867. After graduation he entered the firm of Linnard & Gibbs, flour merchants, Broad and Race Streets.

Linnard had a notable ancestry as is evidenced by the following:

"His great-great-grandfather, Col. William Linnard, acted as quartermaster general in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War, and was a friend of Col. George Washington. A grandson of Col. Linnard was Lieut. J. M. Linnard, who commanded a company of Pennsylvania troops in the War of 1812. Another early relative, Major S. B. Linnard, a graduate of West Point, was in the U. S. Army in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. A brother, Captain Joseph H. Linnard, was a graduate at Annapolis and a naval constructor, and was retired on account of length of service, previous to the late World War, but was recalled to Washington and served there until the war ended. He is now living in Philadelphia."

JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT

JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT was born in Philadelphia June 6, 1840, and after a number of years' instruction at the Faires School, he was graduated from Princeton University in the Class of 1861. His first wife was Alice Potter, a charming and distinguished woman. Some years after her death Mr. Lippincott married Isabelle Armstrong, a daughter



JAMES DUNDAS LIPPINCOTT
1840–1905

of General Armstrong, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the second Cleveland Administration.

Mr. Lippincott had met Miss Armstrong at White Sulphur Springs and at Devon and was captivated by her charm of manner and brilliant intellect. After their marriage the so-called Yellow Mansion on the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets was reopened, where Mr. and Mrs. Lippincott entertained lavishly the élite of the city and country.

This Yellow Mansion was a famous building for many decades, it being formerly the site of the Vaux Hall Gardens, and had been purchased, in the year 1837, by James Dundas, who had married the daughter of Mr. Pratt, whose residence was on Lemon Hill in Fairmount Park. The house was furnished in the most artistic style, the gardens being ornamented with fountains and statuary, and the large elm on the Walnut Street side was a joy to all Philadelphians.

Mr. Lippincott died March 6, 1905.

ARTHUR H. LITTLE
1846–1903
(*Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson*)

ARTHUR H. LITTLE

ARTHUR H. LITTLE was born December 28, 1846, and entered the Faires Classical Institute. After graduating he engaged in the wholesale drug business, at which he acquired a competency.

He traveled extensively, circumnavigated the globe several times, and gathered into his apartments in Philadelphia a valuable collection of

antiques and curios illustrating the life and religion of various peoples, east and west, with whom he had come in contact.

Mr. Little made a good record in the service during the Civil War. He was a thirty-two degree mason, being a member of the University Lodge, and was connected with the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Little died January 13, 1903.

MALCOLM LLOYD, JR.
1874—

MALCOLM LLOYD, JR.

MALCOLM LLOYD, JR., second son of Malcolm Lloyd and Anna (Howell) Lloyd, was born at Philadelphia, January 16, 1874. He attended the Faires School in 1883, graduating from the William Penn Charter School in 1890. He was graduated from Princeton University with the degree of A. B. in 1894; he studied law at the University of

Pennsylvania, graduating in 1897, cum laude, and with the Sharswood prize. He received the degree of M. A. from Princeton in 1902. Mr. Lloyd is a practicing attorney, a member of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, a member of the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, of the boards of the Pennsylvania Hospital and of the Bureau of Municipal Research,

Photo by Phillips

BENJAMIN BURLING LONGSTRETH
1850–1877
(*Courtesy of Mrs. W. H. Sayen*)

and a vestryman of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany. In 1918 he was engaged as a volunteer assistant in the activities of the War Trade Board.

B. BURLING LONGSTRETH

B. BURLING LONGSTRETH was born in 1850 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862. After leaving school he had an uneventful career and died in December, 1877.

WALTER B. LONGSTRETH

WALTER B. LONGSTRETH was born October 20, 1861, the son of John Cooke Longstreth.* Walter entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1874, and in the same year met with a serious injury while playing in Rittenhouse Square and died on the first of December.

WALTER B. LONGSTRETH
1861–1874
(Courtesy of A. L. Smith)

CHARLES W. LORENZ

CHARLES W. LORENZ was born at Lebanon, Pa., July 12, 1860, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872, going thence to the Germantown Academy for two terms.

Lorenz took up mechanical engineering, and in order to obtain practical knowledge of mechanics he entered the shops of the Philadelphia

*See *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present,* by C. J. Cohen, 1922, pages 285, 288 and 293.

and Reading Railway Company at Reading, Pa., remaining there from 1879 to 1884.

Upon leaving he became associated with Bement, Miles & Company, machine tool works, then with the Baldwin Locomotive Works. After leaving the latter he obtained a position with the Phoenixville Bridge

Photo by Garretts

CHARLES W. LORENZ
1860—

Company, and after three years went to Pittsburgh with the Westinghouse Air Brake Company. Upon his return to Philadelphia he secured a position with the Southwark Foundry & Machine Company, from which he resigned after three years' service to enter the Bureau of Water of the City of Philadelphia, which position he now holds. The experience gained in these several positions has been of great value, since his specialization is that of drafting and designing.

WILLIAM LORENZ, JR.

WILLIAM LORENZ, JR., was born at Pottstown, Pa., August 8, 1858. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872, and after leaving the school took a collegiate course in chemistry and metallurgy at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1879. He began the practice of his profession with the Weimar Machine Works, of Lebanon, and was a member of the Society of Mining Engineers. He died August 10, 1881.

Photo by Garretts

WILLIAM LORENZ, JR.
1858–1881
(Courtesy of Charles W. Lorenz)

JOHN WORRELL LOWBER

JOHN WORRELL LOWBER was born November 30, 1840, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854, afterward entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, but he left at the close of the first term of his freshman year.

Mr. Lowber died March 11, 1868.

JAMES R. LUDLOW

JAMES R. LUDLOW was born May 3, 1825, in the city of Albany, N. Y., and at the age of nine years came to Philadelphia. He was a son of Rev. John Ludlow, D.D., who for nearly 20 years was provost of the University of Pennsylvania

The younger Ludlow entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1840, then the University of Pennsylvania, and after graduation acquired his

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

WILLIAM LORENZ, JR.

(*Courtesy of Charles W. Lorenz*)

profession in the office and under the care of Honorable William M. Meredith and was admitted to the Bar July 24, 1846. In the autumn of 1857 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia for the term of ten years; he was re-elected in 1867 and in 1877. On the formation of the present Common Pleas Courts under the Constitution of 1873 he was transferred to the Court

of Common Pleas No. 3 as president judge, January 4, 1875, and so continued until his death which took place September 20, 1888.

For a generation the name of Judge Ludlow had been a household word, since he gave the whole of his mature life to the Bench of Philadelphia, which, by reason of such magistrates, has gained a State and National prominence.

JOHN W. LOWBER
1840–1868
(Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Miss Lowber)

Judge Ludlow was a rare combination of admirable qualities, being at once a stern judge and a sympathetic friend, tempering justice with mercy, and when compelled to be severe his frown seemed aimed less at the doer than at the deed; to a strong virile mind he added an almost feminine tenderness of heart. He was a man of decided convictions, firm

will and unfaltering courage; his professional attainments were of a high order, his manner dignified, refined and winning, while the purity of his life, simplicity of bearing, strong devotion to duty and an exalted idea of the obligations of citizenship well rounded out an admirable judicial character.

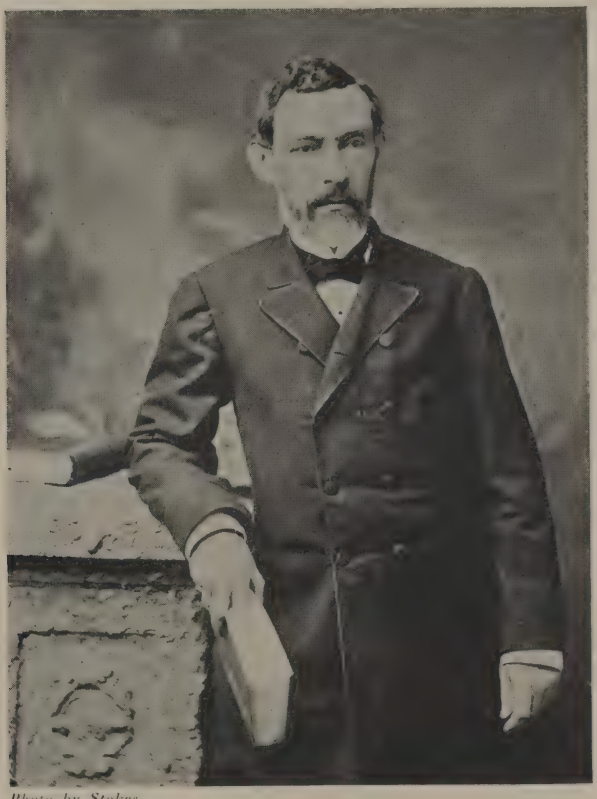


Photo by Stokes

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW
1825–1888
(Courtesy of Morton Gibbons-Neff)

WILLIAM L. LUDLOW

WILLIAM L. LUDLOW was the son of Judge Ludlow and was born in 1862. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1877 and upon graduation entered commercial life, becoming a member of the firm of H. P. Sloan, cotton brokers. Subsequently he was associated with the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Ludlow died in the year 1889.

EDWARD MADDOCK

EDWARD MADDOCK was the son of William Lloyd and Elizabeth Bringhurst Maddock, and was born March 20, 1841, at 128 South Third Street. He took the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute, entering in 1854. He married Margaret Eccles, by whom there was one son, Henry Maddock.

Edward Maddock died December 26, 1910.

WILLIAM L. LUDLOW
1862–1889
(Courtesy of Morton Gibbons-Neff)

WILLIAM LLOYD MADDOCK, JR.

WILLIAM LLOYD MADDOCK, son of William Lloyd and Elizabeth Bringhurst Maddock, was born November 21, 1831, at 55 South Third Street, and died December 30, 1873, at 1829 Chestnut Street, aged 42 years. His early education was at the Faires Classical Institute. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

WILLIAM RUBY MADDOX

WILLIAM RUBY MADDOX was born March 8, 1855, in Erie, Pa. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870, and graduated in medicine at the Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He had an active career. His father was the late Capt. W. A. T. Maddox, United States Marine Corps, and on account of his distinguished service one of the new destroy-

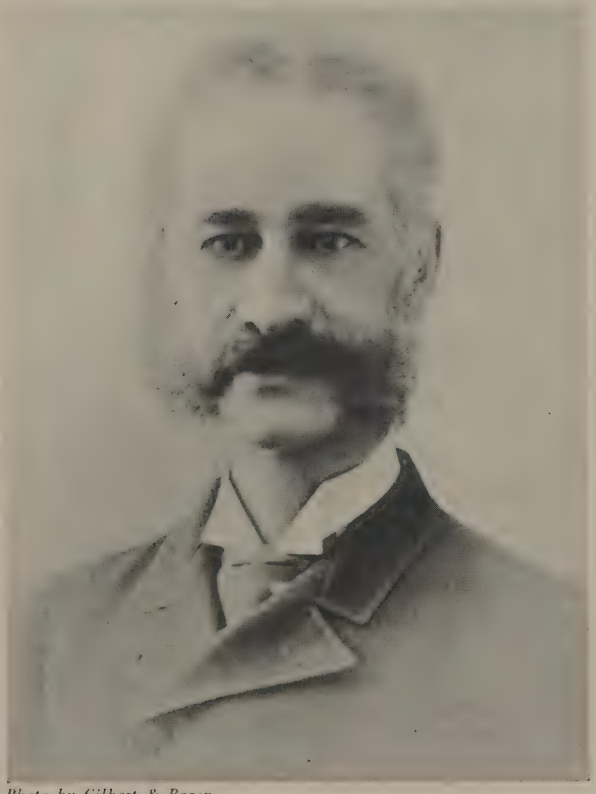


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

EDWARD MADDOCK
1841–1910
(*Courtesy of Miss Anna Baugh Maddock*)

ers in the year 1918 was named in his memory. The sister of Dr. William R. Maddox is the present Mrs. Ben de Mier Miller, of Washington, D. C., who recalls with great interest her schooldays in Philadelphia and her association with young girls who have since become leaders in communal life in various directions, and among others mentions Anna Siter, Lou Fotterall, Caroline Biddle, Sophie Carr, Caroline Thomson, Lilly

Getchell, May Fuller, May Philler, Minnie Harris, Florence Bell, Maria Harding, Annie Wright, Susie Price, Alice Potts, Nancie McMichael, Sarah Comly, Susie and Anna Morris, as also Clotilda (Todie) Cohen. Her father, Captain Maddox, was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Philadelphia Assembly and of Mrs. Mason's Dancing Class. Dr. Maddox died October 27, 1900.

Photo by Chillman

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK, JR.
1831–1873
(Courtesy of Miss Anna Baugh Maddock)

HENRY MADEIRA

HENRY MADEIRA was born December 24, 1854, and entered Dr. Faires' School in 1861, leaving in 1867. Subsequently he attended the Episcopal Academy, leaving there in 1869, and entering the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1873; he left before graduation. He was em-

ployed by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and subsequently by the American Steamship Company. He entered the insurance business in 1874 and became a member of the firm of Louis C. Madeira & Sons in 1877, being a member of that firm at the time of his death, November 10, 1918. He was unmarried.

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

DR. WILLIAM RUBY MADDOX
1855–1900
(Courtesy of Mrs. Ben de Mier Miller, Washington, D. C.)

LOUIS C. MADEIRA

LOUIS C. MADEIRA was born June 2, 1853, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, going thence to the Episcopal Academy and afterward to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the College in the Class of 1872, subsequently receiving the degree of B. S. from that institution.

He was employed as civil engineer on the Wilmington & Northern Railroad and on the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad, now parts of the Reading System, until the spring of 1877, when he became a member of the firm of Louis C. Madeira & Sons, insurance agents.

In 1913 he became connected with Madeira, Hill & Company, coal operators, first as secretary of the company, subsequently as vice-president,

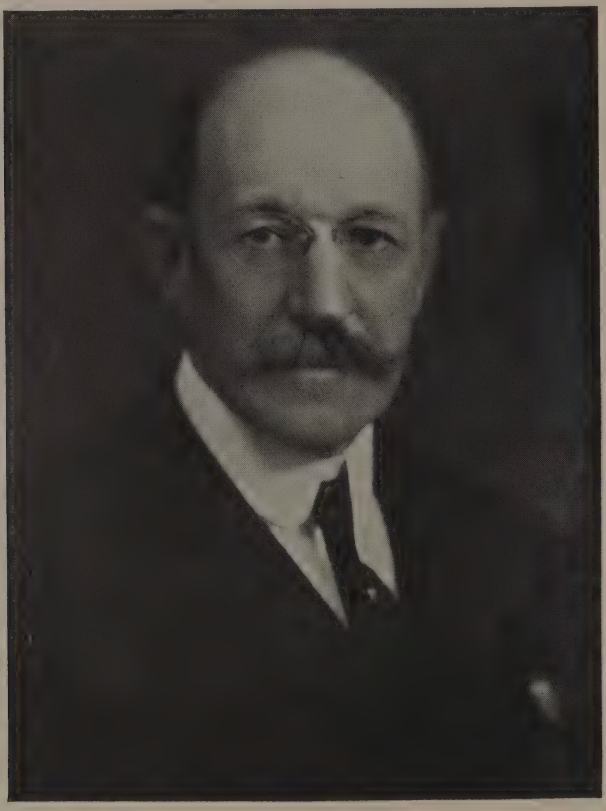


Photo by Phillips

LOUIS C. MADEIRA
1853—

which position he now holds. Mr. Madeira has served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania since 1910, is chairman of the Committee on Medical Education, and honorary chairman of the National Committee on Special Gifts. He has been an indefatigable worker in interesting persons of wealth, both alumni and non-alumni, in the special needs of the university. On February 22, 1926, the university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Mr. Madeira is also president of the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company, Midvale Ice Manufacturing Company; director, Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company, Colonial Colliery Company, Wilkes-Barre Colliery Company, Rockhill Coal & Iron Company, East Broadtop Railroad & Coal Company; manager, Saving Fund Society of Germantown; a member of The Union League, University, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Country, Corinthian Yacht, and Germantown Cricket Clubs.

October 16, 1890, Mr. Madeira married Marion, the daughter of E. W. Clark.

WALTER COLTON MADEIRA

WALTER COLTON MADEIRA was born March 7, 1851, and died June 22, 1882. He entered Dr. Faires' School in 1861 and left in 1866, subsequently attending the Episcopal Academy, leaving there in 1867. He was connected for a number of years with the Insurance Company of North America and was their representative in St. Louis until a short time before his death.

He married, December 29, 1880, Clara Emelie, daughter of Dr. Carl Neidhard.

GEORGE W. MAGEE

GEORGE W. MAGEE was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1832, and was educated at the Faires Classical Institute, entering in 1842. Upon reaching manhood he entered the commercial establishment of his father, M. Magee & Company, saddlery harness manufacturers, of Philadelphia and New Orleans, George taking charge of the New Orleans office, where he was actively engaged in the business at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. His sympathies were entirely with the Northern side, so that when General Butler with the Federal Troops entered New Orleans in the year 1862, George W. Magee, who had married Kate Widdifield, secured passage on the steamer sailing to Philadelphia, upon which he embarked with his family and household goods so far as practicable.

In Philadelphia he took an active part in municipal affairs, being a member of the Good Will Hose Company of the Volunteer Fire Department which, in those days, was largely followed by men of quality and position.

He was identified with the Sanitary Fair held under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission in Logan Square in the year 1864. He was a life member of the Horticultural Society and a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Magee was a man with many-sided interests, being an accomplished musician with the flute and violin; he was interested in scientific investiga-

tion as a modern microscope and a partial list of his favorite books still conserved by the members of his family will indicate: *History of Ireland,* in 42 numbers, by Wright, M.A., F.S.A. London; *Encyclopedia of Useful Arts,* Tomlinson, in 43 parts; *Egypt and Palestine,* by Firth, 25 numbers; *History of the Great Civil War,* illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and by other eminent artists, 44 numbers, published by Virtue and Yorston;

GEORGE W. MAGEE
1832–1868
(Courtesy of James Francis Magee, Jr., Esq.)

Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* in 25 parts, illustrated; *Picturesque America, The Land in Which We Live,* 48 numbers, Publication Commission, George W. Childs, Chairman, Thomas MacKellar, William V. McKean; *The Knapsack,* 11 numbers, 1864; *Beauties of the Poet, Moore,* illustrated; *Wilkie Gallery* and selection by Sir David Wilkie, R.A., including Spanish and Oriental sketches.

Magee had contracted a form of Southern fever from which he never fully recovered, so that he was in impaired health during his residence in Philadelphia, finally developing a form of consumption. He died June, 1868.

Mr. Magee's daughter is the present Ellen Penrose, who married Henry R. Raiguel, Jr., of a Huguenot family; she has three children, one

J. ABBOTT MAGUIRE
1852—

of whom is the present Dr. George Earle Raiguel, distinguished traveler and lecturer, whose addresses on world topics have delighted audiences throughout the United States.

J. ABBOTT MAGUIRE

J. ABBOTT MAGUIRE was born April 12, 1852, and entered the Faires School in 1867; after spending some years in a business career he became

interested in the profession of music, taking up vocal training, harmony and composition, reaching great excellence in these branches of the profession.

In 1888 Mr. Maguire married Miss Mary Massey Yarnall. For 25 years he has been a vestryman at St. Mary's Church, West Philadelphia, and rector's warden 11 years.

WASHINGTON MALLET-PREVOST
1864–1895
(Courtesy of S. Mallet-Prevost, Esq.)

Mr. Maguire has been a great traveler; he has covered many parts of Europe and has interesting anecdotes to relate of his experiences on the Continent.

WASHINGTON MALLET-PREVOST

WASHINGTON MALLET-PREVOST was born in Zacatecas, Mexico, on May 4, 1864. His father, Dr. Grayson Mallet-Prevost, a native of Phila-

delphia, was a surgeon in the United States Army, serving in Mexico at the time of the Mexican War, later resigning from the Army and settling in Zacatecas to practice his profession. He there married Marianita, daughter of Severo Cosio, then governor of the state. In April, 1865, he returned to Philadelphia with his family, and his son, Washington, entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, later joining the Class of 1884, University of Pennsylvania. During his freshman year, while playing football, he received a serious injury to one of his eyes, which made it necessary for him to leave college and to wait three years before re-entering. Returning to the Class of 1887, he remained through his freshman and sophomore years, after which he entered the Medical School, from which he was graduated. He served as an intern first at a hospital in Wilkes-Barre and later at the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. After finishing his course at the hospitals he returned to Mexico, becoming a resident in the City of Mexico, where surgery at that time was at a low ebb, and a number of important operations which he performed placed him at once at the head of his profession. He practiced for a number of years, but his health failed, and he died in May, 1895.

"September 14, 1925.

"Washington Mallet-Prevost was a man among men. As I scan the roll of those whose character and personality have most impressed me, he stands high on the list. In the relations of college life it is possible to measure a man with something like accuracy. He successfully met all the tests that he was called to face. He had courage and was clean and wholesome, a hard and conscientious worker and a young man of unusual personal charm. In a group formed for hard study he was an enthusiastic member. In corner fights he was always one of the shock troops. When there was a call for candidates for the football team he was among the first to respond. He was full of the spirit of fellowship and good cheer. He died years and years ago, but I have continued to miss him ever since. I believe it to be the simple truth that his life was a continuing inspiration to all that knew him.

"GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER."

JOHN W. MARCY

JOHN W. MARCY was born May 24, 1862. He prepared in 1879 at the Faires Classical Institute for the University and entered Lafayette College, Class of 1884, but left at the close of his sophomore year owing to the illness of his father, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the Class of 1885. Dr. Marcy has been engaged in the general practice of his profession for over forty years at Merchantville, N. J., his present residence, and writes: "I look back on my association with Dr. Faires always with great pleasure and great respect for him, both as a man and teacher."

HARRY MARKOE

HARRY MARKOE was born December 15, 1845. He took the usual course at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires in 1857, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania. Adopting a financial career, he became identified with the firm of Smith, Randolph & Company, later becoming a partner with his brother, J. N. Markoe, of the firm of Potts and Markoe, continuing alone subsequent to the dissolution of that firm.

JOHN W. MARCY, M.D.
1862—

JAMES MARKOE

JAMES MARKOE was born May 30, 1843. He was graduated from the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently graduating from the Medical Department, becoming resident at the Pennsylvania Hospital before entering general practice. He had a very wide and far-seeing view of the practice

of medicine and was greatly ahead of his time in urging many influences to be exercised by the family physician rather than the use of large quantities of medicine, a practice that has been followed to a great extent by modern practitioners.

Dr. James Markoe died April 1, 1884.

JOHN MARKOE

JOHN MARKOE was born January 9, 1840, and entered the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires in 1848, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Washington Grays, later receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment (The California Regiment), of which J. J. Wistar was afterward the colonel, the original colonel having been killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff. John Markoe having been wounded and taken prisoner at this engagement was confined in the tobacco warehouse, well known as the Libby Prison, in Richmond, Va. After some time he was exchanged and promoted to captaincy and again wounded in the Battle of Fair Oaks. Subsequently he was promoted for gallantry in the field to brevet brigadier general by General George Gordon Meade.

Upon his return to civil life at the close of the war he became a stockbroker and was elected to the presidency of the Philadelphia Club.

ROBERT STEEN MARTIN

ROBERT STEEN MARTIN was born March 12, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, subsequently going to the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1867, from which he was graduated with the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. in 1878. He was a member of the Bar, practicing for a series of years.

CHARLES P. MAULE

CHARLES P. MAULE was born February 17, 1867, and after graduating from the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he had entered in 1878, he took a course at the Peirce Business College, and finally entered into the lumber business with his father, being the fourth generation in that calling. Mr. Maule has been an officer in the Lumberman's Exchange in Philadelphia for twenty-five years and was recently re-elected for the twenty-third consecutive time. The business establishment is at 2500 South Street, where it has been in existence for sixty-eight years, the firm having been in the family for over one hundred years.

Upon the death in the year 1913 of a brother, William Henry Maule, Charles P. Maule, being one of the executors of the estate, incorporated the seed business and is now the vice-president of that organization at Twenty-first and Arch Streets, and has been a main factor in its successful development.

CHARLES P. MAULE
1867—

FRANCIS I. MAULE

FRANCIS I. MAULE was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1846, the son of Israel and Martha Maule. He first attended a school kept by Miss Read and then that conducted by the Misses Drake, a very noted establishment for the training of young boys, on Fifteenth Street above Spruce. In 1856 he entered the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, and choosing a commercial career, established an organization dealing in engi-

neers' supplies. Later he adopted the profession of commercial advertising, in which he was very successful.

In 1863 Mr. Maule enlisted in the First Philadelphia Artillery and saw service at that time. He is a member of the Philadelphia Barge Club, Merion Cricket Club and Union Benevolent Society, also a director of the Lumbermen's Insurance Company.

Photo by Taylor & Brown

FRANCIS I. MAULE
1846—
(Courtesy of Alfred Collins Maule)

Francis I. Maule writes as follows:

"I first attended two dame schools, viz., two shooting galleries for the junior mind. No. 1 kept by a Miss Reed (an unbruised one) of the most unhappy memory. No. 2 maintained by 'lusus naturae' the Misses Drake! should of course have been the Virgins Duck! a palpable Canard? A trip aloft to where Miss Sarah sat as 'tragic Muse' was ever a pains-

taking seance. Anon I fell into the pedagogic clutches of one John Wiley Faires, he with a most unseemly bias in favor of a most accursed vegetable monstrosity, ye oriental rattan! They were surely palm-y days."

S. G. MORTON MAULE

S. G. MORTON MAULE was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1851, and died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., July 1, 1915. He was the son of Israel and Martha (Nicholson) Maule.

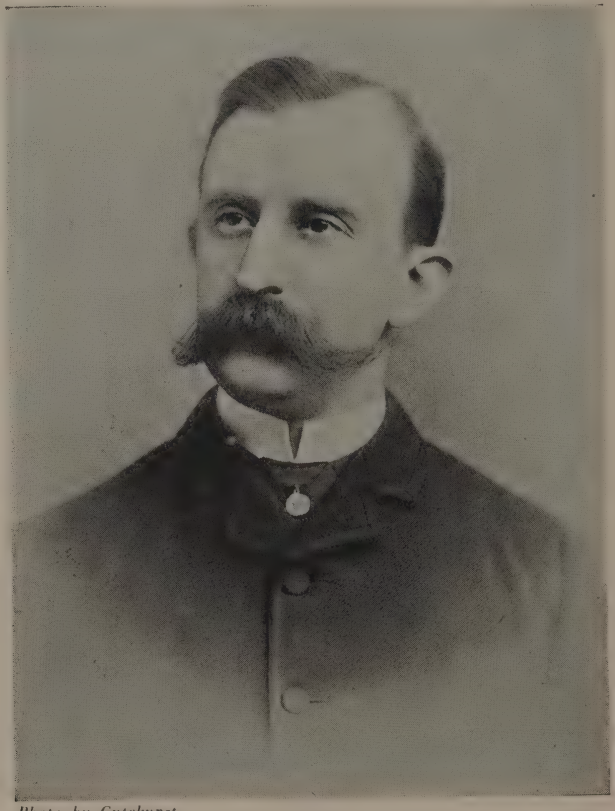


Photo by Gutekunst

FRANCIS I. MAULE

(*Courtesy of Alfred Collins Maule*)

After leaving the Faires School, which he had entered in 1861, Mr. Maule entered the employ of Maule Brothers, lumber merchants, 2500 South Street, a family concern in which he continued for several years. Subsequently he formed the lumber merchant firm of Maule & Donahue, with a yard and office at 1900 Washington Avenue. Mr. Donahue eventu-

ally withdrew and the business was carried on under the name of S. G. Maule until the early 90's. Mr. Maule then joined the Taylor-Rice Engineering Company, Wilmington, Del., machine tool builders, as treasurer, but withdrew after about three years' activity. He devoted the later years of his life to charitable and hospital work.

He was always interested in sports and was active in cricket, golf and baseball, and played golf from the year 1900 until his death.

In October, 1876, he married Jane Tevis Collins, of Philadelphia, and had three children, Margaret Collins, Alfred Collins and Frances.

S. G. M. MAULE
1851–1915

WILLIAM HENRY MAULE

WILLIAM HENRY MAULE was born in Philadelphia, 1858, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1873.

After the close of his school service he began the business of importing, growing and dealing in garden seeds in a most modest manner. The

business which has been successfully conducted for forty years has now developed into one of the largest organizations of the country.

Mr. Maule died in 1913.

(Standing) CHARLES WILLIAMS
(Seated) S. G. MORTON MAULE
(Courtesy of Alfred Collins Maule)

ARCHIBALD McCALL

ARCHIBALD MCCALL was born September 23, 1852. He entered the Faires School in 1865. After reaching manhood he became an invalid and died April 12, 1904.

He was the son of General George A. McCall and a brother of the present George McCall, a prominent member of the Home Defense Reserve of Philadelphia during the period of the World War, 1917-18.

JAMES McCREA

JAMES McCREA, the son of Dr. James Alexander and Ann F. Foster McCrea, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1848. He bears the name of his first American ancestor, who came to Pennsylvania in 1776 from Londonderry,

WILLIAM HENRY MAULE
1858–1913
(*Courtesy of Alfred Collins Maule*)

Ireland, as a representative of large banking interests. From him the line of descent is traced through his son John, who married Mary Pleasants, and their son, James A. McCrea.

Mr. McCrea was educated at the school of the Rev. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1859, and the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, where he acquired his education in civil engineering. His railway service began in June, 1865, as rodman and assistant engineer of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, in which position he served until Decem-

ber, 1867, when he became rodman on the construction of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad. In September, 1868, he was engaged as assistant engineer on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, where he remained until March, 1871.

On March 1, 1871, Mr. McCrea entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as principal assistant engineer in the Construction Department. From that time on his career is marked by dates which indicate his rapid advancement through nearly all the intermediate positions, from the lowest to the highest, in the company's service.

On August 1, 1874, Mr. McCrea was transferred to the position of assistant engineer of maintenance of way of the Philadelphia Division, becoming superintendent of the Middle Division on January 1, 1875, and assuming the important post of superintendent of the New York Division on October 15, 1878.

On May 1, 1882, Mr. McCrea began his long connection with the Western Lines of the Pennsylvania System, as manager of the Southwest System, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. On October 10, 1885, he was advanced to the post of general manager of all the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, and then to fourth vice-president, on October 19, 1887, second vice-president, March 1, 1890, and first vice-president on April 23, 1891.

Mr. McCrea held this position sixteen years, maintaining a close supervision of all the problems of transportation, engineering, finance and traffic, the solution of which was represented in the marked development of the system west of Pittsburgh under his direction. Through his connection with the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburgh, Mr. McCrea became president of the Vandalia Railroad Company; Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company; Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company; Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway Company; and a large number of lesser companies.

While residing in Pittsburgh, Mr. McCrea was, in February, 1898, elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, succeeding the Hon. John Scott, former United States senator. This was the first time in the history of the university that a trustee had been chosen who resided outside of the City of Philadelphia, and his election indicated the policy of the university to make its influence co-extensive with the boundaries of the Commonwealth. After holding the office of trustee about five years, Mr. McCrea resigned on May 29, 1903, because the location of his residence made it impossible for him to attend the meetings of the board with as much regularity as he deemed necessary.

Mr. McCrea was elected director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on June 9, 1899, at the time of the election of Mr. Cassatt as

president, and on January 2, 1907, was elected president of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, following the death of Mr. Cassatt in December, 1906. Shortly after assuming the presidency of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mr. McCrea was elected president of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company; the Northern Cen-

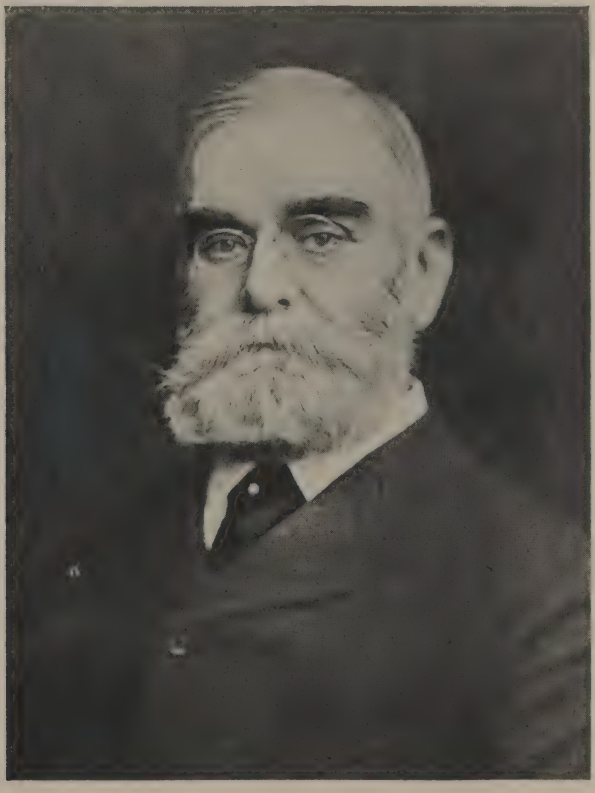


Photo by Phillips

JAMES McCREA
1848–1913
(*Courtesy of Henry Tatnall, Esq.*)

tral Railway Company; the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company; the Pennsylvania Company; and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Board on November 13, 1912, Mr. McCrea presented his resignation as president to take effect January 1, 1913.

Mr. McCrea died March 28, 1913.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTE ADOPTED DECEMBER 26, 1912, BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY UPON THE RESIGNATION OF MR. JAMES MCCREA, PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

James McCrea at the age of 17 began a railroad career which has covered a period of practically forty-eight years. The earliest of these years were devoted to engineering, largely in construction.

Receiving his first official appointment in 1874, his promotions were as frequent as they were well merited, and on 1st May, 1882, after serving as superintendent of two of the most important divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad—the Middle and the New York Divisions—he was chosen manager of what is known as "The South-West System." The value of his services was recognized by appointment as general manager of all of the company's lines west of Pittsburgh, and subsequent elections as fourth, second and first vice-president, in which last-named position he remained until called to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

He entered upon the duties of chief executive of this company just after it had passed through the period of the greatest expansion in its history, when many large undertakings were still uncompleted, and when the country at large was reacting from a period of unprecedented prosperity and development. In addition to this, he had to meet the intricate problems growing out of a vast amount of Federal and State legislation, and at a time when business conditions and the public attitude were distinctly unfavorable to the railroad interests of the country. To the solution of these problems, and the multitude of others inseparable from the administration of his office, he brought not only the weight of his invaluable experience, but also the high principles and honesty of purpose of the best citizenship.

The Board deem it a privilege to make this record of their profound appreciation of the able and valuable service rendered by Mr. McCrea during his unusually long term of service. From rodman to president, he has served the company with signal ability and untiring zeal for its welfare. The lines west of Pittsburgh, upon which he spent about half of his active life, are a monument to his sagacious and progressive management, upon which, from crude beginnings, they have been rounded into a well-knit and thoroughly organized system, profitable to their stockholders and efficiently meeting the requirements of the communities which they serve.

The history of his service to the company is the testimony of its value, and the record of his achievement his title to a place among the ablest railroad executives of the country.

While, in view of his insistent desire for relief from the cares of office, the Board had no alternative but the acceptance, with great reluc-

tance and sincere regret, of his resignation as president of the company, it is a source of gratification to them that Mr. McCrea will remain a director, thus insuring the company a continuance of his wise counsel and ripe experience, and they assure him that in his retirement from the office of president he carries with him the best wishes of his associates, and of

Photo by Brady

ARTHUR McCLELLAN
1839–1904
(*Courtesy of Miss Mary McClellan*)

all the officers and employes of the great corporation, for a long continuance of health and happiness.

The Board are confident that this tribute will have the cordial endorsement of the stockholders, who, they feel sure, realize that the present sound physical and financial condition of the company is in large measure the result of his wise administration and untiring devotion to their interests.

ARTHUR McCLELLAN

ARTHUR MCCLELLAN was born in 1839 and died in 1904. He was one of the early volunteers of the Civil War, entering the service in 1861, and was soon promoted to captaincy; he was assigned to the staff of General George B. McClellan and was with the Army of the Potomac during

Photo by Brady

ARTHUR McCLELLAN
Colonel U. S. Volunteers
(*Courtesy of Miss Mary McClellan*)

the campaign, taking part in all the battles in which it was engaged. Later he was transferred to the staff of General John Sedgwick of the Sixth Army Corps, and after General Sedgwick's death he was assigned to the staff of another general with whom he served until the end of the war. In 1864 he was breveted major in recognition of his distinguished service to the Union, breveted lieutenant-colonel, then colonel of volunteers,

April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Lee, on which occasion he was present.

After his retirement from the Army the remainder of his life was spent at Drifton, Pa., with the Coxe Brothers, mining engineers.

OLIVER ELDREDGE McCLELLAN
1853–1896
(Courtesy of Miss McClellan)

OLIVER ELDREDGE McCLELLAN

OLIVER ELDREDGE MCCLELLAN was born August 3, 1853, at Philadelphia, the second son of John H. B. McClellan, M.D., and Maria Eldredge McClellan, relatives of General George B. McClellan, U. S. A.

He entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in 1867 and matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1873, but did not remain

in Philadelphia any length of time, since he went west in 1869. He married Emilie Davis.

He began his railroad career in 1869, by joining the Engineer Corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and from 1871 to 1873 served in the Engineer Corps of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

Photo by Le Rue Lenier

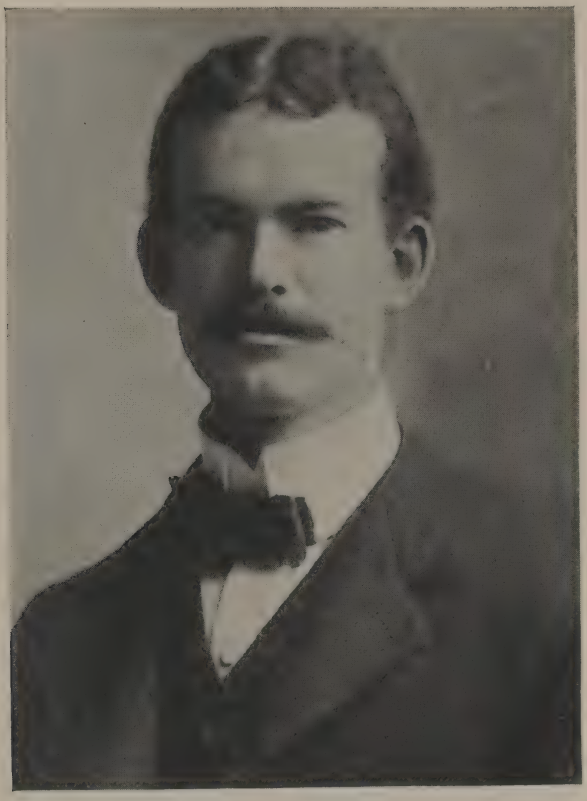
OLIVER ELDREDGE McCLELLAN

(Courtesy of Miss McClellan)

He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1874, his first important work being the successful supervision of the erection of the company's extensive machine shops at Altoona, Pa. Thence he went to Baltimore and took charge of the important improvements at Canton, including the erection of the new grain elevator at that point. From Baltimore he returned to Philadelphia, where he was made superintendent of the Washington Street elevator, becoming general agent in 1877. He

was appointed superintendent of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad July 1, 1883, serving until May 1, 1893. In 1891 he was aide-de-camp to Governor Pattison and in 1892 was quartermaster general of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Oliver Eldredge McClellan died December 8, 1896.



ELLICOTT McCONNELL
1874–1907
(Courtesy of Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell)

ELLICOTT McCONNELL

ELLICOTT MCCONNELL was born June 21, 1874, at Watertown, Conn., the son of the Rev. Samuel D. and Anna Bliss (McConnell). He entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1884, going thence to Lehigh University in the Engineering Department. Before graduating the Spanish War broke out and he applied for and received a commission as assistant engineer in the U. S. Navy and was ordered to sea as chief engineer of

the U. S. S. Ship "Peoria." He served in that capacity until six months after the close of the war, when, with the other volunteer officers, he was discharged.

He then became interested in the invention of a mechanical stoker for locomotive engines, and while building a model at Cramp's Ship Yard died of typhoid fever, June 28, 1907, aged thirty-three years.

RICHARD WILSON McCREDY
1855–1924
(*Courtesy of Mrs. R. Wilson McCredy*)

RICHARD WILSON McCREDY

RICHARD WILSON MCCREDY was born in the year 1855 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1864. He afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1874 (College), and was graduated with the degree of A.B. He was secretary of Delta Psi Fraternity, and a member of Barge Club and Corinthian Yacht Club.

For many years he was with A. Pardee & Co., coal merchants. He was married in 1909 to Miss Frances H. Ruckman. He was a member of the First Regiment when Edward Sayres was captain, and served in Pittsburgh riots. He died April 19, 1924.

Richard Wilson McCredy's grandfather, Bernard McCredy, was a graduate of Dublin College and his father was graduated from Harvard (College) and later from the Law School.

His grandfather, Dr. Richard Wilson, was a graduate of Penn Medical School, as was also his great-grandfather, Dr. John Wilson. It was his great ambition to follow in their footsteps, but this had to be given up, as it was necessary for him to leave college and go to work.

The *Alumni Register* records: "In the death of R. Wilson McCredy the university lost a loyal alumnus whose record in this respect was one of the longest and most consistent; he was active in the Athletic Association in its early years, and was imbued with intense loyalty, from which he never wavered and for which he undoubtedly held the longest record in Penn."

His greatest interest was the study of English, and he had quite a library on this subject. He was a purist as a grammarian, and among his friends a recognized authority.

He had rare social qualities, a strong and genial personality, together with a keen sense of humor and an unfailing courtesy which endeared him to his many friends. To quote a man who knew him intimately, "How few there are who have his fine sensitiveness and true simplicity and nobility of soul!" He was a man of high ideals and strict integrity.

BLOOMFIELD McILVAINE

BLOOMFIELD MCILVAINE was born November 30, 1846, and after the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1860, he received the appointment to the United States Navy in 1862. The following letters to President Lincoln and others will indicate the procedure followed in order to secure his appointment. He was graduated in 1866 and served on the following vessels: "Yantic," "Rhode Island," "Susquehanna," "Guerriere," "Colorado," "Potomac," "Marion" and "Powhatan." After several promotions he was commissioned a lieutenant in 1870, and on account of ill health was placed on the retired list in 1883.

Lieutenant McIlvaine's service in the Navy was marked by conspicuous gallantry in action while in command of a company of sailors landed from the U. S. S. "Colorado" in 1871, when an expedition was sent from our fleet against the Coreans. His own account, copied from a personal letter to his mother, is of interest.

Lieutenant McIlvaine died at Philadelphia April 16, 1884.

Newportville P. O., Bucks Co., Pa.
September 25, 1862

His Excellency A. Lincoln:
Sir:

In the beginning of last July I went to Washington to solicit from you in person an appointment in the Naval School but unfortunately found you were absent on a visit to Fortress Monroe and now take the liberty

BLOOMFIELD McILVAINE
1846–1884
(Courtesy of Mrs. B. F. Clyde)

of addressing you by letter. It has been my intention for several years to apply for admission to the school when old enough, and knowing this fact a cousin of my father, Alexander Murray, lieutenant commanding the gunboat "Louisiana" fitting out in Philadelphia, on the third of August offered me the position of captain's clerk on board his ship which I most gladly accepted and remained with him until the first of May, 1862, when

he was transferred to the gun-boat "Lebago" and my father thought it best I should return to my studies.

For my behaviour during these nine months in active service I beg to refer you to the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Murray to Mr. Stiles, the member of Congress for this district, written to him in the hope that he might be able to procure an appointment for me. In this hope I have been disappointed. The original I can procure if needed from Mr. Stiles. If there is a vacancy at your disposal it would be impossible to express the gratitude I would feel in receiving it.

In addition to a strong predilection for the service, I feel as if I had some hereditary calling to a position in the Navy—my great-grandfather, Commodore Alexander Murray, died at the head of the Navy list in command of the Yard of Philadelphia, which he had held from the time of its organization; my great-uncle, Alexander Murray, died of the yellow fever at Havana, a mid-shipman on board the "Macedonia"; my cousin, Captain Alexander Murray, with whom I have been serving, is the oldest son in his generation and I am the oldest son in mine. I will be sixteen years of age on the thirtieth day of November next. My father, living a retired life on his farm, has few or no influential friends to whom I can apply for assistance in this matter and he tells me I must "hoe my own row," but a year since Governor Olden of New Jersey, who is a cousin of my mother's, wrote to Secretary Welles earnestly soliciting this appointment, and I suppose his letter is on file in the Department. Captain Murray is now in command of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and I would refer to him for any other information which might be required concerning my qualifications for the service than is found in his few lines to Mr. Stiles. I believe Captain Murray some time ago made personal application to Mr. Fox on my behalf.

Hoping Your Excellency will not consider this long letter an encroachment on your valuable time, I remain,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BLOOMFIELD MCILVAINE.

U. S. Steamer "Lebago,"
"White Horse," Pamersley River
June 11, 1862

Hon. John D. Stiles:

Dear Sir:

Mr. Bloomfield McIlvaine will I understand be a candidate through you for a position in the Naval School.

His having served with me as captain's clerk for nearly a year past, it becomes a pleasant duty for me to testify in his behalf.

Besides his natural aptitude displayed at all times, he was cool and collected when under fire of the enemy at Roanoke Island, Elisabeth City (the battle with Lynch's Fleet), "Newbern," Cockles Creek and the "Yorktown."

In one word he is intelligent, brave and in good health, and it is unusual for one so young to have past services to offer for a guarantee for his future.

I am,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. MURRAY,
Lieut. Com. "Lebago."

Sir:

I beg to solicit your favorable consideration of the above application of my son for an appointment in the Naval Academy; it has my entire approval. I firmly believe if the appointment can be made for him he will do credit to himself, his family and his country; if I did not think so, rest assured the application would not have been made.

With the greatest respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. MURRAY MCILVAINE.

His Excellency
Abraham Lincoln
September 25, 1862

U. S. Flag Ship, "Colorado"
Rosee Island
Coast of Corea
22nd June, 1871

My dear Mother:

As the admiral, I think, intends sending a telegraphic dispatch you will undoubtedly see in the papers sometime before you get this that our expedition against the Coreans of which I spoke in my last letter has been successful. We defeated the enemy and accomplished everything which we attempted, but it was done at a fearful cost; it cost the Navy one of its finest officers, the country one of the noblest and bravest men it has ever produced, and me the dearest and most intimate friend I had on earth—Lieutenant Hugh W. McKee, glorious, splendid fellow; if a high and noble life will take a man there, he must now undoubtedly be in heaven. I cannot tell you, dear Mother, what a loss and what a grief this has been to me. I could hardly have loved him more had he been my brother; since we met in New York to join this ship we have been the closest and most inseparable companions, I not only loved but had the most enthusiastic

admiration of him and his character; I feel and know myself to be the better man for having known him intimately and this I know, my Mother, will make you also cherish his memory. I have always been rather a gay, volatile, careless, happy-go-lucky fellow and as such committed many follies, to say the least of them, and McKee in his kind friendly way always pointed them out to me; I would pretend to laugh and scoff, but his reasoning had its effect on me and he knew it. He was himself one of the gayest and jolliest fellows in the service, but not half as thoughtless as myself; He was several years older and had a great deal of experience in the world. As for his bravery from the day he entered the Naval Academy, everybody has known that nothing on earth could daunt him; it has always appeared to me that he courted danger and invariably sought the post where it was greatest. He had a most delicate and high-wrought sense of honor, was open, generous and true. Anything small or mean practised upon or near him would cause his naturally fierce temper to rise in an instant, and it was well for the offender to keep clear of him. I have written to his mother and Miss Churchill. It was by far the most painful duty I have ever had to perform; his mother was completely wrapped up in him and Miss C. I know loved him passionately. His body I have had prepared to send home. He and I, when we first left the United States, entered into an agreement to do that in case of the death of the other. Poor fellow, I think he felt some presentiment he was going to be killed in the fight; I found in his desk a letter addressed to me giving the most explicit directions in regard to everything, written the evening before we left the ship on this expedition. After he received the wound he said, "There never was a McKee who went into battle that was not killed." His conduct in the fight was absolutely heroic; I have never heard of, in the history of our country, a more beautiful instance of noble intrepidity. His father was killed in exactly the same way while gallantly leading on his men at the Battle of Buena Vista.

I will now give you a short account of our operations on shore. We left the ship and started up the river in boats towed by the "Palos" on the tenth instant; the "Monocacy" went ahead to clear by shelling the river banks and cover our landing. We succeeded in doing so, although the navigation was very difficult, without much trouble; our force on shore then consisted of a battalion, a regiment of ten companies, and seven pieces of field artillery, between six and seven hundred men in all. I had command of a company, as had also McKee. We charged on the first fort where we landed, but the enemy ran without making much resistance; we then found a high level piece of ground and came to a halt for the night. The enemy came down upon us several times, evidently with the intention of making a night attack, but we met them with such a vigorous fire that they retired rather rapidly, I imagine. The next morning, early, we broke up camp and started on the march; and such a march it was; I

would not have believed it possible that we could perform it, plodding over rough ground, pushing our way through deep ravines, climbing over hills, and all this in a scorching hot sun. The enemy retreated from their fortifications as we approached; we destroyed their guns, etc., and kept on. At last they took refuge in the fort on the citadel on the very peak of the high hill; their position seemed impregnable and they evidently did not doubt but that they would defeat us badly if we attempted to dislodge them. All this time large bodies of the enemy were hovering on our rear and on our flank and keeping up an incessant fire; it did us no harm, however; they were too far off and their bullets, although they fell among us, being spent, did no harm. We continued on toward the stronghold or citadel, came to a halt, shelled it for a time with our artillery, but finding it impossible to dislodge them in that way, our general (Captain Kimberly) determined to try to take it by assault—six companies of the Battalion were detailed to do it; mine was one, McKee's was another, the other four companies with the artillery were left on the hill to guard our rear. We advanced and came in plain view of the citadel! the ramparts were decorated with quantities of flags and streamers. The enemy, seeing it was our intention to attack it, commenced cheering; that is, I suppose it was intended for that, but the noise they made sounded more like the howling of dogs at midnight than anything else, a most dismal and painful thing to listen to. McKee turned round to me and said, "Mac, we must capture one of those flags." We did it, too; his company and mine each captured two of the largest. We arrived on the brow of the next hill to the citadel, when they opened on us with their muskets, or gin-falls, as they are called out here; the air was seething with their bullets, but we kept below the brow of the hill and got our company stationed for the charge. At last the order was given and away we went; our gallant soldier-sailors, although ready to drop with fatigue, followed us and made for the citadel with a yell as we went over the brow of the hill, marked B in the illustration. The citadel seemed to blaze with the fire they opened on us; our fellows never wavered an instant; in fact, as the enemy showed themselves on the parapet to fire at us with their gin-falls, our own shot them down. The secret of our losing so few men is, I think, owing to the fact that the Coreans did not get high enough up on their ramparts to fire down at us; nearly all their bullets passed over our heads. McKee got the start of all of us in the commencement of the charge and kept it. I think his heart was set on being the first in the fort. I was with my company close behind and a little to his left; my men did their best, but we could not overtake him. When we got about half way up to the citadel, about where the tallest tree is, the enemy jumped up on the parapets and commenced throwing rocks and stones down at us, while we dodged as best we could and shot them (the enemy) for their reward. At last McKee arrived at the head of his company at the foot of the

parapet; he was very conspicuously dressed as an officer, but, without an instant's hesitation and when he knew it was almost certain death, he clambered to the top, revolver in one hand and sword in the other. He stood for an instant facing the enemy inside, fired twice, and then leaped in the first and foremost, followed by his men. My men then made a rush, and I got on the parapet a few seconds after McKee. I jumped down inside and such a fight as was going on there, I suppose I shall never see again. The Coreans fought desperately, but our men rushed upon them with the most irresistible force; the former fired everything they had loaded at us, then threw them down and took their long spears; our men went at them with their carbines, pistols, bayonets and cutlasses, and in less time than it takes me to write it, we had killed or driven everyone from the citadel and victory was ours. Just before the fighting was over and I was advancing in the fort, I looked down at my feet among the dead and saw McKee lying there. I stopped and stooped down to him; he looked up at me and said in his cool, calm way, "Mac, I am mortally wounded." With the assistance of two or three of his men I carried him a little aside and looked at his wound; it was in the stomach from a bullet. I could and would not believe it was serious and told him so; he smiled and said he thought I was mistaken. He then asked me to please remember to do all the things we had mutually promised each other. It wrung my heart with anguish to hear him talk so, because I could not help fearing that he felt his wound was mortal and that I was going to lose him. The doctor soon came up from the rear and said he ought to be taken aboard the "Monocacy." I obtained permission to go with him, the fighting being all over, but was told to come immediately back. All the way over he talked very little, but lay perfectly quiet with his eyes closed; I am afraid the dear fellow was suffering the most agonizing pain, but no pain that human being ever endured would have made him even wince when we arrived aboard the "Monocacy." I gave him over to the care of the surgeon and then I said, "Now, Mac, you know I must go back to my company." He held out his hand, smiled and said, "Well, good-bye, Mac, if I don't see you again." Dear, noble friend, those were the last words that he ever spoke to me, but I little thought so at the time. I simply pressed his hand and rushed away. I could not realize that he was going to die; such a dispensation of Providence seemed too hard. At about six o'clock in the afternoon a boat came in from the "Monocacy" and an officer came up to inform me that McKee was dead. His last words were, "Tell the dear, beloved ones at home that my last prayer is for them." I hope if I am ever killed in battle I may die as nobly as he did and I will not be dissatisfied with my end. This time I escaped without a scratch, although there was not a great deal of margin to spare. One man right at my side was badly wounded, having the top of his head scored out pretty well with a bullet. One of the men who was killed was directly

in front of me and fell with three bullet holes in his breast, received at the same instant. The charge upon the citadel is considered by the older officers of the squadron as being one of the most gallant things ever performed by the Navy on shore, consequently I shall always congratulate myself for having been in it.

WILLIAM A. A. McKINLEY
1853—
Photo taken May 26, 1917
(*Courtesy of Miss Elizabeth Faires*)

For the present our fighting is over. We were victorious, but I cannot say that the object for which we came here is one bit advanced, and in about a week we leave without having accomplished this object. It is true that we have done everything that could have been done; the Coreans still resist and are evidently determined to resist, and as we have not forces enough to march through their country, which is the only way to bring them to terms, there is nothing for us to do but to leave. We gave them

such a whipping as I do not believe they ever had before during the four thousand years they claim to have existed as a nation. In the citadel, considering the smallness of our force, I have never heard of such mortality; in some places they were lying on top of one another two or three deep, very few wounded, nearly all dead.

I think it is the intention to leave here in about a week for Chefoo; from there we will go immediately to Yokohama and it is very probable that the Governor, Mrs. Low and Flora will go there with us.

I received your last letter just the day before we started on the expedition up the river; was not much surprised to hear that Julia and Aunt Maggie were off to Europe. I have no doubt they will pass a very pleasant summer—three months is rather a short time, but I do not suppose Aunt Mary could spare her sister any longer time. I will try to write again before the mail goes.

Your affectionate son,
BLOOMFIELD MCILVAINE.

Bloomfield McIlvaine married Caroline F. Burton, who, after Mr. McIlvaine's death, married B. F. Clyde, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

WILLIAM McILVAINE

[Biographical sketch by Dr. Russell H. Johnson, of Chestnut Hill]

WILLIAM MCILVAINE, who belonged to an old Philadelphia family, was the son of Murray McIlvaine. His mother before marriage was a Miss Rodman. His father had a place in Bucks County, Pa., in the Neshaminy, where William was born about 1849. He early was sent to Dr. Faires' School, remaining there a number of years. In the autumn of 1864 he entered the sophomore class at Princeton, graduating in 1867; he thereupon took up the study of civil engineering. On receiving his diploma as civil engineer, he went west and spent the active years of his professional life there in railroad construction. Owing to family matters requiring his attention in Philadelphia he retired from the practice of his profession about 1890, returning to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his untimely death in 1900, when he was only 50 years old.

He was a man of a most upright and honorable character; he had an unusually good mind, was a classical scholar and had a wide field of information. He never married.

WILLIAM A. A. McKINLEY

WILLIAM A. A. MCKINLEY, youngest son of Benjamin Brannon and Mary S. (Elfreth) McKinley, was born in Philadelphia, April 20, 1853. His grandfather, John McKinley, came from County Derry, Ireland, and

his grandmother, Abigail Brannon, was descended from Puritan stock. His mother was descended from English Quakers, and her ancestors settled in Philadelphia about the time of William Penn.

From 1860 to 1863 he attended a private school, and in 1863 he entered the Faires Classical Institute, where he remained until 1867. After leaving school he was employed for several years in the office of George Harding, Esq., patent attorney. Desiring to follow a mercantile life, he went with the firm of Francis J. Rue & Co., white goods, etc., and shortly after their retiring from business in 1875, he entered into business in the same general line under the firm name of McKinley, Horn & Co.

In 1878 he married Annie R. Winchester, who died in 1915, leaving one daughter, Margarita Winchester, who married, in October, 1905, T. Y. Olsen. They have six children. He married second, December, 1917, Elizabeth Reeves Myers.

He is a Presbyterian, being an elder in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He is a member of the University Lodge No. 610, Master Masons.

ALEXANDER W. MEIGS

ALEXANDER W. MEIGS was the son of Dr. John Forsyth Meigs and was born August 10, 1854. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863, and after spending a number of years in acquiring an excellent education he became associated with his uncle, Emlen Meigs, of the firm of Meigs & Brother, later Meigs, Dale & Company, an important commission house of high repute.

After retiring from a commercial life he was interested in eleemosynary work, being a manager of the Glen Mills House of Refuge (now entitled Glen Mills Schools) from 1911 to 1918, and a manager of the St. Christopher's Hospital from 1905 to 1918.

Mr. Meigs died March 28, 1918.

ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS, M.D.

DR. ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1850, the son of Dr. John Forsyth Meigs and Ann Wilcocks Ingersoll. He entered the Faires Classical Academy in 1860, and after graduating went to the University of Pennsylvania and received there the degree of M.D. in 1871. He married in October, 1878, Mary Roberts Browning, daughter of Edward and Anna F. (Roberts) Browning. He died January 1, 1912, leaving three sons.

Dr. Meigs attained high reputation as a physician. He was for many years attending physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was presi-

dent of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1904-06; also honorary member of the Association of American Physicians, and a member of the Philosophical Society. He was the author of *Milk Analysis and Infant Feeding,* 1885; *The Origin of Disease,* 1889; *A Study of the Human Blood Vessels in Health and Disease,* 1907; also of numerous articles in medical journals.

Photo by Gutekunst

ALEXANDER W. MEIGS
1854–1918
(*Courtesy of Miss A. I. Meigs*)

HENRY INGERSOLL MEIGS

HENRY INGERSOLL MEIGS was born February 8, 1847, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855. Later was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1866. After ordination to the Episcopal Church, he was appointed assistant rector of St. Clement's Church.

He was rector of St. Thomas' Church at Whitemarsh for many years, retiring from active work in the year 1890 because of ill health.

Mr. Meigs was the son of the late Dr. John Forsyth Meigs, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and a grandson of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, also eminent in his day; he was a nephew of General Mont-

Photo by Broadbent

ARTHUR VINCENT MEIGS, M.D.
1850–1912
(*Courtesy of Miss A. I. Meigs*)

gomery C. Meigs, quartermaster general of the United States during the Civil War, who enjoyed the unique distinction of great capacity with splendid accomplishments, with a minimum of expenditure—an unusual characteristic of that period.

Henry Ingersoll Meigs died December 4, 1918.

JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS

JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS was born October 3, 1848, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855. He entered the United States Naval Academy October 3, 1862, graduating in 1867, and became a leader in the uplift of the Navy after its period of neglect following the Civil War,

Photo by Gutekunst

HENRY INGERSOLL MEIGS
1847–1918
(Courtesy of Miss A. I. Meigs)

and did much to lead to that revival of skill in gunnery which has since been a marked characteristic of our Navy.

Following a medical examination and the discovery that he was color blind, of which defect he was unaware, he had to be placed on the retired list, finally resigned his commission and entered the works of the Bethle-

hem Steel Company, where he was of great value in the promotion of armor-plate and gun-making work, a large undertaking at that time, due to the building up of our new Navy. Following this engagement he took up the studies of the art of maritime transportation and the protection of sea traffic, and during the World War he resumed activity as an ordnance engineer.

He married Jane Perry Rodgers, daughter of Robert S. and Sara (Perry) Rodgers, and left one daughter and two sons, Robert R., who married the daughter of Samuel S. Houston, Esq., of Philadelphia (they

Photo by Phillips

Left to right—Arthur V. Meigs, John Forsyth Meigs, Harry Ingersoll Meigs, William M. Meigs

live at Havre de Grace), and John Forsyth, who is on the U. S. S. "Mayflower."

The great literary work of John Forsyth Meigs is *The Story of the Seaman,* almost ready for publication at the time of his death, April 16, 1924; it was published immediately afterward. The volumes presented reveal an astounding assiduity in combing the oldest records for the beginning of ships and sailors, references including Herodotus, Pericles, Saxon Chronicle, Sir Walter Raleigh, Marco Polo, Homer, Chaldea, Tyre and Sidon, the Vikings, Carthage, Columbus, and scores of other cities, countries, histories and sea fighters.

Fascinating are the descriptions of the life of sailors, galley slaves and armed men afloat; the naval actions in ancient days and in the middle ages.

The Story of the Seaman will long remain an undisputed authority on the topics of which it treats.

JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS
1848–1924
As a midshipman, 1862–67, at the U. S. Naval Academy
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Jopling*)

MONTGOMERY MEIGS

MONTGOMERY MEIGS was born in Detroit, February 27, 1847, the son of General Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, quartermaster general, U. S. A. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, then spent two years at the Lawrence Scientific School, studied also at Harvard, and spent two years at the Royal Polytechnic School, Stuttgart, Germany, which ended in 1869.

On his return to this country he was engaged upon surveys of the Northern Pacific Railroad as resident engineer, 1870 to 1873; since 1874 he has been employed on improvements of the Mississippi River from St. Paul to the mouth of the Missouri River, and since 1882 has been at Keokuk, Iowa, in charge of the United States Des Moines Rapids Canal. In 1879 he was appointed United States civil engineer and stationed at Rock Island, Ill.

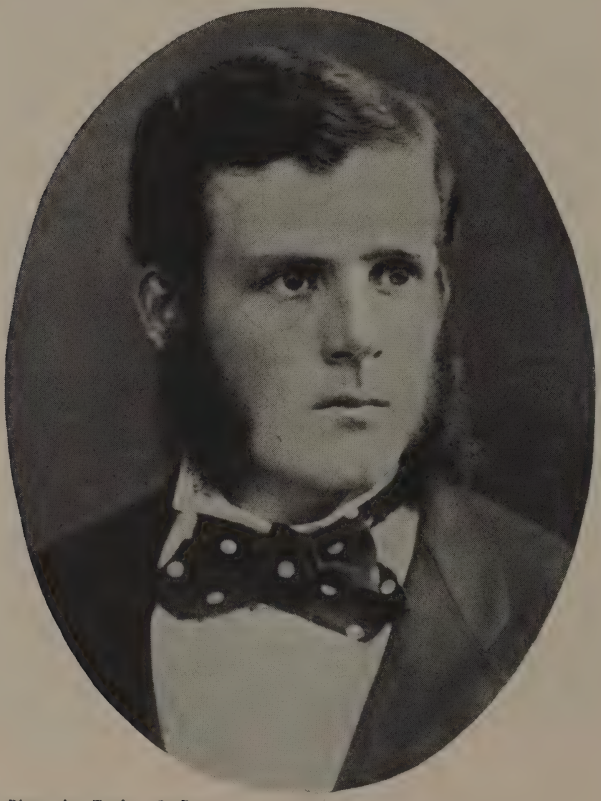


Photo by Taylor & Brown

JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS

Taken upon his return from the China station, 1870

(*Courtesy of John Forsyth Meigs, Jr.*)

He is the inventor of a canvas cofferdam for foundation work and like constructions; he constructed the United States dry dock at Keokuk. In 1898 he proposed a new method of improving country roads by using oil with a sprinkler to make a watertight surface to lay the dust, which attracted wide attention. He is a builder and designer of many steam boats and steam dredge tenders for the United States, and was the local engineer

for the United States in construction of the great lock, dry dock and power developments in the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa, 1910 to 1913.

Mr. Meigs is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; the Elks, Keokuk and Keokuk Country Clubs and the National Geographic Society.

Photo by Rieman & Tuttle

LIEUT. JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS

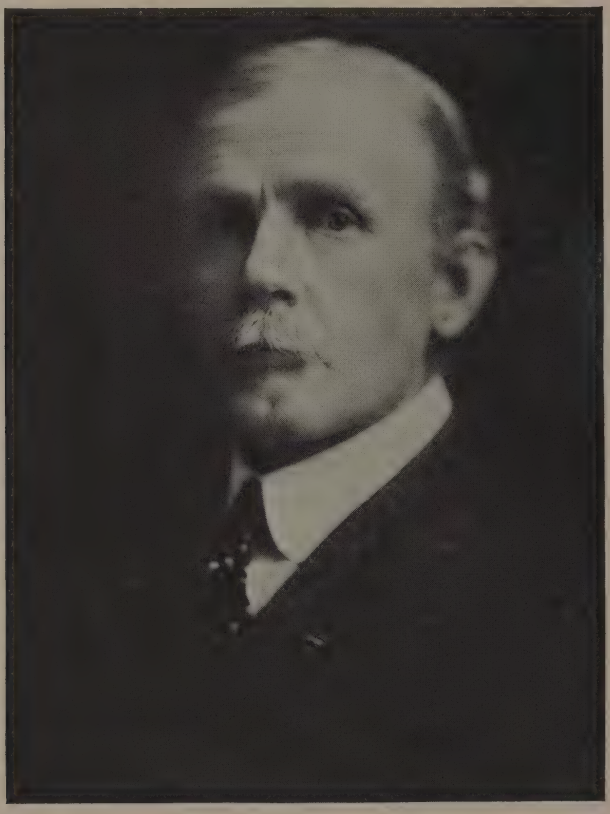
(Courtesy of Mrs. Jopling)

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY MEIGS

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY MEIGS was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1852, the son of Dr. John F. Meigs and Ann Wilcocks (Ingersoll) Meigs. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862 and graduated in 1868. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1868 and gradu-

ated in 1872 with the degree of A.B., subsequently receiving the degrees of A.M. and M.D., in 1875. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1879, and has since been in practice at Philadelphia. Home, 1815 Pine St.; office, 505 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

He is an author of repute, his principal works being *The Life of Josiah Meigs,* 1887; *Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll,* 1897; *The Growth*



JOHN FORSYTH MEIGS, LATE U.S.N.
(Courtesy of Robert R. Meigs, Esq.)

of the Constitution, 1900; *The Life of Thomas Hart Benton,* 1904; *The Life of John C. Calhoun,* 1917; *The Relation of the Judiciary to the Constitution,* 1885 and 1919.

A notable piece of work done by Mr. Meigs was his supervision in 1893 of the publication of the great work, *An Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation,* by Brinton Coxe, Esq. (Faires School,

1842). During his last illness, Mr. Coxe expressed a wish that Mr. Meigs should see this work through the press (see ante page 198). He was probably led to this wish by the fact that Mr. Meigs had published a historical article treating of one branch of the same general subject (*Amer-*

Photo by Anschutz

MONTGOMERY MEIGS
1847—

ican Law Review for March and April, 1885, and see Mr. Coxe's *Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation,* p. 220).

Surely it is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the graduates of the Faires Academy that two of the former students of that School should have thus led in the study and elucidation of great questions in basic principles of the law of our country.

WILLIAM R. MERCER

In 1874 I attended Doctor Faires' Classical Institute at the age of 12 years. My memory of those far-off days is very hazy, yet the Doctor's gray hair, striking appearance and personality made their impression. Just behind his chair was a long flexible rattan ready to be brought into immediate action when occasion required, which all the boys, sooner or later, had

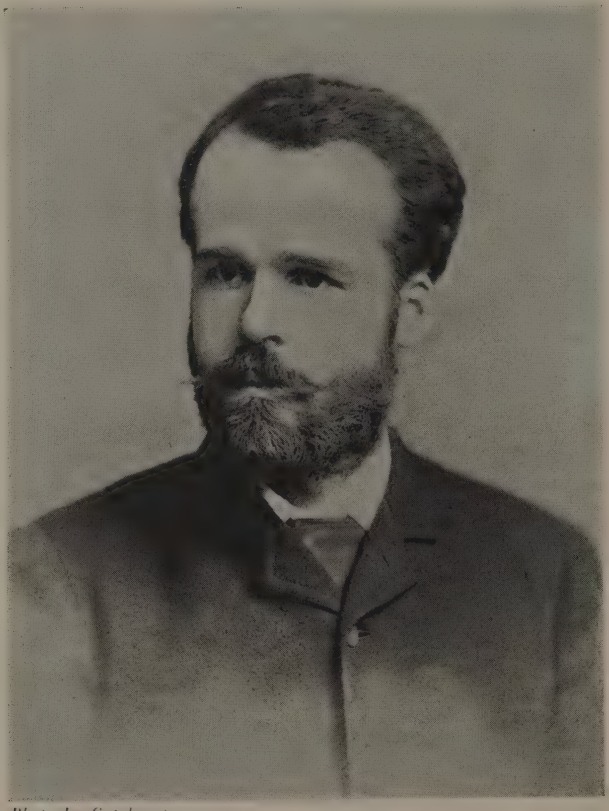


Photo by Gutekunst

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY MEIGS
1852—
(*Courtesy of Miss A. I. Meigs*)

reason to remember. On these occasions the Doctor would quote from one of his favorite classic poets, punctuating each word with a sharp stroke. The schoolroom, as I remember it, was on the second floor and directly above it a large garret had been converted into a sort of gymnasium or playroom —here, at recess, we had our recreation.

In 1876 I was sent to Cheltenham Academy, near the present Ogontz, and at that time presided over by the Rev. Samuel Clements. Two years later I went to a school in New England, then with a tutor at Stockbridge, until I entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University as a special student, in 1882. After finishing my course there I traveled quite extensively; after which I took up the study of sculpture, attending

Photo by Dubois

WILLIAM R. MERCER
1862—

the Julien Academy in Paris, and later at Munich in a private studio under a sculptor, and in Philadelphia, exhibiting my work in the two latter places. Since then I have devoted much time to decorative garden sculpture with occasional trips to Europe and the West of America; otherwise my time has been passed at my country place near Doylestown, Pa.

WILLIAM R. MERCER.

WILLIAM GRAHAM MILLIKIN

WILLIAM GRAHAM MILLIKIN was born November 19, 1848, the son of William Graham and Isabella Alexander Millikin. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1858. Later he adopted a commercial career, being identified with the manufacture of glass; he was secretary and treasurer of the Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company, and later president of the same company.

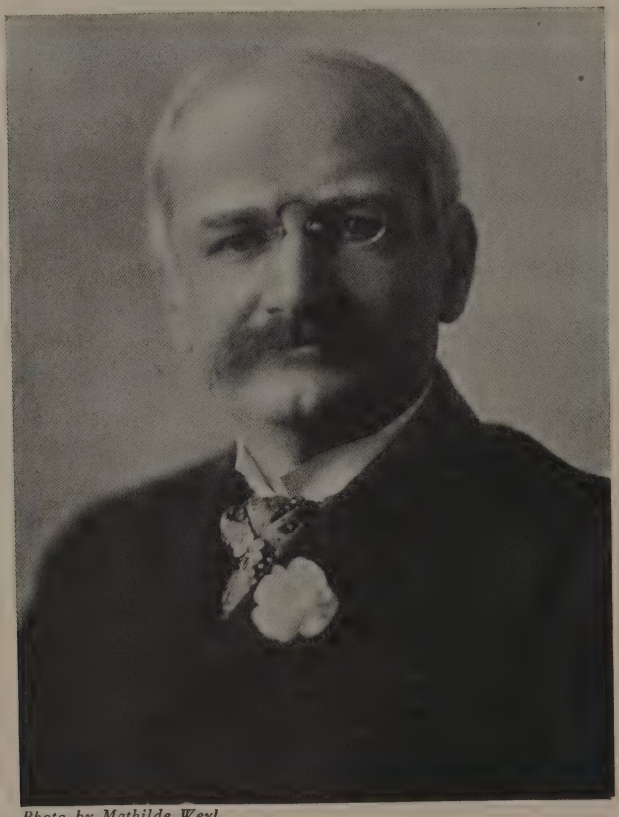


Photo by Mathilde Weyl

WILLIAM GRAHAM MILLIKIN
1848–1916
(Courtesy of F. L. Bodine, Esq.)

Mr. Millikin married in October, 1883, Mrs. Horace Binney.

He was a man of striking personality, with a great charm of manner, and had hosts of friends whom he entertained with cordial hospitality. He was a member of the Merion Cricket Club, and of late years spent a good portion of his time at the club house at Haverford.

Mr. Millikin died July 6, 1916.

"Druim Moir, Chestnut Hill
"Philadelphia, Pa.

"William Graham Millikin married my aunt, the widow of Mr. Horace Binney III. She was Mary Minor Kenner, of New Orleans. Mr. Millikin was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Bodine, in the Cohansey Glass Company.

WILLIAM GRAHAM MILLIKIN
(Courtesy of Mrs. S. F. Houston)

"I hold his character in the greatest admiration. After an illness which left Mrs. Millikin an invalid, his exquisite, unselfish devotion was really most unusual. He was always bright and cheerful, even when most persons would have been down-hearted. He was indeed the best of company, and the truest friend in the world—always interested in others, a wise counsellor to the many who went to him for guidance. He was very fond of books; his library, though small, was excellently chosen.

He was deeply impressed with the terrible days of the Civil War; in fact, his widowed mother had to keep him out of the service by notifying the Army officials that he was too young to be legally accepted.

"It is perhaps more than a coincidence that he died suddenly (July 6, 1916), while the particular boys whom he deeply loved were en route to the Texas Border, members of the Pennsylvania Militia.

"Hoping that this tribute to my uncle will be of service to you, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

"CHARLOTTE H. HOUSTON."

WILLIAM GRAHAM MILLIKIN

To left—Henry H. Houston, 2d. To right—William Graham Millikin. Taken when on visit to Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Clapboard Island, Maine, 1914

(*Courtesy of Mrs. S. F. Houston*)

JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL, A. B.; M. D.

JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL was born July 13, 1859, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1868; then for several years he attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., finally going to Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1882. He then entered the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania for a two years' course.

John Kearsley Mitchell was the eldest son of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the eminent neurologist, of international reputation both as physi-

cian and litterateur. The younger Mitchell became famous from his successful treatment of the diseases of young children, and throughout his professional career was associated with the Children's, Episcopal, Orthopædic, St. Agnes, and Presbyterian Hospitals and especially with the Feeble Minded Institute at Elwyn, of which his grandfather, Alfred Langdon Elwyn, was one of the founders.

Photo by McClees

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL
1859–1917
(*Courtesy of Mrs. John K. Mitchell*)

Dr. John K. Mitchell was a fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the Association of American Physicians, American Neurological Association and the County Medical Society of Philadelphia; he was a member of the following clubs: Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, University, Barge, Pegasus and Franklin Inn. As an author the most notable of his books is *Self Help to Nervous Women*, which has had a very wide circulation.

Dr. Mitchell died April 10, 1917.

JOSEPH MacGREGOR MITCHESON*

JOSEPH MACGREGOR MITCHESON was born in Philadelphia, October 11, 1870, and entered the Rugby Academy, going thence to the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1880, afterward to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating A.B., Class of 1890; Law, 1892-95, and LL.B.

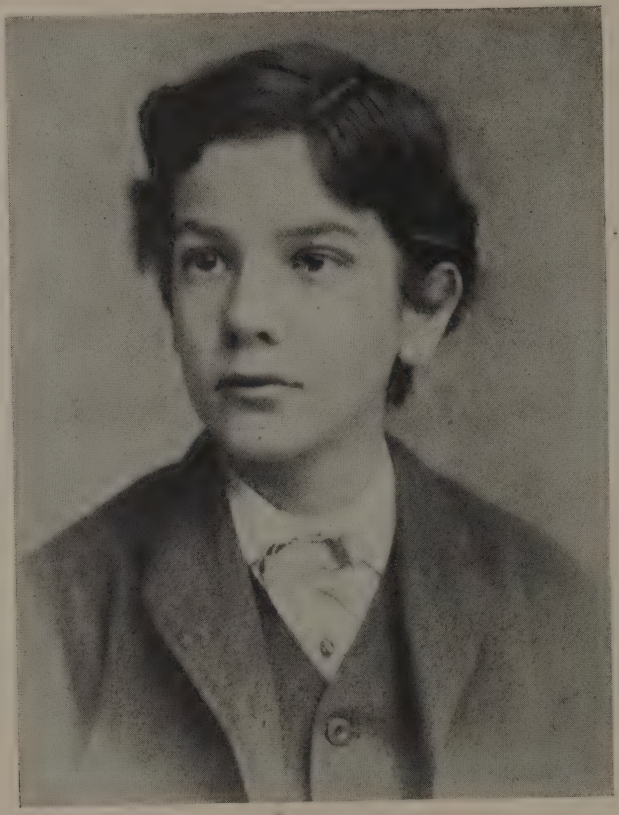


Photo by Gutekunst

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL

(Courtesy of Mrs. John K. Mitchell)

He was a member of the class fooball team during his junior and senior years; Mott Haven team, sophomore to senior year; one-mile walk, Intercollegiate Sports, 1888; student in Philosophical Faculty at University of Jena, Germany, 1891-92, taking courses in physics, psychology, philosophy and history.

He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, June, 1895, and has been in general practice since that time. During 1920-24 he was assistant city

*Mr. Mitcheson died March 26, 1926, while this book was in press.

solicitor. Interested in aquatics, as an oarsman he was a winner several times of the four-oared championship of American Henley, Schuylkill Navy, Harlem River; was twice winner of the Schuylkill Navy pair oars of championship; second in National pair oar championship of United States, 1907.

Mitcheson was lieutenant-commander, Pennsylvania Naval Militia, 1898; commander, 1909-14, with the U. S. S. "Sylvia" and U. S. S.

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL
(Courtesy of Mrs. John K. Mitchell)

"Wolverine"; he was president, National Naval Militia Association of the United States, 1910-14; member secretary of the Navy's National Naval Militia Board, 1914-18.

He was a lieutenant in the United States Navy, taking patrol duty, June-October, 1898, in New York Harbor, and during the Spanish-American War was in command of the U. S. S. "St. Louis, No. 2," at Philadelphia Navy Yard at League Island. During the World War he was

enrolled as a lieutenant in the Fleet Naval Reserve, Class 1, U. S. N. R. F., March 7, 1917; promoted lieutenant-commander, December 15, 1917, and commander November 14, 1920. He joined the U. S. S. "Von Steuben" June 9, 1917, serving on her continuously till October 15, 1919, while engaged prior to the Armistice as an armed escort and transport and later as transport only. Was executive officer and second in command for last four months of this duty, and previously served at different periods as senior watch and division officer, first lieutenant, signal officer, communication officer, etc. Placed on inactive duty October 19, 1919. Reenrolled to March 7, 1924.

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL

(Courtesy of Mrs. John K. Mitchell)

He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Houston, Philadelphia Country and Philadelphia Barge Clubs, Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, Automobile Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Bar Association, and Sharswood Law Club.

(From Joseph MacGregor Mitcheson, June, 1925)

There are very few of us now who do not realize that we were very fond of Dr. Faires, but there were many boys who realized it then. There were always a lot of boys, several of whom you would invariably find at the gate ahead of time, who were there for the happiness of being the first,

when "Johnny" unlocked the gate, of taking off their caps and saying "Good morning, Dr. Faires," and then would trot gleefully up the yard beside him, behind him, and almost under his feet, and would chatter in happy response to the kindly things he said to us—to us, most of whom were predestined to a Calvinistic, or was it a Covenanter, rattaning before school was out—but we would be there at the gate the next week just the same; and when Thanksgiving Day came around and we all got

DR. JOHN KEARSLEY MITCHELL
(*Courtesy of Mrs. John K. Mitchell*)

together our little subscriptions and brought the Doctor a heaped-up market basket of poultry and provisions, there wasn't a boy in the whole school who had not contributed gladly and sincerely.

As the Doctor would go up the yard and unlock the school door we would follow him up stairs to "The Big Room" and fool around in a subdued way while the Doctor filled the ink wells and looked over the rattans. Other boys would come in.

Nine o'clock would come and Johnny would rise, and the whole school with him. He would extend his arms to their full width and then with an all-enveloping gesture, as if to bring us all to the foot of his "Throne of Grace," would fold his hands, bow his head, close his eyes and pray; and never a boy in my recollection so indecent as to slam a desk or throw a "spit-ball"—for we knew that Johnny's eyes were really closed. I doubt if the Doctor would have opened them even if some little devil had overturned with a crash the old yellow water cooler at the Doctor's elbow.

I think we nearly all of us felt, at this morning prayer, for all boys had in those days religious (at any rate, denominational) training, that the Doctor brought us somehow into contact with the Almighty; we knew he thought so himself, and that was enough for most of us. But a very odd Almighty, if we could have analyzed our psychological complexes, an Almighty that was a mixture of Old Testament, New Testament, Greek gods, Jupiter Pluvius, and to some, maybe, Johnny as Beelzebub, but that would only be later in the day.

After nine o'clock the work of the school day began. The fifth, fourth and third classes were sent downstairs, the second and first classes the Doctor himself took in hand in turn; and the "English Department" pursued its inactivities in the southwest corner of the "Big Room."

There was one head to the "Classical Institute" and that was "Doctor" Faires. The other teachers in my time were Mr. Willis, Mr. Faires, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Sweeney and a poor unfortunate who tried to teach French in the English department, and who didn't understand, much less know how to control, bad little American boys. We had only one "Professor" (the Doctor called him "Mister" Shields)—he came once a week and tried to teach us a sort of Spencerian penmanship—fortunately he didn't succeed.

How Johnny disliked the English Department! I don't know when it was started; it was there in 1880, at least, but even as a little boy I sensed Johnny's almost contempt for it. I suppose it represented a concession on his part to what he considered an unwise and iconoclastic modern tendency.

It wouldn't be long after 9 o'clock before boys would begin to come upstairs to stand at the ice cooler and state why they had been told to "report to Dr. Faires." They usually got one, two or three on the palm of the hand, and sometimes a parting one on the shoulders, or even lower down.

If a boy flinched Johnny had a beautiful return stroke; it would have done credit to a swordsman, and it caught the boy on the knuckles. One father took his two sons from the school on account of this, for he felt that Johnny was brutal; of course the truth was that one of the boys was a bit of a coward and Johnny was trying to cure him.

It was great fun to take a pot-shot with a blow pipe, or with a cardboard pistol, at another boy from behind a concealing desk lid. Johnny wasn't always immune himself. It was very thrilling to start any kind of disorder when you thought there was a good chance of not being caught. Indeed I think that most of the things we did were done for the sheer

JOSEPH MACGREGOR MITCHESON
1870–1926

pleasure of matching our wits against the Doctor's—and Johnny usually won!

He had an uncanny way of catching us; we almost thought that he had eyes in the back of his head, for we never seemed to discover his favorite trick of pretending to get a book, and when he turned his back on us, the whole room would of course be mirrored in the glass doors of the bookcase.

Johnny thrashed and otherwise instilled character into the boys (if there was any capacity at all), and while he didn't invariably turn out silk purses, he turned out a good many purses at least of a good lisle thread, that Nature had meant to be of a mediocre grade of cotton.

Johnny hated a lying boy, a sneak, a nasty boy, a tell-tale. He would rattan a mischievous boy, but he liked him none the less. He had a sense of humor, too. He spared the rod in my case once, because I said something whimsical (that struck him as amusing), in exculpation of having poured mucilage on the seat of another boy's chair.

We all remember how he would come down into the room when something had happened and would start the fatal "Did you do that?" "Did you do that?" "Did you do that?" A boy once, three rows back, raised his hand. "Oh, you did it, did you?" "No, Dr. Faires, So and So did it." "I did not ask you *who* did it, I asked you if *you* did it." Whang, whang, whang across the back, and the boy who "did it" escaped. That was much better than a sermon.

I believe that most of Johnny's boys have in after life always been willing to fight for what each considered a principle, that is to say, something axiomatic, within. Johnny in many cases put it "within," without our knowing it—and for our good.

I have never seen a boy thrashed who didn't deserve it according to our well-understood standards of the school; sometimes it was done with righteous rage, sometimes with assumed rage, and sometimes with evident regret, as when, for instance, "bad boys" had tricked a "good boy" into breaking one of the laws of the Medes and Persians, such as throwing a cap, and saw to it that the "good boy" got caught.

The fine part about Johnny's system was, that unless it had been something pretty disgraceful (and then usually the boy was told to take his books and never darken the school doors again), when once the physical penalty had been paid, the slate was wiped clean and you didn't get a look askance the next day; and you could be bad all over again with a clear conscience.

There was practically no bullying in the school. The Doctor knew pretty much what was going on. If two boys of the same size got in a mix-up, the Doctor didn't see it; but if a big boy happened to follow a little boy downstairs, there was the convenient window at the Doctor's left elbow that surveyed the back yard.

Speaking of physical combat at recess, there was apt to be "football" in the gymnasium room; and this was absolutely "verboten"; and we always got caught, for Johnny would hear the racket and the picket would be too much interested in the game, a game without rules, and all of a sudden Johnny would be up there swinging a lusty rattan right and left; and lucky the boy who had climbed up over the parallel bars to a perch on the horizontal ladder, where we used to go to watch and carve

our initials in the wooden ceiling, thinking it almost of imperishable granite.

The boy in the first class, as also the boy in the second class, who sat at the Doctor's right on the platform was not necessarily at the head of the class, but he was invariably a boy whom the Doctor liked. The other boys frequently jeered at him. The boy himself was proud of the honor. The position had its advantages—the Doctor could look over this boy's shoulder. Interlineation was very much contraindicated.

When a lady brought her son to be taken into the school she was received in that dingy hole reserved for formal occasions only (and never dusted or swept), where a model of Cæsar's bridge, three chairs and a hair-cloth sofa were the principal furnishings. When a gentleman brought his son, he usually dragged the poor lamb up to the Big Room, where Father and the Doctor exchanged cordial reminiscences, and the school snickered at the boy in happy expectation of what was coming next.

When an "old boy" came back from across the Schuylkill to pay his respects (nearly all of us went to Pennsylvania), after a polite word or two Johnny would hand him a Virgil or a Homer, the boy on the platform would be shooed off, and the visitor would take that seat and try to look wise as the recitation proceeded. All boys after being admitted to college considered it a matter of necessary politeness, even if of boyish embarrassment, to call on the Doctor at some reasonably early opportunity; and most of us called several times.

I am glad that my father sent me to Dr. Faires' School. The Doctor put a mark on me just as Spaeth gladly testified that "The Doctor" had done in his case; and when Dr. Faires died it was that other old-school pedagogue whom Spaeth mentioned, Robert Ellis Thompson, that irrepressible apostle of aspiration and optimism, who preached the funeral sermon at the Church down on Washington Square; a wonderful oration full of uplift for us all for the future and of insight into the beauty, strength, usefulness and hidden softness of the life and character of dear old "Doctor Faires."

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY

THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY was born on the 23d of February, 1830, the son of Rev. James Montgomery, D. D., and of his second wife, Mary Harrison White. After a preliminary education in his earlier years at the Grammar School of Rev. Dr. Crawford held in Fourth Street, in the birthplace of the university whose history he came later to write, he entered the school of the Rev. Dr. Faires in the year 1841.

At an early age he was a frequent hearer at the public lectures held at the Franklin Institute and the old college.

But the greater part of his education came from his mother and from his own broad and assiduous reading, particularly of travels and biographies; in a journal composed when he was only fifteen years of age, describing a trip to Albany, he evinced an excellence in narrative and in maturity of thought far beyond his years, remarking on the political happenings of the time.

The journal of 1847 is devoted to political movements in regard to the Mexican War: "We surely should be very grateful for the many successes we have received, yet one cannot rejoice over victories gained in an unjust war." Again in the entry of the 23d of March: "I heard today the news of a thing for which I have been waiting all winter and have not been successful in, that is, of my obtaining a situation in a store, the very establishment I was anxious for, Charles Ellis & Co.

"Entered upon my duties as a druggist this morning, I shall like it very much and I can only hope it will like me as I like it, for then we shall get along easily. It is a laborious business, though not too much so, but there is much amusement and a great deal of instruction connected with it."

In 1848 he made a visit to Bellgrove, "the residence of Dr. W. C. Swann,* who last fall took from us Cousin Maria Bell. On the doctor's estate there are twenty-five slaves altogether; they seem very happy and would be comfortable if it were not for their own dirt. Slavery as a theory is a horrid thing; the idea of holding a human being as a salable article is revolting."

Upon his return to Philadelphia he took a course in the College of Pharmacy and received his diploma in 1851, starting in business at the corner of Broad and Spruce Streets with his friend Samuel E. Shinn.

Retiring from business in 1856, he moved to Germantown and began his genealogical studies, becoming rector's warden of the Church of the Holy Cross, the forerunner of the present St. Michael's parish; started there a Bible Class for young men and was for years vestryman at St. Luke's Church.

Becoming acquainted with the family of Dr. Samuel George Morton, the eminent physician and anthropologist, and correspondent of Cuvier and Humboldt, he became interested in the elder daughter, Anna Morton, to whom he was married in the year 1860.

In 1863 he published his first book, *The History and Pedigree of Montgomery*. In the same year he was elected secretary of the Enterprise Insurance Company, the following year vice-president, and in 1866 a director.

*Dr. Swann came to Philadelphia and lived with Mrs. Swann at 1512 Walnut Street. He was the founder of the Philadelphia Fountain Society. His widow, Mrs. Maria Swann, bequeathed generous sums to the Fountain Society for the erection of a fountain as a memorial to her husband. This has been erected in the centre of Logan Circle, Philadelphia.

In October, 1871, the company was forced to assign on account of losses incurred in the great Chicago fire. In May of the following year he accepted the general agency of the National Board of Underwriters, which position he kept for six years, and on his retirement received many tokens of appreciation from those associated with the work; this quotation from a contemporary will be of interest.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY
1830–1905
(*Courtesy of Professor James A. Montgomery*)

"Beset by embarrassments on every side and occasion, he had constant need of address, firmness, patience and resolution, tempered with the sagacious spirit of expediency and conciliation. He never failed to employ these qualities to an eminent degree in the performance of the functions of his office, and developed great diplomatic aptitude and insight of human nature in dealing with the inconsistencies, perversities and duplicity which so often perplexed and hampered him in the discharge of his duties."

In 1878 he accepted an appointment as manager of the Perpetual Department of the Insurance Company of North America and became interested in active church work, becoming first connected with St. James' Church, then with Christ Church and Christ Church Chapel; he was accounting warden for many years at Christ Church, very vigorous in all that pertained to its welfare, and equally influential in the management

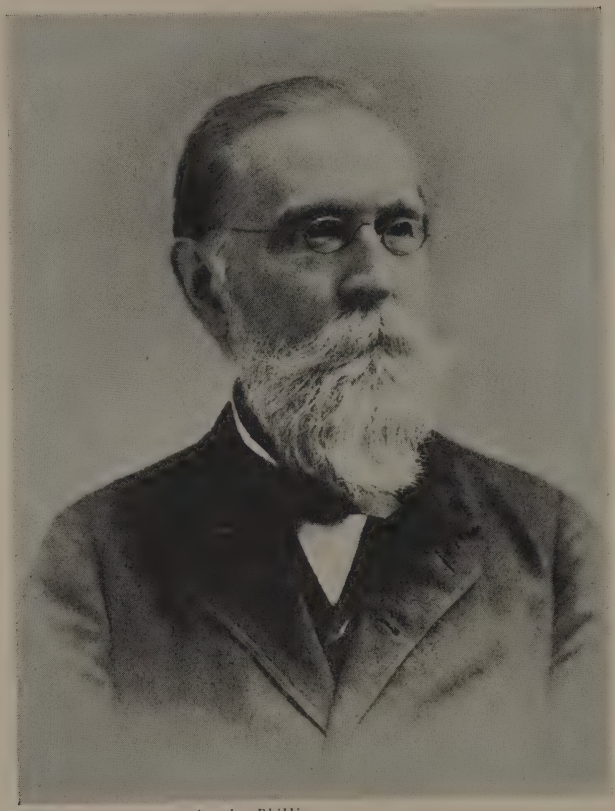


Photo from an engraving by Phillips

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, LITT.D.

President, The American Fire Insurance Company, November, 1887

(*Courtesy of Dr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery*)

of its Chapel. At the same time he continued his historical studies without abatement and was a frequent visitor to the Historical Society and the various libraries.

In 1882 he was elected president of the American Fire Insurance Company and held that position for the remainder of his life. His family was now a large one, eight children, and he resolved to take up a per-

manent residence in the country and purchased the estate of Pierce Hoopes in West Chester.

The family homestead he named "Ardrossan" after the old family castle in Ayrshire. This place was ever a delight and solace to him on his return from the office. The library had four great bookcases where was arranged the greater part of his books consisting of more than two thousand volumes. The beauty of Ardrossan consisted in its great trees and lawns; about seventy species of trees grew there. The natural loveliness, the quietness and repose of the place, have stamped themselves indelibly in the memory of each of the home circle.

In 1885 he published his *History of the Insurance Company of North America* and in 1900 his *History of the University of Pennsylvania,* the latter undertaken at the request of the then university provost, Dr. William Pepper.

He traveled extensively over the greater part of the United States and portions of Canada and in 1887 crossed the Atlantic with his wife, visiting England and Scotland; in his journal there are most interesting portions relating to Ayrshire and Shrewsbury, the old homes of the Montgomeries, where were reminiscences of Wallace and Burns.

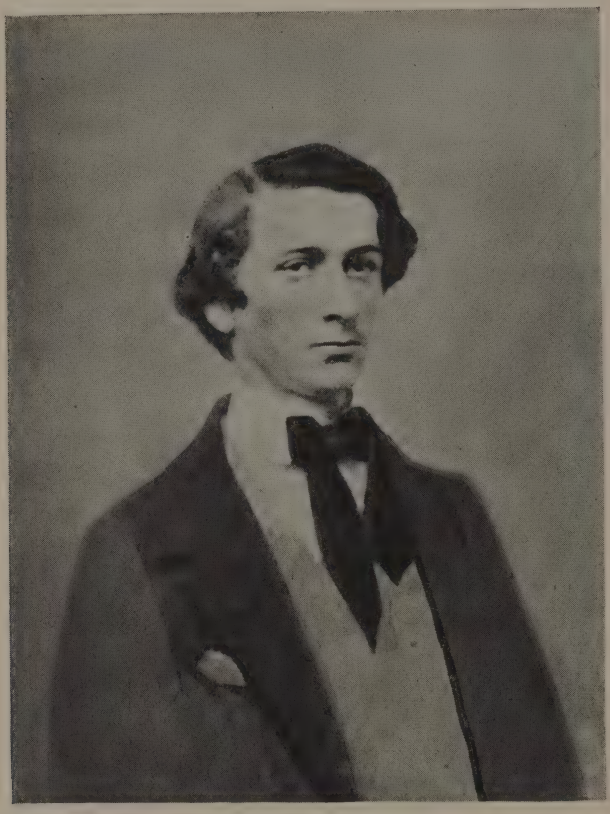
These extracts have been taken from the *Memoir of Thomas H. Montgomery, Litt.D.,* composed by Thomas H. Montgomery, Jr., Ph.D., professor in the University of Texas, and those interested will be well repaid by a perusal of the complete memoir to be found on the shelf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street.

Thomas H. Montgomery died April 4, 1905.

ALFRED MORDECAI (JUNIOR)

Alfred Mordecai (Junior), a son of Major Alfred Mordecai, was born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1840. After studying at Dr. Faires' School, which he entered in 1856, he went to the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1857, graduating June 24, 1861, and on the same day was breveted second lieutenant of topographical engineers. His father's mantle largely descended upon his shoulders, and in the general army, more particularly in the Ordnance Corps, the son achieved a wide reputation. He served at Washington, D. C., in drilling volunteers for the Civil War, June 25-July 9, 1861. He was acting assistant adjutant general, July 9-August 31, 1861, in the defense of Washington, and in the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. During the period of this service he became second lieutenant of topographical engineers, on August 3, 1861. On September 4, following, he was chosen as assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, serving until June 28, 1862, during which time he was transferred to the Ordnance Corps (October 23, 1861). After leaving the Academy, he was assistant inspector of ordnance at West Point (New

York) Foundry, June 28, 1862-June 1, 1863; meanwhile becoming first lieutenant of ordnance, March 3, 1863. He was promoted captain of ordnance, June 1, 1863; assistant ordnance officer, June 11-July 3, 1863; acting chief of ordnance, July 3-September 22, 1863; chief of ordnance, Department of the South, September 22, 1863-April 22, 1864, being engaged in the operations against Charleston (S. C.), which comprised: the



ALFRED MORDECAI
1840–1920
Photo taken in the year 1857
(*Courtesy of Miss Mordecai*)

descent upon Morris Island, July 10, 1863; the bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 17-23 and November 1-10, 1863; and the siege of Fort Wagner, July 10-September 7, 1863.

Major Mordecai's services were recognized when, on March 13, 1865, he was breveted lieutenant-colonel "for distinguished services in the field and faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department

during the rebellion." On July 12, 1865, he was made instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy, West Point, serving there until August 2, 1869, and again from August 30, 1874, to 1881. He was assistant ordnance officer at Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, August 2, 1869-August 12, 1870; in command of Leavenworth (Kan.) Arsenal, acting as well in the capacity of chief ordnance officer of the Department of the

ALFRED MORDECAI
(Courtesy of Miss Mordecai)

Missouri, August 12, 1870-May 28, 1874; member of board on new cavalry outfit, November 29, 1873-May 5, 1874; assistant ordnance officer at Watertown (Mass.) Arsenal, June 6-July 25, 1874; member of board to examine officers for transfer to Ordnance Department, March 11-July 22, 1875; and April 1-7, 1876; at Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal, 1881-1886.

The brevet rank held by Lieutenant-Colonel Mordecai was changed to that of the full rank of lieutenant-colonel on December 4, 1882. He was a member of the Ordnance Board and the board for testing rifle cannon, in 1886; he served at New York Arsenal in 1887; and as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, from October, 1888.

GENERAL ALFRED MORDECAI
1840–1920
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Miley*)

In 1893-94 he was in command of the National Armory at Springfield, Mass.

In 1904 he was retired with the rank of brigadier general.

General Mordecai died January 19, 1920.

General Mordecai's military record was a brilliant one, reflecting great credit on him and lustre on the honored name he bore.

AUGUSTUS MORDECAI, M. AM. SOC. C. E.*

AUGUSTUS MORDECAI, son of the late Major Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., and Sara Hays Mordecai, was born in Philadelphia September 8, 1847.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861 and later attended the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in June, 1866, and then, for about a year, served as a rodman on the con-

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

AUGUSTUS MORDECAI
1847–1918
(Courtesy of Miss Rosa Mordecai)

struction of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, now a part of the Central New England System.

During the next four years, Mr. Mordecai was in charge of construction divisions, successively, on the Connecticut Western Railroad (now also a part of the Central New England System), on the St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha Railroad (now a part of the Missouri Pacific Sys-

*Memoir prepared by John C. Trautwine, Jr., Assoc. Am. Soc. C. E.

tem), and on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad (now a part of the Pennsylvania System), remaining on each work until its completion.

In 1872 Mr. Mordecai went to Cleveland as division engineer in charge of maintenance on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which was afterward merged into the present Erie Railroad System. For twenty

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

GEORGE NOBLE MORISON, JR.
1852–1912
(*Courtesy of Miss Harriet Ogden Morison*)

years he remained in Cleveland, associated with the Erie road and its successors, filling the positions, successively, of division engineer, resident engineer, and general roadmaster. In 1892 he was appointed chief engineer of the Erie System, with headquarters in New York, and served in that capacity until 1896. For ten years thereafter he remained in Cleveland as assistant chief engineer in charge of construction and maintenance on

all lines from Salamanca to Chicago, and was then appointed chief engineer of the Lorain and Ashland Railroad, in charge of the location and construction of that line. He was then associated with Mr. J. H. Stevens as office engineer in the valuation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, until the completion of that work.

From 1909 Mr. Mordecai was active in Cleveland as a consulting engineer, notably in connection with the Belt Line around Cleveland, and with valuations of the properties of the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Lehigh Valley and the Canadian Pacific Railroad Companies, and also the Detroit United Street Railway Company. Up to the time of his fatal illness he was engaged in similar work for the Erie Railroad Company. In 1912 he was appointed by the Mayor of Cleveland a member of that city's River and Harbor Commission.

In Cleveland, on October 14, 1897, Mr. Mordecai married Miss Margaret Bowman, who survives him.

Mr. Mordecai's kindly and unassuming nature, his sterling integrity, and his fine sense of humor endeared him to all who had the good fortune to know him.

Mr. Mordecai became a member of the American Railway Engineering Association in 1909, and was one of the original members of the Cleveland Engineering Society. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers February 1, 1893, and served as a director for the period 1895-97. He died July 28, 1918.

GEORGE NOBLE MORISON, JR.

GEORGE NOBLE MORISON, JR., was born at Pass Christian, Miss., July 13, 1852. He was the son of George Noble Morison and Louisa Chapman Harvey, and grandson of John Morison, direct descendant of the Gordon Klan, who married Mary Cocke, of Petersburg, Va.

Young Morison's early life was spent in New Orleans, where his father was engaged in business, but the lad was sent to Philadelphia in 1866, when he entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires. After the close of his school career he entered commercial life, his business interests being principally in Philadelphia and New York.

His grandfather was Samuel Dawes Harvey, who owned the entire property running from Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets and from George (now Sansom) to Walnut Streets. He was a gentleman of leisure and took great pride in his garden, which was noteworthy.

George Noble Morison died January 5, 1912.

CASPAR MORRIS

CASPAR MORRIS was born in 1857. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866, and after the usual course was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, Class of 1875, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Arts in 1878.

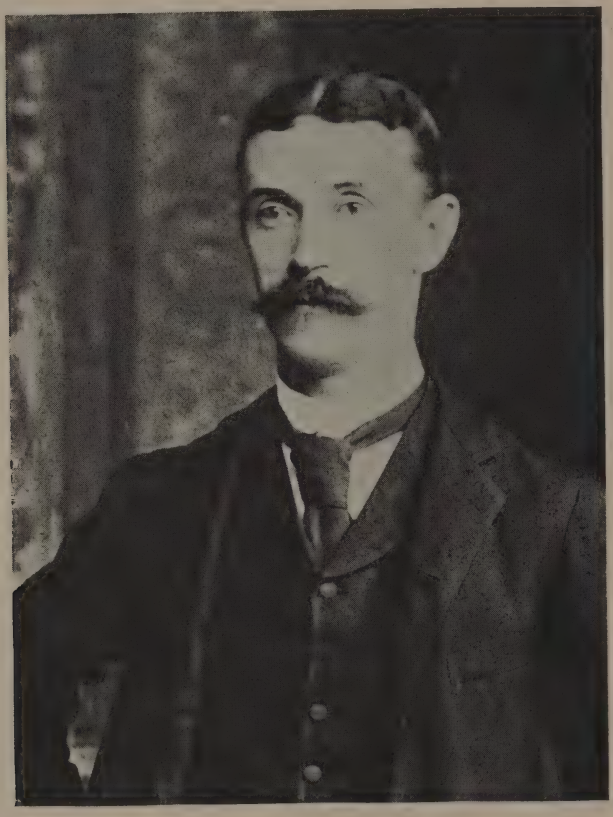


Photo by Gutekunst

GEORGE NOBLE MORISON, JR.

(Courtesy of Miss Harriet Ogden Morison)

For more than 30 years Dr. Morris has been chief medical examiner in the Reading Railroad Relief Association; for a number of years he was on the staff of the Episcopal Hospital and for the past 25 years has been a member of its Board of Managers. For some time he was on the Out-Patient Staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital and was medical referee in Pennsylvania for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Dr. Morris writes in January, 1925:

"During the latter part of his life I attended Dr. Faires and remember that on one occasion, when he was suffering from pneumonia, I had applied dry cups to relieve congestion, and that on my return visit I asked the Doctor how he felt. His reply was 'Doctor Morris, your treatment

Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

CASPAR MORRIS
1857—

was terrific but I think it was successful.' I said to Mrs. Faires, who was present, 'I suppose the Doctor thinks that I am trying to get even with him for the thrashings he gave me when I was at school.' The Doctor looked up at me with a twinkle in his eye and said, 'Yes, Doctor Morris, but your treatment was more successful than mine.' I thought this was a pretty good retort under the circumstances."

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS

(Extracts, in part, from Jordan's "Encyclopedia of Biography")

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS was born August 23, 1856, at 225 South Eighth Street, the old family mansion, and in 1865 attended the school of Dr. Faires, later entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he

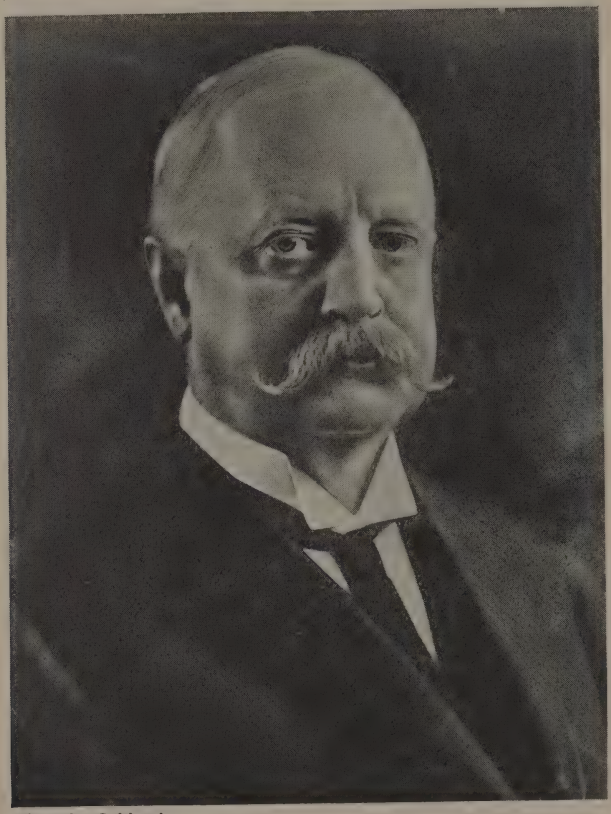


Photo by Goldensky

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS
1856—

(From an engraving by E. G. Williams & Bro., Lewis Historical Publishing Co.)

was graduated in 1875 and in 1878 received the degree of Master of Arts in the College Department; later graduating from the Law Department, he was admitted to the Bar.

For some years he was associated with his cousin, the distinguished barrister, Phineas Pemberton Morris, who later became the general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

For some time he acted as receiver for the Schuylkill Navigation Company and assisted in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

Then followed his being retained as counsel to the Girard Trust Company, to the presidency of which he was elected in the year 1887, remaining in that office until the present time. Mr. Morris is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Philadelphia National Bank; Franklin National Bank; Fourth Street National Bank; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and of other important corporations.

He was a member of Philadelphia Common Council, representing the Eighth Ward in the years 1880-81, having been brought forward by the Committee of One Hundred during the era of agitation for better government. For three years he was a director of The Union League; he is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, University, Racquet, and Merion Cricket Clubs. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

During a visit to Rome in the year 1903, he became influenced by the architecture of the Pantheon, suggesting to Allen Evans and Mr. McKim of New York the classical design of that notable building as the model to be followed in the erection of the new building of the Girard Trust Company, at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Mr. Morris married Miss Ellen Douglas Burroughs, recently deceased.

Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia

December, 1924.

Mr. Charles J. Cohen,
1520 Spruce Street, Philadelphia

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I acknowledge receipt of your valued favor of yesterday, and am very glad to know you are preparing a memoir of early days, including those spent by some of us at Dr. Faires' School. I think you were there before me. My years were 1865 to 1871. Mrs. Cohen's brother Esdaile was in the same class with me there and also at college, and had by far the brightest intellect of all of us.

Dr. Faires was the last of the old-fashioned school teachers, and sometimes I wonder whether modern school methods are in all respects so much better than his as they are popularly supposed to be. I cannot remember, for instance, that the school was ever closed on account of an epidemic of illness among the boys, although two hundred and twenty-five of us dipped the same tumbler into an open half-barrel of water whenever we wanted a drink—and doubtless our hands were never overly clean.

That would be a horrible thought for the mothers of today! Then, our feet were always wet all day in winter, if the weather was stormy when we came to school; and overshoes were unknown. I think our blood must have been kept warm and purified by the Doctor's daily use of the rattan. He thrashed me every day at least once, and usually two or three times, for the whole six years; and after he had retired from his fifty years of

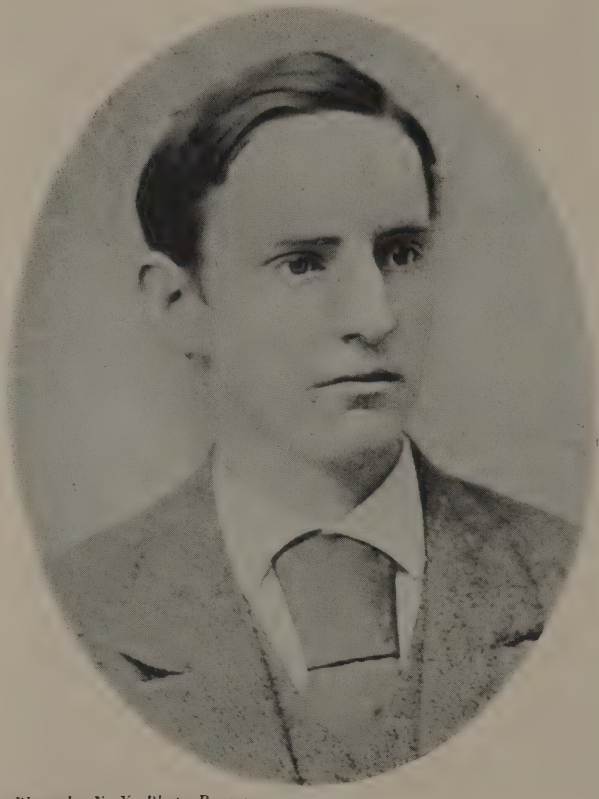


Photo by N. Y. Photo Rooms

I. TYSON MORRIS
1854—
(Courtesy of L. J. Morris, Esq.)

teaching he told me that on reflection he thought I held the record among all his boys for the number of such attentions required from him. At that visit he expressed himself as being satisfied he had done me a great deal of good. I agreed with him most heartily. He had come to my office voluntarily to tell me this, shortly before his death, as he knew how fond I really was of him, and I appreciated his call most deeply. His son Ben was also in my class.

Will you give my kindest regards to Mrs. Cohen, with assurances to her of my respectful and affectionate memory of her mother, in the days when we were young? I shall never forget them.

Kind regards to you.

Yours sincerely,

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.

Photo by Chillman

WADE HAMPTON MORRIS
1851–1890
(Courtesy of Mrs. Wade Hampton Morris)

HENRY J. MORRIS

HENRY J. MORRIS was born February 21, 1863. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872 and after leaving he attended St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and then Princeton, Class of 1884. He writes March 28, 1925:

"Of course our recollections and our sentiments are always pleasant of the school days of life—even the good old well-seasoned rattan of our old master is *now* a pleasant recollection. The days and the rattan are a pleasure of recollection for me, but the palms of my hands and the other points of contact with the rattan are without any indications now, of what might be called 'Exhibit A' of my school days at 'Johnny Faires.'"

I. TYSON MORRIS

I. TYSON MORRIS was born December 3, 1854, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862, remaining there until 1868. He then took a course at Haverford, subsequently entering the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received A.M. in 1874, and LL.B in 1877, and thereafter practiced law in Philadelphia for twelve years. Since his retirement he has been a farmer.

Mr. Morris writes, August, 1925:

"I hope old Johnny didn't wear out too many rattans in planting the seed of philanthropy along with the classics and mathematics."

WADE HAMPTON MORRIS

WADE HAMPTON MORRIS was born in Philadelphia, November 9, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861; later he was in active business in Philadelphia as a note broker. He was interested in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and served with the troops in 1877 at the time of the troubles in the western part of the State.

Mr. Morris was married May 12, 1881. He suffered an injury which proved fatal and died July 10, 1890.

WILLIAM STUART MORRIS

WILLIAM STUART MORRIS was born in 1872 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1886, and the College, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1892, where he was moderator of the Philomathean Society, finally graduating from the Princeton Law School in 1896.

He married Daisy E. Smith, the daughter of Colonel L. Heber Smith; they reside at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

FRANK MOSS

FRANK MOSS was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1837, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1847. Evincing an inclination for art at this early age, he did not embrace the profession until later years, being first engaged in the commission and dry goods business in New York City, from which he retired in 1874.

With an art inspiration he sailed for Europe, pursuing his studies in art for several years under M. Bonnat. His progress was rapid, the excellence of his work attracted attention, and in the exhibitions of the Paris Salon a number of his paintings occupied important places on the walls. Church scenes constituted his chief work and of his pictures a copy of

Photo by Broadbent

WILLIAM STUART MORRIS (1901)
1872—

Ribiera's "Entombment" (the original of which is in the Louvre, Paris) and his painting, "The Daughter of Jairus," considered a masterpiece, were both presented to the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul in Philadelphia, the latter being donated by the late Henry J. Thouron in 1884.

Other notable works were "The Fortune Teller"; Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt"; "The Doll's Dressmaker"and "Prayer."

JOHN MOSS, JR.

JOHN MOSS, JR., was a son of Eliezer L. and Julia Moss, and grandson of John Moss, merchant and shipowner, of Philadelphia, well known in the early part of the nineteenth century. John was born October 30, 1840, and entered the Classical Institute in 1847. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the United States Army as a volunteer, serving with distinction for a number of years.

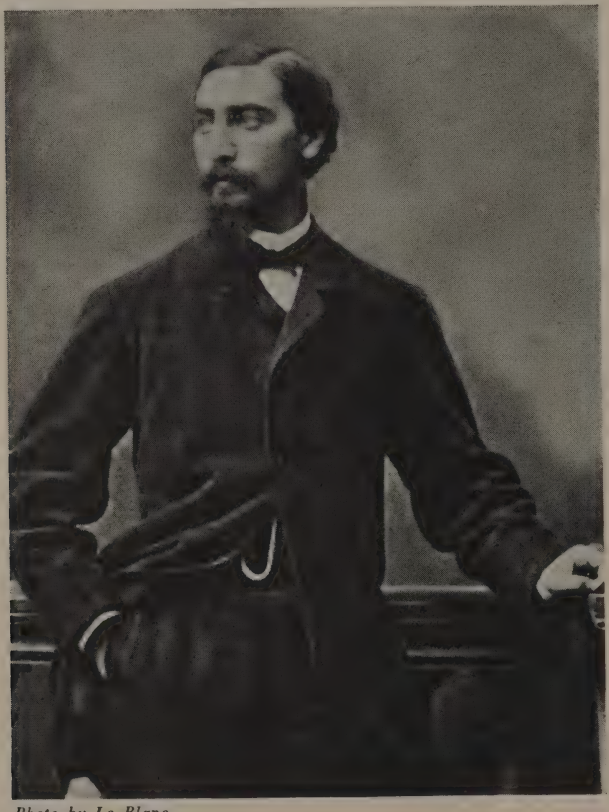


Photo by Le Blanc

FRANK MOSS

(Courtesy of J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

Upon his return to civil life he became a member of the stock exchange and was active throughout his career.

In 1877 he became a member of the Orpheus Club and was exceedingly popular with a host of friends who appreciated his generous disposition. He married Miss Fleurette Liebér.

Mr. Moss died August 6, 1919.

LUCIEN MOSS

LUCIEN MOSS was a son of Eliezer L. and Julia Moss and was a grandson of John Moss, merchant and shipowner, well known in the early part of the nineteenth century. Lucien was born in Philadelphia, May 25, 1831. He was a pupil at the Faires School in 1840 and later at New Haven, Conn. After learning the trade of machinist he was engaged for a time putting up sugar-mills at Porto Rico. On his return to Phila-

JOHN MOSS, JR.
1840–1919
(Courtesy of Mrs. John Moss, Jr.)

delphia he organized the brass manufacturing firm of Wiler and Moss, William Wiler being associated with him. The business became extensive and Mr. Moss acquired a fortune, retiring in 1878.

Mr. Moss was a member of the Old Guard of the First Regiment. He served for five years in the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Old Guard, Company D, until 1894.

He was elected a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor in 1882, but resigned at the end of eight months. In 1887 he served on the Municipal Board of Civil Service Examiners. He devoted much of his time after retiring from business to charitable organizations, irrespective of creed. He was the first honorary secretary of the United Hebrew Charities; also a Director of the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan

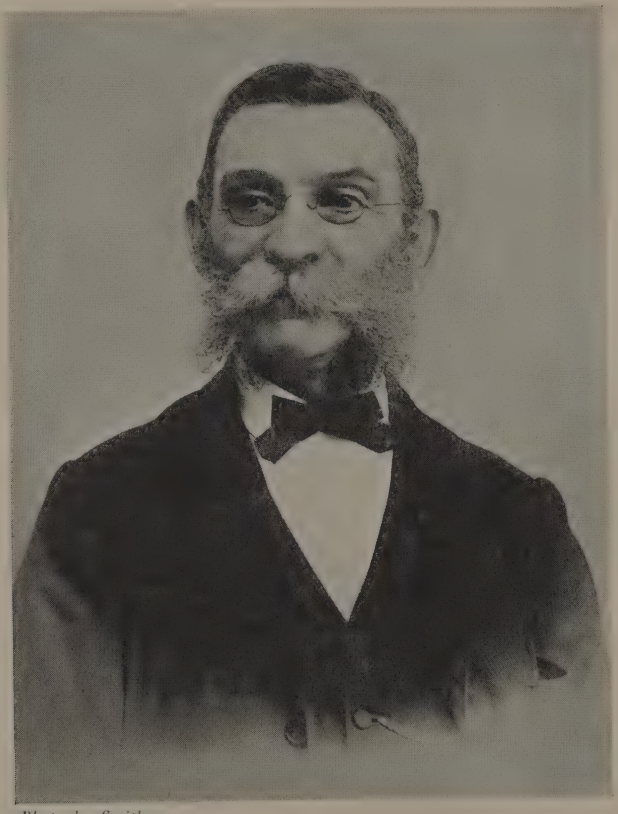


Photo by Smith

LUCIEN MOSS
1831–1895
(Courtesy of J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

Asylum, of the Hebrew Education Society and the Jewish Maternity Association, and vice-president of the Mount Sinai Cemetery Association. He was connected with the Society for Organizing Charity, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and to Protect Children from Cruelty, The Citizens' Municipal Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Moss married Sarah Nathan, daughter of Benjamin Nathan, of New York; Mrs. Moss died in 1883. His second wife was Miss Amanda Levy, sister of S. L. Levy. Mr. Moss died April 19, 1895.

The munificent bequest made by Lucien Moss to the Jewish Hospital provided for a new building as a Home for Incurables. It is apparent that the wisdom and philanthropy that dictated this form of bequest are of value in alleviating the maladies that science has failed to cope with, notwithstanding the earnest effort that is continuously being made.

His other charitable bequests show the wide range of his interests in philanthropic undertakings without respect to creed, and he worthily perpetuated his name so that future generations will pronounce it with gratitude and blessing.

WILLIAM MOSS

WILLIAM MOSS was born May 2, 1833, the son of Joseph L. Moss. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1845 and joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, leaving at the close of his junior year; he was a member of the Philomathean Society; he was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, M. D., 1855. During the Civil War he was surgeon in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, United States Volunteers. A fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, 1864.

Dr. Moss married Mary, the daughter of Charles Acciola de Noronha. Dr. Moss lived in Chestnut Hill, where he was an eminent physician; he died October 30, 1907.

SAMUEL JOSEPH GUÉRARD NANCREDE

SAMUEL JOSEPH GUÉRARD NANCREDE was born in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1831, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1841, afterward joining the University of Pennsylvania in 1844; he was a member of the Philomathean Society. He obtained his degree of M. D. in 1850 and was a practicing physician. Dr. Nancrede married Caroline, the daughter of Patrick Brady.

JOHN NEILL, JR.

JOHN NEILL, JR., the younger son of Dr. John Neill, was born in Philadelphia, January 19, 1857, and died at Chestnut Hill, December 11, 1898.

After leaving Dr. Faires' School, Neill became a pupil at the Hallowell Select High School, afterward known as the Eastburn Academy, on Ninth north of Arch Street. Here he ranked with credit as a student

and gave evidence of the forensic talent for which he was distinguished during his university career.

In 1873 he entered as a freshman the Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1877, receiving in due course his B.A. and in 1880 his M.A. degree. Besides standing high in his class he was an enthusiastic exponent of the college spirit then gaining strength at the

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

JOHN NEILL, JR.
1857–1898
(Courtesy of Horace Wells Sellers, Esq.)

university through its participation in intercollegiate athletics, in which Neill and his classmates were prime movers. This interest in the university and its athletic association remained unabated throughout his subsequent years.

At school and at college he was clean cut and high minded in action and ideals and uniformly popular with his classmates.

He was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity and of the Philomathean Society at a period when, true to its ancient traditions, membership in that body carried with it a certain mark of distinction. Neill was a winner of the Philomathean debate and oratory prizes and at the society's commencement in 1877 he was valedictorian. In his college course he also won both prize and honorable mention in declamation, and in the final commencement exercises of the university he was orator.

ROBERT NEILSON
1849–1923
(Courtesy of Mrs. Richard S. Edwards)

After leaving college he was one of the founders of the University Club of Philadelphia and prominently concerned in its affairs as first secretary and subsequently a member of the Committee on Admissions.

In his business connection he was for some years treasurer of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, and afterward auditor of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

In September, 1885, he married Miss Mary F. Biddle, daughter of John Biddle.

In church affiliations Neill was an Episcopalian and devotedly interested in St. Clement's Church, where he was a member and secretary of its vestry, entering with sympathy and characteristic earnestness into the Church movement in which this parish was a pioneer.

ROBERT NEILSON

ROBERT NEILSON was born September 19, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1864, later studying at the Loretto Academy. He was an engineer by profession and served with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and later had an engagement with the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Neilson died February 10, 1923.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD [3RD]

WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD [3RD] was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1849. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, going thence to St. Paul's School, finishing with over a year of travel in England and on the Continent. Upon his return he took a private course, covering some time with the late Dr. Laberton, finally entering the banking firm of W. H. Newbold's Son & Company, with which he was identified for many years. His chief social interest was in music; he was twice president of the Cecilian Oratorio Society and one of the founders and twice president of the Orpheus Club. Mr. Newbold was one of the early members of the Art Club, having entered in 1887, shortly after its organization, and serving on its Board of Directors in 1889, 1908-10, and 1912-14. He was a member of the Rittenhouse Club. Mr. Newbold had a large circle of friends, was a brilliant conversationalist and exceedingly popular. He died in May, 1917.

ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS

ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS was born in Salona, Clinton County, Pa., June 6, 1872. His father, Dr. John C. Norris, was major surgeon in the Eighty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving during the Civil War, 1861-65. Dr. Norris died when his son was less than a year old, so that the latter was adopted and raised by his uncle, Colonel A. Wilson Norris, also a veteran of the Civil War, for years a prominent figure in Pennsylvania politics and auditor-general of the State in 1888.

The younger Norris entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1882, and after completing his early education and the study of law was admitted to the Bar of Dauphin County in June, 1893. He was vice-president of the Republican League of Clubs in Pennsylvania; a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Masonic Fraternity. Upon the breaking out of the Spanish-

WILLIAM HENRY NEWBOLD [3RD]
1849–1917
(Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. Henry Newbold)

American War in 1898 he entered the service as an aide on General Gobin's staff; later he was advanced to adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently commissioned assistant adjutant-general with rank of captain.

He entered the National Guard of Pennsylvania as a private, being promoted to several positions throughout his career, finally serving as cap-

tain and aide-de-camp on the staff of General Gobin. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, and of the Sons of the Revolution by virtue of the services of three of his ancestors who fought in the War of Independence. General Gobin writes: "Captain Norris was one of the best adjutant-generals in the Army; he was a military genius and his grasp of detail was something wonderful. There was never an order issued that

Photo by Lemer

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER WILSON NORRIS
1872–1899

he did not at once memorize it and other adjutant-generals were accustomed to go to him for information. The regular Army officers stated he was continually requesting knowledge concerning methods of procedure, traditions, customs and all that pertained to Army matters." As a lawyer, Captain Norris stood in front rank of the Dauphin County Bar; he was a graceful and ready speaker, quick to see and take advantage of any point which might benefit his client.

He was a scholar, a book-lover, and was especially interested in the different hereditary societies, being well grounded in the salient points of American as well as Pennsylvania history. He was an indefatigable worker in the field of genealogical research, in the pursuit of which he was a patient delver. He was an active member of the Historical Society of

Photo by Dooner

EDWARD NORRIS
1868—

Dauphin County, of the Historical Society of Lebanon County, and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Captain A. W. Norris died January 15, 1899, while on leave of absence from Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., to attend the inaugural ceremonies of his chief, General Gobin, at Harrisburg.

EDWARD NORRIS

EDWARD NORRIS, the son of Henry Latimer Norris and Elizabeth Cushing Norris, was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, July 27, 1868.

After attending the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, completing the Classical Course at that institution in 1886, he became associated with

FRANCIS CUSHING NORRIS
1866—

the Fourth Street National Bank, remaining there until 1896, when his health became affected and he was obliged to withdraw. Later, and at the present time, he occupies a position with the Girard Trust Company, of which he was made assistant secretary in July, 1925.

FRANCIS CUSHING NORRIS

FRANCIS CUSHING NORRIS was born October 18, 1866. He spent several years in the Faires Classical Institute and after the usual course

became connected with the yarn house of O. H. Sampson & Company, of Boston. Upon returning to Philadelphia he took a position with the Fourth Street National Bank, where he remained for fifteen years, retiring a short time since; now not actively engaged in business.

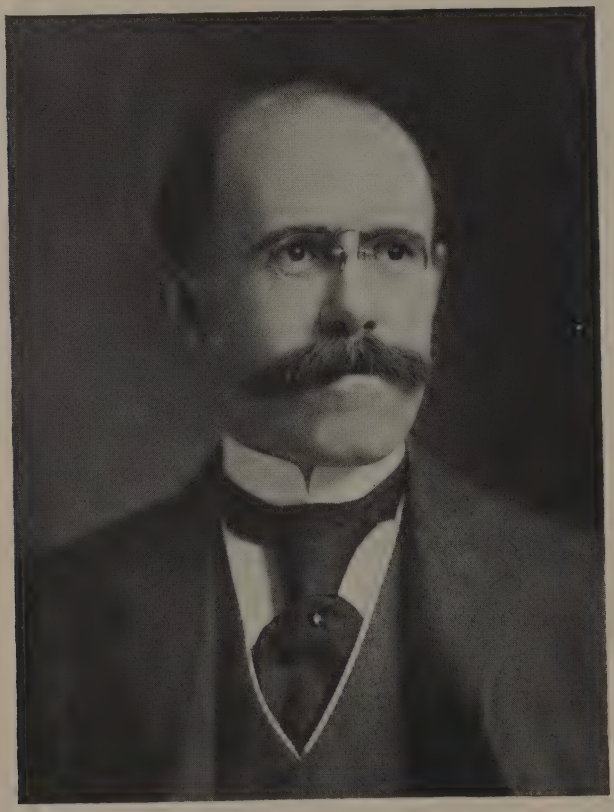
Mr. Norris married Miss Emma Paul.

GEORGE W. NORRIS
1864—

GEORGE W. NORRIS

GEORGE W. NORRIS was born in San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1864, during the temporary residence of his parents in that city. He was educated in Philadelphia at the Rugby Academy, and then at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1876. In 1879 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, but soon left college, taking a position with William H. Horstmann's Sons. Later he joined a combination reporting

the news of the courts for all the Philadelphia newspapers, at the same time studying law in the office of Hon. William A. Porter. He was admitted to the Bar in 1886, and practiced the profession for eight years. For the greater part of that time he served as counsel for the banking house of E. B. Smith & Company, of which firm he became a member in 1894, retiring in 1911, with the intention of devoting himself to the study of politico-economic questions which had long absorbed his interest.



HON. GEORGE W. NORRIS

For some time he had been identified with independent politics, having written the City Party Platform in 1905 and served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy. Upon the election of Rudolph Blankenburg to the mayoralty, Norris was appointed Director of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, a post in which he rendered most effective services. In this position he had the laboring oar, on behalf of the City, in protracted negotiations with the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio,

and the Belt Line Railroad companies. These negotiations resulted in what is known as the "South Philadelphia Agreement," by which, at an estimated cost of $20,000,000, the railroad companies agreed to the abandonment of cross-town tracks, which were hampering the development of the southern part of the city, and the substitution therefor of Belt Line tracks along the lower Delaware and Schuylkill water-fronts.

Upon the creation of the Federal Reserve System in 1914, he was appointed a director of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank.

In 1916 he was appointed a member and designated as the active executive officer of the first Federal Farm Loan Board. This board was charged with the responsibility of establishing the system under which, in less than ten years, amortized loans have been made to American farmers in an amount exceeding $1,500,000,000, and a like amount of securities has been placed with conservative investors.

He served in this capacity until April, 1920, when he was called to the governorship of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Norris is president of the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad, a member of the Board of Managers of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society, director of the Evans Museum and Dental Institute, a former president of the City Club of Philadelphia, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, of the American Economic League (National Council), and the City, Philadelphia, and Rittenhouse Clubs. He is also a trustee of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, and of the American Foundation, established by Edward W. Bok in 1925.

Mr. Norris married Miss Sarah Fox, June 10, 1891.

HENRY PEPPER NORRIS

Henry Pepper Norris was born May 18, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1853, subsequently attending the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated A.B. He was interested in experiments with electricity.

Mr. Norris died February 15, 1892.

J. PARKER NORRIS

J. Parker Norris was born November 3, 1847, in Philadelphia. He entered the Faires School in 1853 and was a pupil for a number of years. The boys used to think that the teachers, Mr. Badger and Mr. Lamberton, showed a partiality for young Norris, but we see now that it was his intelligent avidity that appealed to the teachers, inducing them to give the lad a greater personal interest than the average scholar would demand.

Norris entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in the year 1869, having previously studied law in the office of the late Peter McCall, Esq., where the late Judge Pennypacker was a fellow-student.

Mr. Norris became interested in ornithology and had an exceptional collection, still maintained by his son, the present J. Parker Norris, Jr. The elder Norris for some years was the editor of a magazine published

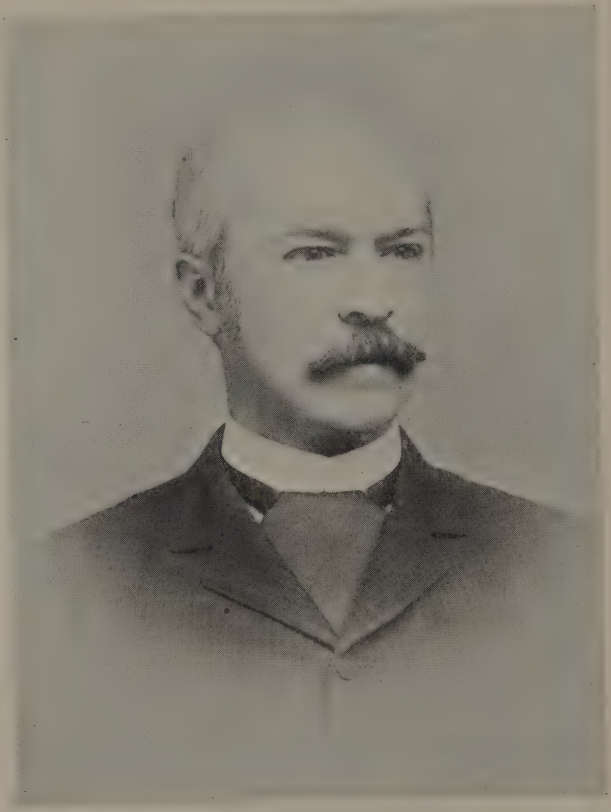


Photo by Taylor

HENRY PEPPER NORRIS
1843–1892

in Boston, Mass., entitled *The Ornithologist and Oologist,* but his deepest interest was in Shakespeare; becoming an intimate friend of the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness, he assembled one of the finest libraries in the city, publishing from time to time articles on various phases of the life of the great poet, also being the author of *Portraits of Shakespeare,* a most valuable addition to Shakespeareana and still the standard authority on this subject.

He was deeply interested in music. In his early youth, when living with his father, the late Isaac Norris, at 1424 Walnut Street, he procured a press worked by hand and composed and printed a journal of his great-grandfather, Isaac Norris, describing the latter's trip to Albany in the year 1745.

J. PARKER NORRIS
1847–1924
(Courtesy of J. Parker Norris, Jr., Esq.)

The Norris ancestry comes from early Colonial days, being identified with numbers of men intimately connected with William Penn. Mr. Norris was a great-grandson of Charles Norris, member of the first Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, the home of the elder Norris then being on the present site of the United States Custom House, Chestnut above Fourth Street.

Mr. Norris died at his residence, 2122 Pine Street, Philadelphia, March 17, 1924.

VALEDICTORY AT THE FAIRES CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, JUNE, 1863

BY J. P. NORRIS

The time has at last arrived for saying farewell! With many a pleasing remembrance can I look back on my school days spent in Mr. Faires' School. Always will they be remembered with pleasure. I entered the School of Mr. Faires at the age of seven, unable to read, write or

WILLIAM NORRIS
1864–1921
(*Courtesy of F. C. Norris*)

spell. I could only make figures on my slate. I have now been in that school *eight* years and have gone through the full course of English, Latin and Greek. Well will I always remember the gentlemanly teachers employed at that Institute. I have the first cross word to say to one of them yet. They have always treated me with the greatest kindness, and to the last day of my life will I remember Mr. Finney, Badger, Converse,

Craig, Lamberton, Shields and Mr. Smith. One has departed this life—Mr. Hoadley . . . .

Some wise man has said that schooldays are the happiest part of a person's life. I believe him. Dislike it ever so much while he is there, when the time for parting comes, then does he wish them to begin over again.

School is a protection to a boy, and keeps him out of many dangers and traps which are laid for him in the world for him to fall into.

"If you would have a nation learn a thing, teach it in the schools." Ah! that is a glorious old proverb, and had it been followed out and more obedience taught in the schools there would have been no rebellion as there is now, and thus all this bloodshed and ruin to the country would have been avoided.

The task of a schoolmaster is particularly arduous. "Perseverance is a virtue." It is in this case, anyway. A schoolmaster should never get mad except when occasion requires. A person with perfect command over his temper will teach more and inspire more respect in his pupils, in my opinion, than one who "gets up" a fury one minute and cools down the next. Such a one inspires no respect, and his pupils, far from caring for him, laugh at him in their sleeve. There are others who will differ from me; I know that. "'Tis better far to rule by love than fear". . . . But this will not suit some boys. Some when young are so mischievous and literally "have the devil in them" that nothing but the "oil of bamboo" will do them any good. I am in favor of whipping in moderation. Sometimes it works wondrous results.

But I am wandering from my subject. What I have just said does not relate at all to a valedictory, but then, as it is my last opportunity, I could not refrain from giving you my opinion "on the subject." I hope you will pardon me for it.

Without being vain I think I may look back with pride upon my class. It is my opinion (but of course that is of no account because I am in the class) that a better-behaved, smarter class than ours never existed. There have been individuals in other classes who have been superior, but on the general run *as a class* I doubt if there have been better. Be as successful with every class of yours and you will do well.

But, dear sir, I fear that I must bid you farewell. I have greatly trespassed from my subject and have lengthened beyond my expectation this valedictory.

Now, sir, farewell! God bless you! May you always have as grateful a class as ours! Good-bye!

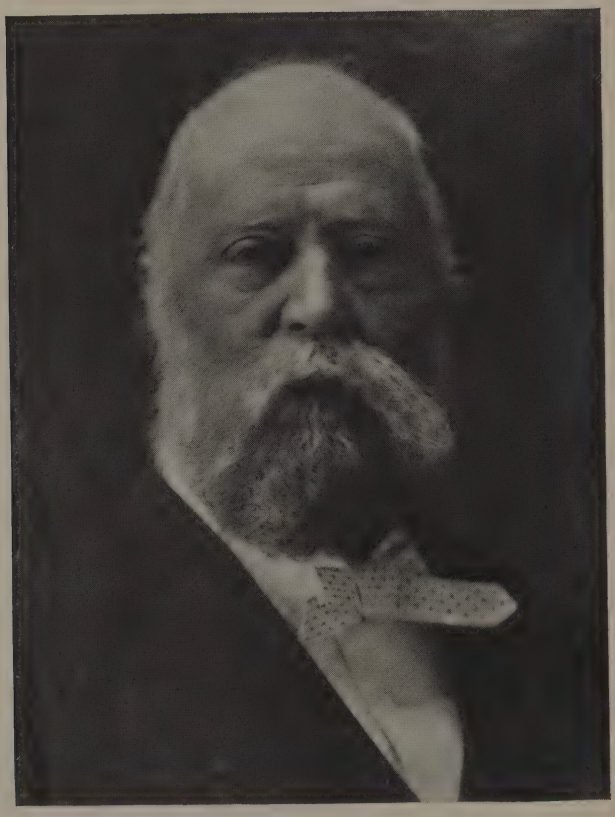
I remain, dear sir, your most indebted pupil,

J. P. Norris
of the Class of 1862-63

Philadelphia, June, 1863

WILLIAM NORRIS

WILLIAM NORRIS was born at Chestnut Hill, December 24, 1864, and received his education at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1876. Soon after leaving school he was engaged by the Reading



DR. WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS
1839–1901
(Courtesy of Dr. George W. Norris)

Railway Company, finally associating himself with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company in their freight soliciting department in Philadelphia, where he remained until his retirement in 1902. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club.

Mr. Norris died December 14, 1921.

WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS

The following is taken in part from the Memoir of Dr. William Fisher Norris as presented by George C. Harlan, M. D., reprinted from the *University of Pennsylvania Medical Bulletin,* August-September, 1902.

DR. WILLIAM FISHER NORRIS was the son of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. George W. Norris, and was born in Philadelphia, January 6, 1839. He came from a family that has been prominent in the community for many generations. Thomas Norris joined the Quakers in London in 1650 and, as a consequence of persecution, left the country and settled in Jamaica, where the whole family, with the exception of one son, Isaac, perished in the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal in 1692. This son, Isaac, who was absent on a visit to Pennsylvania at the time of the catastrophe, abandoned Jamaica and removed to Philadelphia, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, acquiring a considerable fortune. He lived in a large country house in the suburbs, known as Fairhill, purchased from the Penn family, an estate of 7000 acres, which now includes Norristown, Montgomery County.

Having prepared for college in the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, where many Philadelphia boys of the time received their preliminary education (this was in 1847), Dr. Norris entered the Collegiate Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1857, receiving his medical diploma in 1861.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon, serving until 1865, when he resigned with the brevet rank of captain, conferred for "faithful and meritorious service during the war." In addition to his official duties, he, in connection with Dr. William Thomson, spent much time in the development of photography as a means of recording the appearances of wounds and diseases. These studies in optics were the beginnings of his interest in that special work to which his subsequent life was devoted with such faithfulness and success.

On his return to civil life, he sailed for Europe to pursue his studies abroad, visiting all the large ophthalmological clinics, chiefly in Vienna.

Dr. Richard Derby, of New York, his friend and fellow-student, comments upon their life in Vienna: "As I recall Norris at this time, he was a singularly handsome man with a long blond beard, a kindly blue eye and a pleasant smile, somewhat diffident with strangers, but frank and open with his friends and skilful with his hand. He reminded me of some of the pictures I have seen of the anatomist, Vesalius. He was busy with his books and was rarely seen with the other students of our medical colony in the evening. At this time he met the lady whom he afterward married, and I remember the surprise that Professor Arlt (his instructor) expressed to me when he heard that Norris was actually engaged to be

married and that he had been able long enough to lay aside the serious work of his life to conduct a courtship."

Specialism, which had heretofore been looked upon with suspicion by conservative Philadelphia, had been made respectable by the stand taken by Dyer, Strawbridge and Thomson, who were clearing the way for the rapid advance since made by ophthalmology, while Mitchell was impressing upon the profession the importance of eyestrain as the cause of reflex nervous disturbance when Dr. Norris returned from Europe in 1870.

His early lectures in the old Amphitheater at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, where the university was situated, attracted wide interest, and his wise and careful teaching, his earnest search for the truth, his great respect amounting almost to a feeling of reverence for his European teachers, were but the commencement of his career and foreshadowed the years of earnest, faithful and helpful service which he rendered.

The most important part of Dr. Norris' work for advancing the medical interests of Philadelphia was in connection with the University Hospital, of which he was one of the originators; he was a member of the Finance Committee, of which the indefatigable William Pepper was chairman, and subsequently became president of its Board of Managers. To the last his devotion to its interests and his readiness to work for it never flagged.

When the Wills Eye Hospital was reorganized under the Board of City Trusts in 1870, Dr. Norris was appointed to a position on the surgical staff. He was always thorough in diagnosis, careful and conscientious in treatment, and just and courteous to all with whom he was brought in contact, and won the respect of everyone connected with the institution, from the trustees and surgeons to the humblest patient in the wards, who was assured of his best efforts as was the most important of his private patients.

As an author, Dr. Norris' reputation was international. Besides many communications to societies and articles in medical journals, he made a number of contributions to ophthalmology that may be considered classical.

Dr. Norris had served in office as assistant surgeon, United States Army; president of the American Ophthalmological Society; chairman of the Ophthalmological Section of the college; one of the censors of the college; vice-president of the Philadelphia Pathological Society; ophthalmologist to the University Hospital; president of the Board of Trustees of the University Hospital, and professor of ophthalmology in the university. He was also for many years attending surgeon and afterward consulting surgeon to Wills Eye Hospital; a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; member of the American Philosophical Society, and director of the Mutual Assurance Company (the "Old Green Tree").

During his student days in Vienna, Dr. Norris became interested in a beautiful German girl, Fraulein Rosa Clara Bachman, whom he married and brought to his Philadelphia home as his wife. One son, the present Dr. George W. Norris, well maintains the fame of the family name.

Mrs. Norris died about 1895, and some years later Dr. Norris married Miss Annetta C. Earnshaw, of Gettysburg, who resides in Rittenhouse Square with a step-son, the present Dr. George W. Norris.

Dr. William Fisher Norris died on the 18th of November, 1901.

WILLIAM PEPPER NORRIS

WILLIAM PEPPER NORRIS, born February 9, 1852, was the son of Isaac Norris. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1867, from which he was graduated A.B. While at the university he was a member of the Philomathean Society. He was a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

Mr. Norris married Laura, daughter of Charles Camblos. He died November 14, 1876.

JAMES EDWARD ORNE

JAMES EDWARD ORNE was born July 5, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1857, later taking a short course at Lawrenceville, N. J. After leaving school he went into his father's establishment, 904 Chestnut Street, at that time the most important carpet warehouse in Philadelphia. Mr. Orne was a man of standard tastes and was always interested in his family history, since his ancestors were of Norman descent, many of them being buried in Normandy. Mrs. Janney of Philadelphia, a younger sister of James, visited that section a few years ago and was deeply interested in the attractive setting on the River Orne running through that portion of the country. The men of the family were shipmasters, one a captain who died in Genoa, Italy, while in command of a vessel in that port and is buried in the English churchyard there.

Mr. Orne died June 4, 1865.

CHARLES STUART WOOD PACKARD

CHARLES STUART WOOD PACKARD was born in Philadelphia, June 2, 1860, the son of Dr. John H. Packard and Elizabeth (Wood) Packard, and was educated at the Rugby Academy, at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1870, and at the University of Pennsylvania. In April, 1882, Mr. Packard married Eliza Gilpin McLean.

His first position was as secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, 1882-86; he became treasurer of the Washington

Manufacturing Company, 1886-92; auditor for the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, 1892-1903, and treasurer, 1893-99, president and director since 1899; director of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia Contributionship, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,

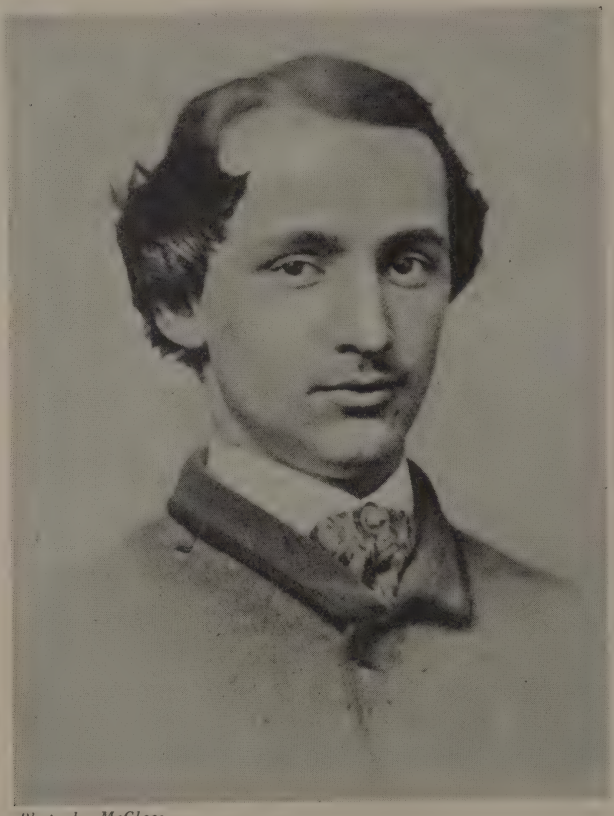


Photo by McClees

JAMES EDWARD ORNE
1843–1865
(Courtesy of Mrs. Mary N. Janney)

Philadelphia Warehouse Company, Franklin National Bank, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Westmoreland Coal Company, Alliance Insurance Company, United Firemen's Insurance Company, Abrasive Company, Kittaning Coal Company, and Catawissa Railroad.

He is a member of the following clubs: Philadelphia, Racquet, Rittenhouse, St. Anthony's, and Philadelphia Country.

EDWARD D. PAGE

EDWARD D. PAGE was born September 5, 1855, and entered the Classical Institute in 1865. After leaving school he was engaged in various enterprises associated with banking. His life-long friend William W. Arnett sends the following reminiscence:

Photo by Marceau

CHARLES STUART WOOD PACKARD
1860—

"His joy was in the open—devoted to fishing, camping and sailing the salt blue waters. An expert in rods he made for himself and his friends fine ones of split bamboo, being a handy man—and used them with success. His knowledge of ornithology was considerable and accurate as to the birds about him. Cape May, where he spent the last years of his life—and especially Cape May Point—is one of the best places on

our eastern seaboard to study the birds in migration. Coming in the spring or going in the autumn they congregate there in astonishing numbers; tired and hungry after negotiating the long flight over the bay, or waiting for a favorite wind to hop off for their southern flight. Page's keen observation of their haunts and habits—invaluable to a gunner—added zest to his life, though he was not a killer only, but a lover of birds. There he found the strangers seldom seen unless sought; the thrill of a new warbler, plover, sparrow or thrush, lovingly watched, is usually an unknown joy to the city man, 'and all the spring goes on without him.'

"But Page's greatest happiness was the sea—at the helm he was at his best—He knew the waters, the winds and the tides, the fish and their feeding grounds. A cook—as the woodsman understands the art—a simple meal afloat or ashore with Ned in charge was better for him and his fortunate companion than the food and atmosphere of the Ritz.

"Once, on the deck of a German liner, years ago, Fortune knocked at his door and, though he was awake, passed on, and his grudge against her he carried with him to the grave. On deck, after a cup of hot coffee from the galley, he was leaning on the rail watching for the landfall of the Azores, also watching with practiced eye a ship under full sail acting peculiarly. Dawn on a tranquil sea, a light breeze, the haze and fogs of night drifting and thinning flame coloured, by the rising sun, mauve, purple and pink, the cone of Pico floating high above the clouds—who has not felt the thrill and glory of summer at sea? Who cannot imagine it then, and Page there, and Fortune's knocking, by this far-off phantom ship which would sail on one tack, come leisurely about, the flapping sails filling slowly for a start on a new tack, and repeat for two hours like the lives of most men, drifting, going, but going nowhere, getting nowhere. Page, watching, had exhausted speculations as to the meaning of it, decided that it had no meaning—the vessel was deserted by man. Finally, looking to the captain on the bridge with his glass fixed on the stranger craft, Ned asked him what he made of her. The puzzled captain confessed her actions were outside his ken—no one at the wheel or on deck—backing and filling slowly and tranquilly.

"Page told him of his watch and his conclusion that she was a derelict, deserted, asked him for three men, a life-boat with provisions (he was competent to sail her, his claims would be vouched for by others on board), he would row to her, sail her into port, and share the salvage which Fortune was handing to them—it was a sure thing. The captain was a German; he refused. The letter of the law was trained into him, the use of common-sense trained out of him. It was not in his book of duty; to his line it was new, unheard of, to act on new conditions—*verboten*. So the vision of Fortune and the idling ship faded, with its menace to navigation, without lights, and with its flapping sails carrying it hither and yon, in and out of the tracks of trade.

"Imagine Page's ire and his careful watching of the *Maritime News* until he saw a notice of the salvaging of a deserted lumber-loaded ship, which had sprung a bad leak in a recent storm. Captain and crew had opened her sea-cocks and abandoned her. Portuguese sailors, unhampered by red tape, had rowed to her, brought her into Ponta Delgada, and divided $130,000 salvage money. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

Mr. Page married Anne Robb, who has survived him. He was a member of the Rittenhouse Club. He died November 22, 1921.

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

EDWARD D. PAGE
1855–1921
(*Courtesy of Louis R. Page, Esq.*)

ABRAHAM STORM PATTERSON

ABRAHAM STORM PATTERSON was born in Philadelphia in 1852, the younger son of Morris Patterson, a gentleman of distinguished presence and of high character as also of great business enterprise, being a pioneer of

hard-coal mining in Pennylvania, a part owner of furnaces for the manufacture of iron, as also the head of an important wholesale grocery firm.

In 1846 the elder Patterson married Mary Storm Van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie, a lady affiliated with prominent New York Dutch families, who became the mother of Abraham Storm Patterson; the latter lived

Photo by Bell & Silver

ABRAHAM S. PATTERSON
1852–1898
(Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson)

with his parents at 1511 Spruce Street. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861. After leaving school he became associated with his father's wholesale grocery firm and later was active manager of the Montgomery Iron Furnace at Port Kennedy, Pa., where he died, September 27, 1898. At one time he was associated with Charles L. Bailey in the Chesapeake Iron and Nail Works.

Mr. Patterson was a member of the Belmont, Driving, Germantown Cricket, Manufacturers, Country and Yacht Clubs. He was a member of The Union League and chairman of its Auditing Committee. He was a member of the West Spruce Presbyterian Church, which his father had been one of thirty-four prominent Philadelphians to found in 1856, when he became one of its ruling elders and one of the largest contributors to the erection of the church building.

Photo by Ludovici

ABRAHAM S. PATTERSON

(*Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson*)

JOHN CURTIS PATTERSON

JOHN CURTIS PATTERSON was born July 12, 1857, and after attending Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1869, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1878. He was the

first graduate from Dr. Faires' to enter directly the Scientific Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He studied civil engineering at the university and after graduation was employed in various railroad enterprises in Brazil, Mexico and Ecuador. In recent years he has lived in Philadelphia, practicing his profession as a consulting engineer.

Photo by Photo-Crafters

JOHN CURTIS PATTERSON
1857—

JOSEPH STORM PATTERSON

JOSEPH STORM PATTERSON was born in 1846. He first attended the school of the Misses Drake on Fifteenth Street above Spruce, a well-known establishment for the education of young boys in the early 50's of the last century. Patterson's father had been in the wholesale grocery business on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, a property recently

acquired by the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society at a price so greatly in excess of its original cost as to stagger the imagination.

The family lived for many years at 1511 Spruce Street, and one of my earliest recollections is my being a guest at an exhibit of the magic lantern, then a recent invention and a great novelty.

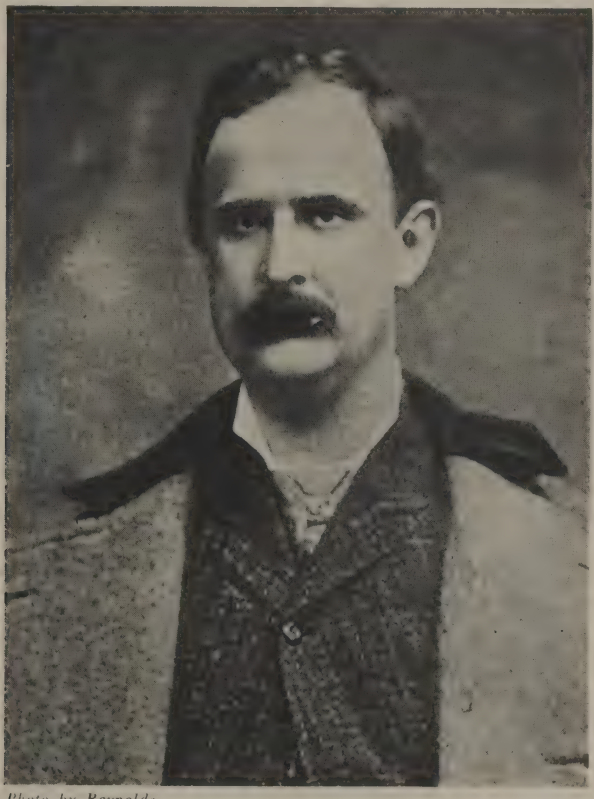


Photo by Reynolds

JOSEPH STORM PATTERSON
1846–1899

Joseph was the older brother of Abraham Storm Patterson and had a similar career, except that in later years he went into business with Mr. Newlin in wholesale groceries on the lower part of Arch Street.

Mr. Patterson was a member of The Union League and had many friends whom he entertained in a delightful manner; he was treasurer of the Art Association of the League.

Toward the close of his life he was seriously ill for a number of months and died July 19, 1899.

WILLIAM HENRY PATTERSON

WILLIAM HENRY PATTERSON was born April 20, 1855, and entered the Faires School in 1867, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1876. After graduating from the Law School he entered the law office of John C. Bullitt, Esq. He practiced law for some time in Philadelphia and then went into business in St. Paul, Minn., but left there after a few years, moving to New York, where he was engaged in commercial business up to the time of his death, November 10, 1901.

Photo by Perkins

WILLIAM HENRY PATTERSON
1855–1901

ALLAN GILL PAUL

ALLAN GILL PAUL was born in Philadelphia, October 18, 1846. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, thence going to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he graduated in 1867.

In 1871 he was promoted to lieutenant and served on the following vessels: "Minnesota," "Onward," "Saco," "Swatara," "Powhatan" and the armored cruiser "Maine."

He also served as inspector of the Light House district and was in charge of the Light House exhibit during the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia from 1875 to 1877. From 1883 to 1885 he was flag lieutenant to Admiral Baldwin on the U. S. Flagship "Lancaster," European

Photo by Sarony

ALLAN G. PAUL, U.S.N.
1846–1891
(Courtesy of Lawrence T. Paul, Esq.)

Squadron, accompanying him as special aide to the coronation of the Czar of Russia. In 1890 he was appointed naval secretary to Mr. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy. In 1891 he became flag lieutenant to Admiral Gheradi on the U. S. Flagship "Philadelphia," on which ship he died on its way north from the West Indies, May 13, 1891.

The family of Lieut. Allan Gill Paul, U. S. N., in 1892, presented to the Drexel Institute as a memorial a splendid collection embracing: Antique figures in decorated pottery; Russian icons and lamps; brass pots and bowls from Damascus; plates of Spanish faience and old English decorated in blue, green and yellow; embroideries of Bulgarian, Russian and Japanese make in rare and attractive designs; a collection of casts in plaster of antique gems.

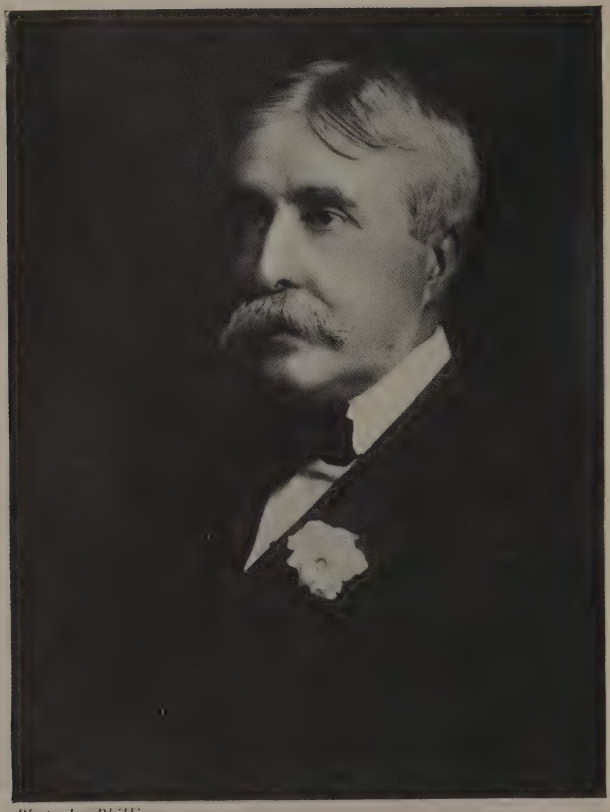


Photo by Phillips

JAMES W. PAUL, JR.
1851–1908
(Courtesy of Lawrence T. Paul, Esq.)

JAMES W. PAUL, JR.

JAMES W. PAUL, JR., was born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1851, the son of James W. Paul and Hannah C. Bunker. Mr. Paul's early education was at the Faires School, which he entered in 1858. From his father he had inherited all the traits of courtesy and the highest standards of character that made him an outstanding figure in the life of the com-

munity. He was a financier, a man of affairs and a gentleman, with all that that word implies.

He was a member of the firms of Drexel & Company, Philadelphia, J. Pierpont Morgan & Company, of New York, and Morgan, Harjes & Company, Paris; director of the Fidelity Trust Company and of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute, in the organization and conduct of which he took the deepest interest, adding materially to its financial support, since it was found essential to increase its annual income from sources other than those derived from the original fund, notwithstanding the very generous endowment with which the founder, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, had enriched the organization. Mr. Paul was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fairmount Park Art Association, in which he took an active interest, being its honorary treasurer until the time of his death.

In November, 1877, Mr. Paul married Frances K. Drexel, the daughter of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel; they had a country seat on the main line where they entertained people of distinction from all over the country and from abroad. Mrs. Paul died in 1892 and Mr. Paul in September, 1908.

James W. Paul left a strong impress upon the life of his native city, to the advancement of which he so largely contributed.

JOHN RODMAN PAUL

JOHN RODMAN PAUL was born in Philadelphia, August 6, 1852, the son of John Rodman, M.D., and Elizabeth Duffield (Neill) Paul. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862 and after the usual course entered the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1872, from which he was graduated A.B. and A.M. in 1875. Mr. Paul was admitted to the Bar in 1875, subsequently to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and of the United States Supreme Court.

He is the senior member of the firm of Biddle, Paul, Dawson & Yocum, of Philadelphia; solicitor for the International Mercantile Marine Company, Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Pennsylvania Hospital; trustee of the Drexel Estate; director, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; chairman, Philadelphia Contributionship (fire insurance); director, Drexel Institute; vice-president, Fairmount Park Art Association; president, Philadelphia College Settlement; formerly president of the City Parks Association; secretary, Library Company of Philadelphia; member of the American Philosophical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Phi Beta Kappa, Society of Colonial Wars and Legal Club; director of Pennsylvania Forestry Association, etc. He is the author of *Digest of Acts and Decisions Relating to Street Passenger Railways,* 1884.

Mr. Paul writes in February, 1925:

"The record of the old Faires School will be interesting; how he used to scare me by his stamping and shouting and shaking of his rattan! Fortunately he never got beyond the threat that he would be the 'rodman' if I did not behave. I once saw him call in old Ellis, the livery-stable man,

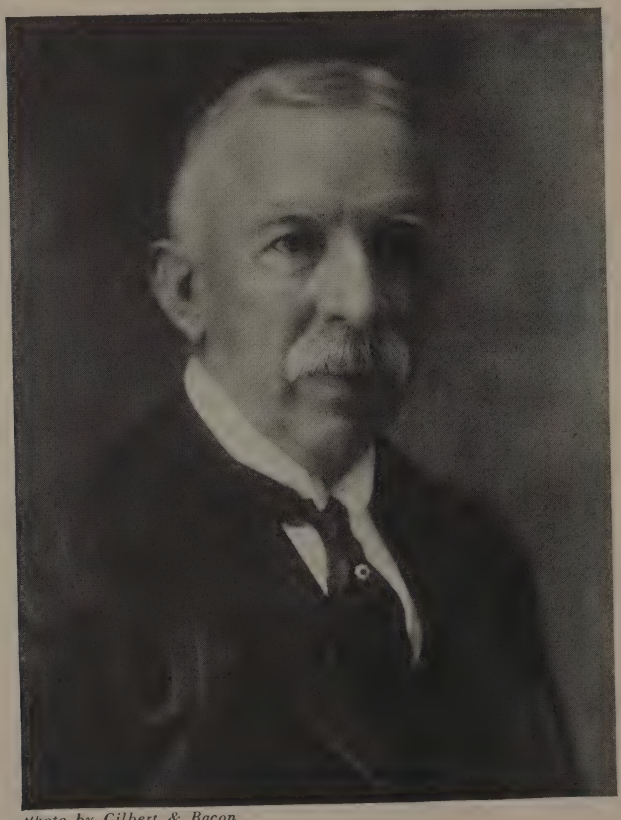


Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

J. RODMAN PAUL
1852—

to chastise his own son, before the school, which was done with great vigor and effect; but what a good teacher of Latin the old gentleman was, and how excellent were his teachers, Converse and Craig; the latter remained my life-long friend and I was in constant association with him at the United States Court, of which he was clerk."

JOHN PEMBERTON

JOHN PEMBERTON was born in 1873 and entered the Faires Classical Institute, where he received his early education, having previously been at the school of Mrs. Rush on Pine Street near Seventeenth. His scholarship was unusually good, especially along the lines of Latin and Greek. He then went to Penn Charter, whence he was graduated four years

JOHN PEMBERTON
1873–1900
(Courtesy of Mrs. Hobart A. Hare)

later; he was a remarkably good scholar, a devoted student and always stood well in his classes. After his graduation he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity, remaining until the middle of his sophomore year, when he abandoned his college career and entered into commercial life, obtaining a position with George McFadden & Brother, cotton merchants, for some time. The

health of his father requiring a visit to Europe, he accompanied him, and on their return to this country he felt it his duty to go to New York and live with his father, who represented Harrison Brothers & Company in that city; during his residence in New York he was appointed to a responsible position with this firm, remaining there for three years until his

JOHN PEMBERTON

(Courtesy of Mrs. Hobart A. Hare)

health became impaired and he was obliged to leave, going west to Colorado, where he lived with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harrison on their ranch, later joining his friend, Dr. George McCloud, at Dr. Gerhard's Sanitarium near Phoenix, Arizona.

Unhappily he was not able to recover his health, and upon his return to Philadelphia after an invalidism covering many months he died February 23, 1900.

PHILIP THOMAS PENROSE

PHILIP THOMAS PENROSE was born at 1331 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, March 10, 1869, the youngest son of Richard A. F. Penrose and Sarah Hannah Boies Penrose. He studied under private tutors and at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute which he entered in the year 1881. Later he studied law in the offices of the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, Esq. He was graduated from the Law School

Photo by Gutekunst

PHILIP THOMAS PENROSE
1869–1901

of the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of LL.B. in 1892, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1894. While at the Law School he was elected a member of the Elihu Spencer Miller Law Club and the Beta Chapter of the Delta Phi Society.

About two years later he went to Denver, Colo., and thence to the southwest, with the intention of practicing his profession in that new

country, the greatness of which had become apparent in its grandeur. He was suddenly taken ill, however, at El Paso, in June, 1901, and died a few days later, thus ending a career which doubtless would have been useful to the community and a credit to himself.

GEORGE PEPPER, M.D.
1841–1872
(Courtesy of Hon. George Wharton Pepper)

He was well known in Philadelphia before going west, and belonged to the Philadelphia Club and other social organizations in the city and vicinity. He was always popular and respected among his associates. He was noted as a horseman in his youth and had ridden many a horse to victory.

Philip Thomas Penrose was a younger brother of the late Senator Boies Penrose and the late Dr. Charles B. Penrose.

GEORGE PEPPER, M.D.

GEORGE PEPPER was the son of Dr. William and Sara Platt Pepper and was born on April 1, 1841. After entering the Classical Institute of John W. Faires in 1855 and completing the course he was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, College Department, in 1862, and Medical Department in 1865. However, prior to the latter, on September 15, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Rush's Lancers); was promoted to lieutenant on account of ability displayed, and saw hard fighting in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

In the spring of 1863 a fall with his horse on the ice disabled him for active service and he was honorably discharged from the Army. Taking up his interrupted medical studies, he re-entered the university as a medical student, graduating as noted above.

Dr. George Pepper married Hitty Markoe Wharton, daughter of Hon. George Mifflin Wharton by his wife, Emily Markoe. Mr. Wharton was an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia and a trustee of the university.

Dr. Pepper was physician to the Magdalen Home, assistant to Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs at the Pennsylvania Hospital, a manager of the Nurses Charity, and largely responsible for the founding of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society.

"Had it not been for his untimely death he would have become as famous in obstetrics and gynecology as his brother, William Pepper, was in other lines, for he possessed the same remarkable executive and mental abilities and the same tireless industry that is called genius."

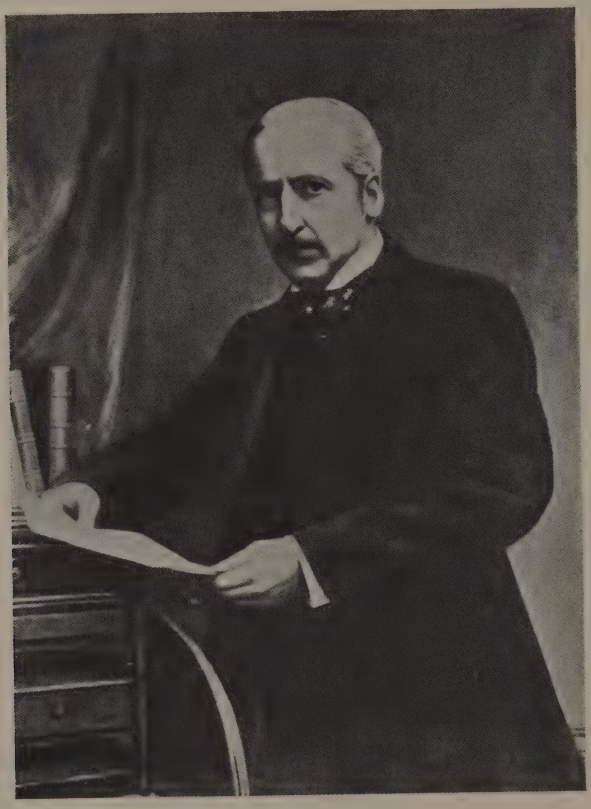
His death took place at Chestnut Hill, September 14, 1872.

His honored son is the present George Wharton Pepper, distinguished lawyer and senator from Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM PEPPER

WILLIAM PEPPER was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, being the son of William and Sarah Platt Pepper, who gave the boy a good education, first at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1856, then at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated A.B., 1862, and took his M.D. in 1864. Four months after this his father died, but he had left the son an ineradicable heritage of thinking and working. In 1865 he was elected a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital and on completion of service was appointed pathologist and museum curator, a position held for four years. Morbid anatomy became his special study and in 1868 he was appointed lecturer to the university and brought to the work rare skill and untiring energy; the descriptive catalogue of the Pathological Museum, issued in 1869 by Dr. Pepper and Dr. Morton, gives good evidence of this.

How much he was instrumental in the removal of the University Hospital to new buildings in West Philadelphia was shown when the vice-provost, at the inauguration of Pepper as provost in 1881, said: "To him who has pleaded for mercy to the helpless sick as a lover would plead his own cause, who has touched with a master hand the springs of influence, to him public esteem has given the wreath as the moral architect of



WILLIAM PEPPER
1843–1898

our hospital. It is gratifying to think he lived to see it placed on a solid basis of success, with the Maternity Department splendidly organized, the Pepper Clinical Laboratory, given in memory of his father, and the new Nurses' Home and the Agnew wing in full operation."

Pepper's plans were crowned with success, also further efforts in the organization of the Association of American Physicians and the first Pan-American Medical Congress, of which he was president. He also inter-

ested the governments of the South American states in his Commercial Museum.

When in 1894 he resigned the provostship of the university it was only to return to his first love, the scientific management and promotion of museums. In 1891 he had undertaken to establish the Archeological and Paleontological Museum and the Commercial and Economic Museum, his desire being to see in Pennsylvania "a great group which would serve to illustrate the past and present history of man in every one of his relations."

One of his greatest achievements was the founding of the Free Library of Philadelphia, an institution of profound benefit to our community, its value being evidenced by the attendance of countless thousands who resort to its treasures for instruction and intellectual pleasure.

"I prefer the life of the salmon to that of the turtle," he said once to Professor Osler, but an arduous life of thirty years began to tell on him in 1898. He died in Oakland, Cal., July 28, 1898, "at eight in the evening with a copy of Stevenson's *Treasure Island* in his hand, gazing upon Mt. Diablo shadowed in the gathering darkness; I have never seen so beautiful a nature in sickness; his conduct and disposition were worthy of Marcus Aurelius."

"As a man," said Osler, his biographer, "he formed a most interesting study. In Athens he would have been called a Sophist, and I do not deny that he could when the occasion demanded play old Belial and make the worse appear the better cause to perplex and darken maturest counsel; but how artistically he could do it! He was human, and to the faults of a man he added those of a college president—but a man engaged in vast schemes with many clashing interests is sure to be misunderstood and to arouse sharp hostility in many quarters."

Besides the appointments named he held: Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital and to the Children's Hospital; lecturer on clinical medicine, University of Pennsylvania; professor of theory and practice of medicine, University of Pennsylvania; member of the College of Physicians and of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; honorary member of the New Jersey Medical Society; founder and for one year editor of The Philadelphia *Medical Times;* LL.D. of Lafayette in 1881 and of Princeton in 1888.

His writings comprise among others *Lectures on Clinical Medicine; The Fluorescence of Tissues* (with Dr. E. Rhoads); Meigs and Pepper on *Diseases of Children; Trephining in Cerebral Diseases;* and the *System of Medicine, by American Authors,* 1886.

CHARLES PENROSE PERKINS

CHARLES PENROSE PERKINS was born in Philadelphia, October 2, 1844, his parents being Abraham R. and Margaret R. (Penrose) Perkins. After the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute, beginning in 1852, he entered the freshman class of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, graduating in 1863, and in September entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1866 with the degree of C.E. In 1867 he took an additional course in chemistry and worked in the Bessemer Works of Winslow, Griswold & Holley, who were just introducing that process in this country. During the greater part of 1868 Perkins was assistant engineer engaged in the location and construction of the Queen Anne & Kent County Railroad and branch connections with the Delaware Railroad. In January, 1869, he became an assistant engineer in the office of the resident engineer of maintenance of way, Middle Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, and upon reorganization was assistant engineer for a short time on the West Penn Division and afterward on the Pittsburgh Division, resigning in December to become superintendent of the McHaffie Steel Castings Company at Chester, Pa.

Resigning in June, 1873, he was made an assistant engineer in charge of construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Station at Jersey City. In July, 1874, he was transferred and made assistant engineer of the Elmira & Canadaigua Divisions of the Northern Central Railway, having supervision of the maintenance of way. In September, 1881, he became engineer of maintenance of way of the Northern Central Railway and of the Philadelphia & Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the spring of 1884 he was transferred and made assistant to the real estate agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, having charge of the taxes on the real estate and the New Jersey State taxes under the law passed in 1884.

Mr. Perkins resigned, December, 1892, and has devoted his leisure to eleemosynary interests. For a number of years he was honorary treasurer of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia.

November 13, 1878, Mr. Perkins married Helen A., daughter of John A. and Emma M. Wright.

Mr. Perkins is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Academy of Natural Sciences, Colonial Wars, and the Historical and Genealogical Societies of Pennsylvania.

RICHARD PETERS

RICHARD PETERS entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865 and occupied a prominent position socially in Philadelphia for a number of years.

Speaking of himself in the third person, he said in a recent letter: "His coming into this world was long ago, indeed beyond the ken of man. I think it was in the year of Our Lord 1851 or '52 at 'Protumna' in the Valley of Virginia, his mother's homestead. As to the date of his death, it is very problematical. It might be indecent to characterize his future, which is in the hand of Providence. Yes, he went to Faires'

Photo by Phillips

CHARLES PENROSE PERKINS
1844—

School after returning from Europe, where he had been with his elder brother for four years, at schools in Paris and Switzerland, and with an English divine. R. P. was baptised by Bishop Odenheimer; taken to Europe before the Civil War; did nothing at school, Exeter, Harvard or the University of Pennsylvania; was in Benjamin Harris Brewster's office; was lost for years somewhere in and about the world, and was found in France when he enlisted as a private in 1917; later was made a first lieuten-

ant of infantry and a captain, 26th Division, A. E. F.; served for two years at the front; never if he could help it got near the fighting line, and escaped with two Legions of Honour, and four or five Croix de Guerre, Palms, etc. Since then he has been wondering why, but doubtless he will be 'judged by his Picks,' as was his great-grandfather, Judge Peters, who built the Schuylkill Bridge and was asked if it would stand."

RICHARD PETERS (1872)
1851—

SAMUEL MILLER PETERS

SAMUEL MILLER PETERS entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1857.

HON. THOMAS WILLING PETERS

THOMAS WILLING PETERS, the youngest son of Maria Louisa Miller and Francis Peters, was born in Philadelphia in 1856, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865. After graduation he entered a school

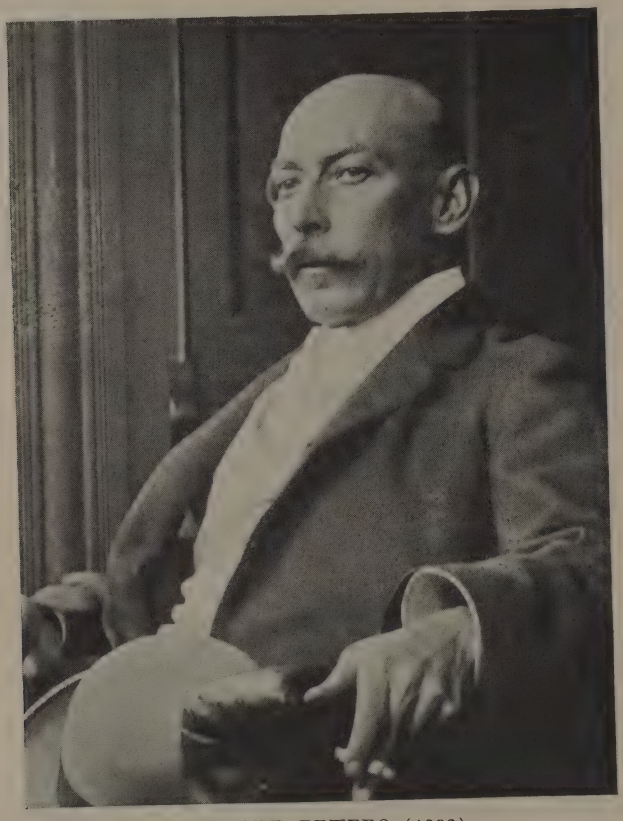
at Lausanne, Switzerland, and afterward traveled in Europe, then studied in Brussels, Belgium, and upon his return to Philadelphia entered the University of Pennsylvania. At the age of 25 he went to Wyoming, settling on a cattle ranch, and for some years lived in Cheyenne in that State. His first wife was Minerva Rogers McComb, by whom he had two children, John McComb Peters and Evelyn Wadsworth Peters.

RICHARD PETERS

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Thomas Willing Peters*)

He entered the consular service in 1890 and lived in Plauen, Saxony, where his wife died in 1898. In 1901 he married Anne Bond Shober, daughter of Anne Bond Cochran and Samuel L. Shober, by whom he had two children, Frances Bond Peters, a daughter, who died in 1903, and a son, Richard Willing Peters, born in 1907 and at present a student at St. George School, Newport, R. I.

Hon. Thomas Willing Peters was appointed consul-general to St. Gall, Switzerland, in 1908, occupying this post for four years. From St. Gall he was transferred to Munich, Bavaria, which post he occupied until 1913, when he was appointed United States consul-general to Kingston, Jamaica, where, after a few months, impaired health compelled his resigna-



RICHARD PETERS (1898)

tion from the service in 1914. Mr. Peters was gifted with a rare personality, a man of great tact, charm of manner and of capability in all phases of life. A sportsman, a linguist, a diplomat of the old school, a grand seigneur and a man admired and beloved by all who knew him, making a record of fine service in all the various posts he occupied.

Mr. Peters died in Philadelphia in 1917.

HORACE PETTIT

HORACE PETTIT was born in the year 1860. He received his early education at the Faires Classical Institute in 1873, then entered the Cheltenham Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1879, and at once began the study of law in the office of his brother, Silas W. Pettit, of the firm of Read & Pettit. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1883. On June 1, 1897,

SAMUEL MILLER PETERS

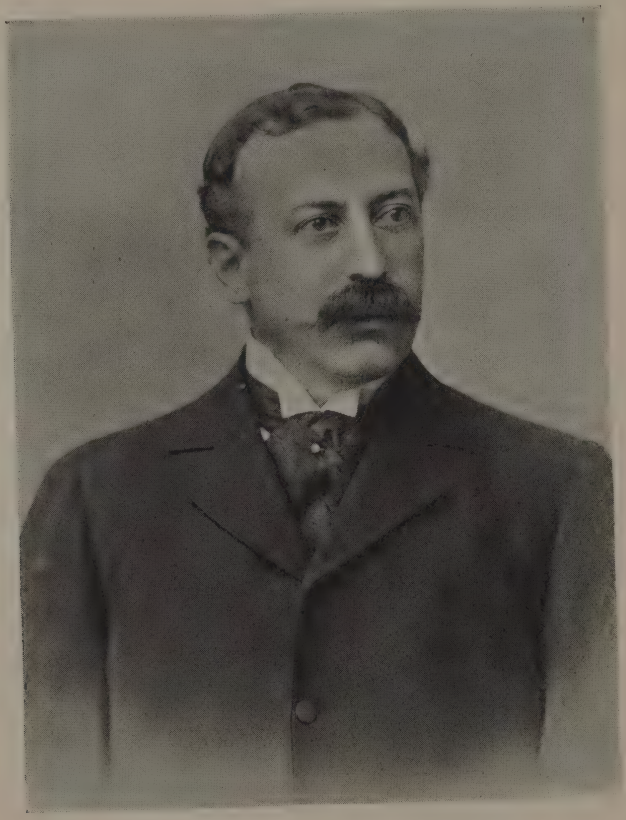
(Courtesy of Mrs. Thomas Willing Peters)

he married Miss Katharine R. Howell, daughter of George R. and Mary Robinson Howell.

Mr. Pettit made a specialty of patent law and successfully conducted many important cases in the United States Courts in Pennsylvania and in other States. He figured in many suits in which bicycle patents were involved, representing some of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Mr. Pettit displayed considerable interest in politics, though he did not seek public office. He was a strong Republican and appeared on the public platform on several occasions in the interests of the party.

In addition to having been legal adviser to a number of large corporations, Mr. Pettit was interested in education. He was a member of the



HON. THOMAS WILLING PETERS
1856–1917
(Courtesy of Mrs. Thomas Willing Peters)

Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute, and was chairman of the Educational Committee of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the following clubs: The Union League, Racquet, University, Lawyers, Huntingdon Valley Country and Lincoln, and was a member of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.

His ancestors settled on Long Island after coming from England until the early part of the eighteenth century. After the Revolutionary War his grandfather, John Pettit, who was known as "The Big Colonel," settled in Pennsylvania.

Horace Pettit died at Ventnor, N. J., August 13, 1914.

Photo by Gutekunst

HORACE PETTIT
1860–1914
(Courtesy of Horace Pettit, Jr., Esq.)

BARNET PHILLIPS

BARNET PHILLIPS was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1827. His father, Isaac Phillips, came to America from London in 1800, and, as a member of the foreign commission and exchange firm of R. & I. Phillips, became a prominent figure in the Philadelphia business world. This firm was the first representative in the United States of the house of Rothschild.

Isaac Phillips' wife was Sarah, daughter of John Moss, merchant, of Philadelphia. Mr. Moss was prominent and took active interest in munic-

ipal affairs. He laid the cornerstone of the Mickve Israel (Hope of Israel), Portuguese Jewish Synagogue, and was a member of the Philadelphia City Council, representing what was at that time Cedar Ward.

The business of the Philadelphia banker required his presence in Europe frequently and on one of his trips he took the family, consisting of his wife, the boy Barnet, who was then four years old, and a daughter. The parents went to Spain, leaving the children at a boarding school in

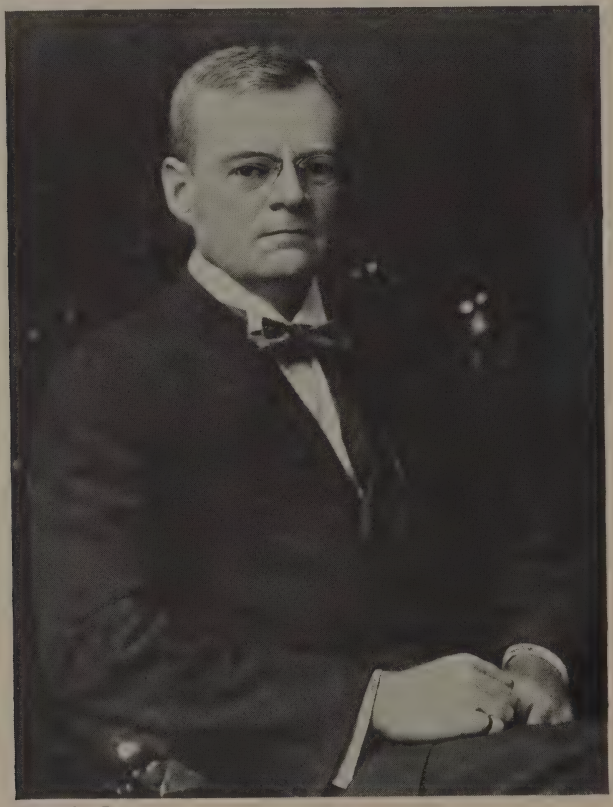


Photo by Evans

HORACE PETTIT

Paris, where they remained a year and a half. When the family returned to this country, Barnet became a pupil at the Bolmar School in West Chester, near Philadelphia; afterward at Dr. Faires' School, which he entered in 1840, later resuming his studies in Paris. On his return to Philadelphia he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. While at college he introduced the game of cricket, and although he was a brilliant student, attaining high standing in his class, he found time to devote to athletic sports, in which

he was a recognized leader. With his American degree he returned to Europe and studied at the University of Paris, making chemistry and physics specialties, and then entered the University of Giesen, Germany, graduating there in 1853.

On his return to this country from Germany, Mr. Phillips engaged in mercantile pursuits, but continued his studies, and in collaboration with

Photo by Gurney

BARNET PHILLIPS
1827–1905
Photo taken in October, 1866
(Courtesy of Miss Sally Phillips and J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell wrote several interesting papers on toxicology. When the Civil War broke out he offered his services to the Confederate government. His scientific attainments were well known, and, instead of placing him with the Army, the officials assigned him to the commissary department, where he devoted his time to the manufacture of salt, the supply of which was short and the price high.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Josephine Myers, of Savannah, on the Myers plantation near Marietta, Ga., but did not retire from the Confederate service, and for two years preceding the close of the war was a member of General "Joe" Wheeler's staff.

As chemist, manufacturer, and soldier, Barnet Phillips always remained a student, and he continued to be one after the war, when he again

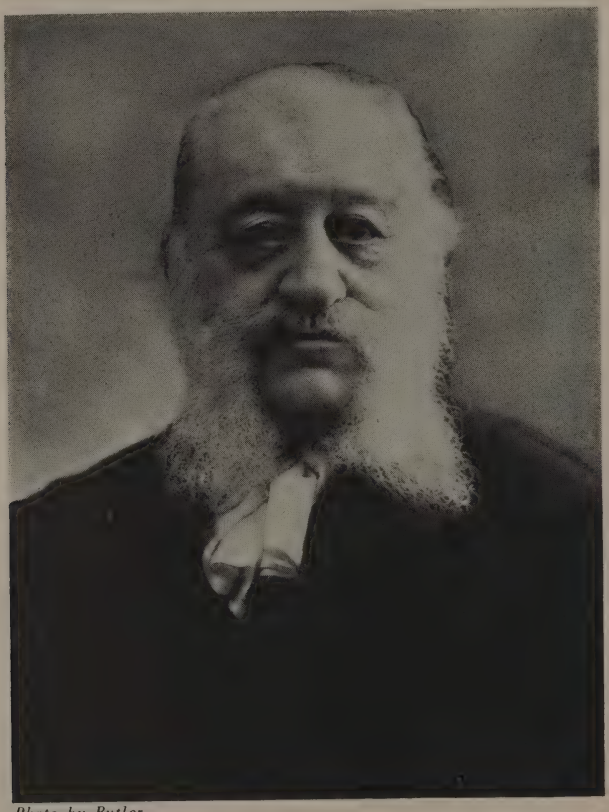


Photo by Butler

BARNET PHILLIPS

(Courtesy of Miss Sally Phillips and J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

entered the mercantile world as a cotton and rice factor. He came to the North in 1870, became a resident of Brooklyn and began his literary career, for which his studies, his artistic temperament, his acquaintance with the savants of Europe, and his linguistic abilities rarely fitted him. He had known Dumas, Prosper Merimée, Jacques Jasmin, and a host of other literary lights of France; his knowledge on the subject of music was thorough and the works of art the world over were known to him.

His good work as a writer was soon recognized, and his short stories, published by Harper Brothers, became popular and were eagerly read. Among his books were *The Melon Schooner, Burning the Ships,* and *The Struggle.* He joined the staff of the *New York Times* in 1872, and at the time of his death, April 8, 1905, was in charge of the book-review department. This sketch of Mr. Phillips' career is taken in part from the 1907

Photo by Gutekunst

CLEMENT STOCKER PHILLIPS
1848–1925

volume of the American Jewish Historical Society through the courtesy of John D. Samuel, Esq., of Philadelphia; Mr. Phillips was one of the founders of the society.

Mr. Phillips was survived by Mrs. Phillips, two daughters, Mrs. A. E. Winnemore and Miss Sallie Phillips, and three sons, Henry, Frank and Barnet.

CLEMENT STOCKER PHILLIPS

CLEMENT STOCKER PHILLIPS was born January 5, 1848. His early education was obtained at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1858, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1867.

He was a manufacturing chemist, a member of the Delta Psi and the Orpheus Club.

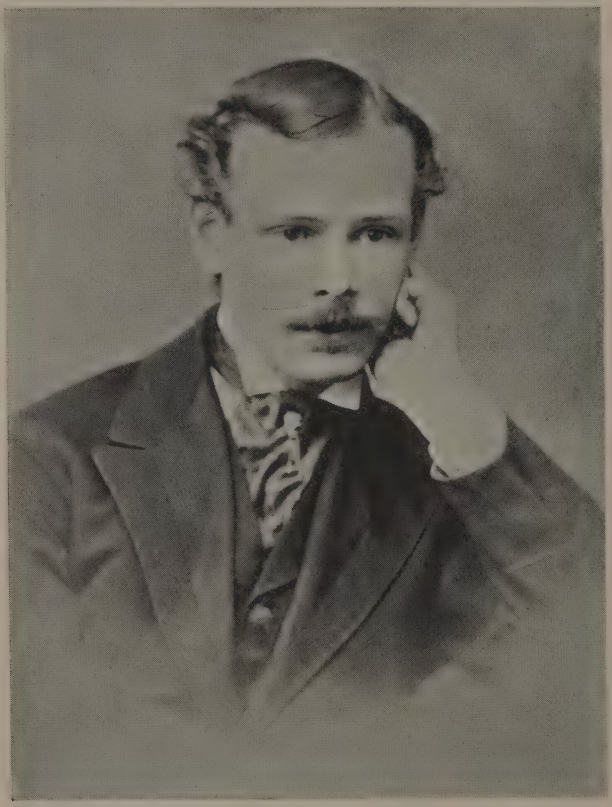


Photo by Bell & Silver

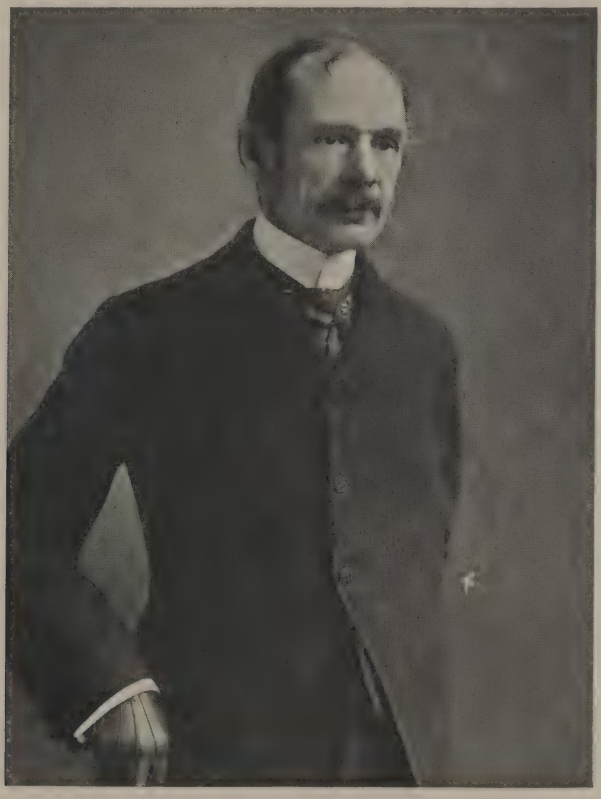
GEORGE BRINTON PHILLIPS
1841—

In November, 1881, he married Anna Clifford Biddle.

Mr. Phillips was spending the summer in the New England hills, as was his annual custom, and was motoring to his home in Philadelphia at 2212 Locust Street, when he was suddenly stricken and died at the hotel, Greenfield, Mass., October 21, 1925. He had maintained a summer residence at Paoli in addition to his town house in Philadelphia.

GEORGE BRINTON PHILLIPS

I was born August 30, 1841, at Philadelphia, and entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1852. The School was then in a building on Sansom Street above Eleventh. A year or so later it occupied temporary rooms on Market Street near Tenth until the new school house on Dean Street was completed. The class of which I was a member entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1859; among its members from Dr. Faires'



GEORGE BRINTON PHILLIPS

School were Charles B. Coxe, Beverly Robinson, John Cadwalader, Persifor Frazer, George and William Pepper, and there were others whose career also made the Class of 1862 a distinguished one, and identified with the university. In my sophomore year I was made a special student at the lectures of Professor John Frazer and at the same time became a student in the laboratory of Booth, Garrett & Camac. In April, 1861, I enlisted in the Civil War and in 1863 was appointed as assistant chemist in the army laboratory, Astoria, Long Island. In 1865 I established the

laboratory of Phillips & Jacobs for the manufacture of photographic chemicals. In 1875-80 I was instructor in chemistry and physics at the Episcopal Academy. Later I received the degree of A.B. from the University of Pennsylvania and engaged in making analyses of specimens of prehistoric bronze collected in foreign travels, and contributing papers on the metallurgy of ancient races. As an amateur magician I gave exhibitions of legerdemain for charity. I am a member of scientific associations.

GEORGE BRINTON PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips married Ellen Emlen, daughter of Benjamin Walter Jones, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

EXTRACT FROM "RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, PAST AND PRESENT"—SOME EARLY RECOLLECTIONS

BY GEORGE BRINTON PHILLIPS

Rittenhouse Square was the pleasure ground frequented by the remote as well as by those who lived around it. In the afternoons of the springtime it was the meeting-place of fashionable society, and on Sundays the promenade from the churches in the neighborhood. Patriotic functions were held there during the Civil War, as well as in recent times, and I can recall when the War broke out in 1861 and at the first "call to arms" I had volunteered as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery, I took a parting look at its springtime foliage on the way to join my company.

WILLIAM BRINTON PHILLIPS*

WILLIAM BRINTON PHILLIPS was born October 31, 1845, and was an early student at the Faires School. Before coming of age he had a great desire to enter into an active business career and served for several years in the office of Keith, a city assessor, followed by several years with Frank Howell, claim agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and finally, in the year 1868 or 1869, he joined his brother in the firm of Phillips and Jacobs, manufacturing chemists, whose specialty is the manufacturing of chloride of gold and nitrate of silver.

About ten years since, Mr. Phillips retired from an active business career, and for eighteen years has been a resident at and a member of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Pa.

JULES WILLIAM ARTHUR PICOLET

JULES WILLIAM ARTHUR PICOLET was born in Philadelphia, November 15, 1867. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1879, and in 1881 took a course in belles-lettres at St. John's College at Fordham, N. Y.

*William Brinton Phillips died January 28, 1926, while this book was in press.

He was possessed of really very fine qualities, industrious, with a well-balanced mixture of boyish gayety and a predilection for arts and letters, and was a universal favorite. Some crayon-drawing studies which he made at the School were found afterward with his papers and indicated a remarkable talent in one so young.

Failing health compelled his withdrawal from St. John's and he died February 10, 1883.

Photo by Kuebler

WILLIAM BRINTON PHILLIPS
1845–1926

LUCIEN E. PICOLET

I was born August 15, 1870, and attended the Faires Classical Institute from 1881 to 1886, and considered that it was my good fortune to be so favored. I entertain a deep appreciation of the sound teaching of that institution and the inspiration of personal contact with its worthy headmaster. I esteem it a privilege to have my association with an insti-

tution of a type now all too rare placed on record. I looked forward to entrance into the University of Pennsylvania in the course of Arts, but when the time came, not being in good health, that project was abandoned.

At that time I had acquired a taste for mechanical pursuits. After more or less desultory study, in 1887 I joined the night class in mechanical drawing at the Franklin Institute, which was then, and for many years later, directed by Mr. William H. Thorne. Through him I secured

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

JULES WILLIAM ARTHUR PICOLET
1867–1883
(*Courtesy of L. E. Picolet*)

in 1889 a position in the drawing office of the boiler works of Henry Warden. In the same year I was placed in charge of a class at the drawing school. In 1892, through the good offices of a friend, also a teacher in the drawing school, Mr. John F. Rowland, I secured the post of instructor in mechanical engineering at the university, under the leadership of the late Professor H. W. Spangler. There I taught mechanical draw-

ing and descriptive geometry. I remained there ten years, till late in 1902.

In 1898 I established a School of Elementary Mathematics for the Franklin Institute. This was absorbed by the School of Machine Design in 1900, also under my direction.

I gave up this work in 1903 to serve in the engineering department of the Bethlehem Steel Company and later with the American Car and Foundry Company at New York. I returned to the School of Machine

Photo by Schervee

LUCIEN EMILE PICOLET
1870—

Design in 1908. In addition to the school work I was assigned to some editorial work for the Institute and searches on the state of prior art of inventions submitted to their Committee on Science and the Arts.

A change of administration, and with it, a change of program, severed my connection on the staff of the Institute. At present I occupy myself in an inconspicuous way with the design of automatic machinery.

LUCIEN E. PICOLET.

February 12, 1925.

CHARLES H. PILE

I was born August 15, 1862, at Eighteenth Street and De Lancey Place. My father was Joseph M. Pile, attorney-at-law, and my mother Mary Reynolds. From there we moved to Seventeenth and Spring Streets and in 1867 to 721 Spruce Street, where they lived until their death—Mother in 1897 and Father in 1899.

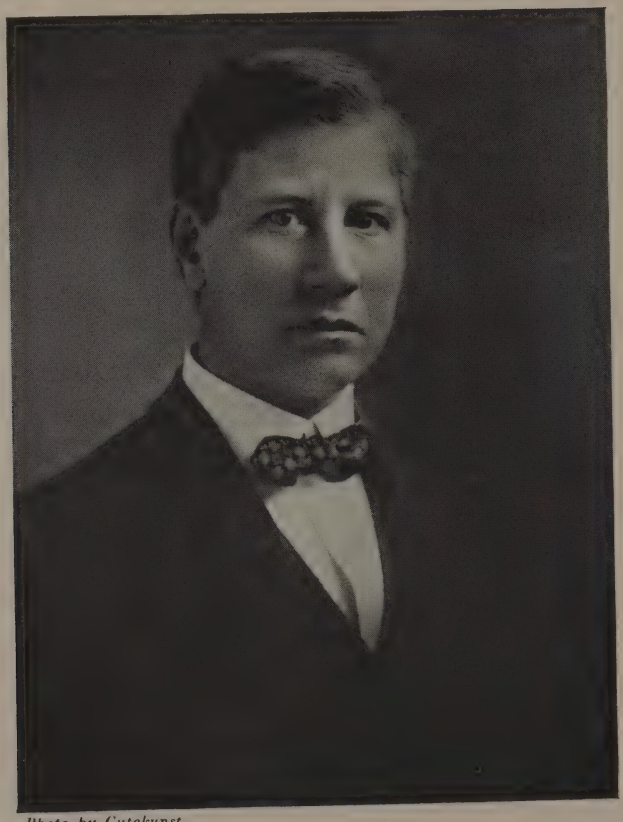


Photo by Gutekunst

CHARLES H. PILE
1862—
Photo taken in 1905

I first attended the Old Orange Street Quaker Meeting School and in 1871 attended Dr. Faires' Classical Institute; from there I went to Friends' Central School at Fifteenth and Race Streets, thence to Ury House Boarding School.

In 1877 I entered the employ of my cousin, Gustavus Pile, who was the proprietor of the wholesale and retail drug establishment of William

H. Pile & Sons, Passyunk Road and Catharine Street. From there I took a position with Robert Shoemaker & Company, wholesale druggists, at Fourth and Race Streets, and after three years left for Ohio, where I engaged for five years in the retail hardware business. I was married in 1886 and had three children (two of whom are living) and four grandchildren. I entered my father's office in 1886, where I studied law and

Photo by Gutekunst

CHARLES PLATT, JR.
1854–1909
(Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr.)

was admitted to the Bar in 1893 and have since practiced. I am a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES H. PILE.

CHARLES PLATT, JR.

CHARLES PLATT, JR., was born July 6, 1854, the son of Charles Platt and Laura Newbold Platt. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in

1867 and then went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Platt married Elizabeth Norris.

He was an insurance broker and agent for prominent companies, as also a director in the Insurance Company of North America, of which his father had been president for many years; he was a director of the Alliance Insurance Company and of the Zoological Society.

Mr. Platt died February, 1909.

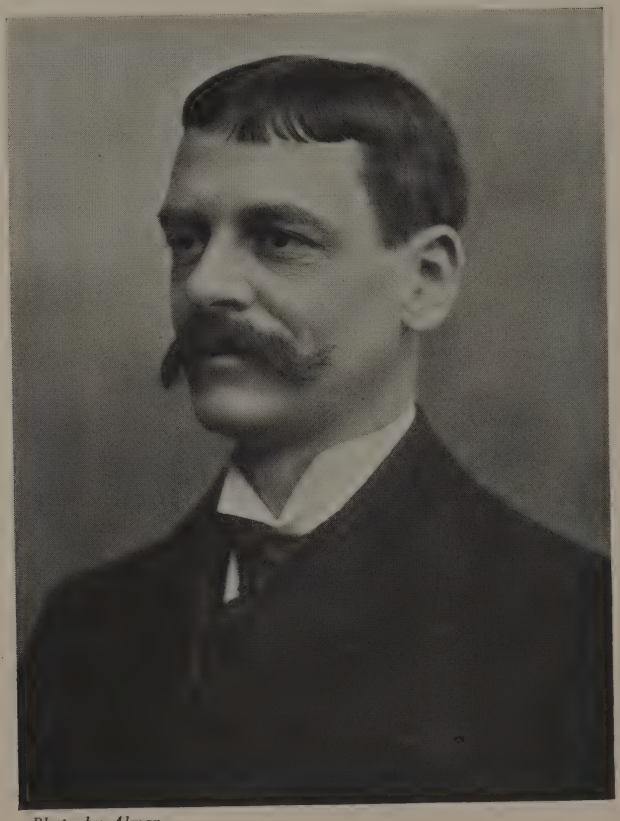


Photo by Alman

CLAYTON PLATT
1852–1923
(Courtesy of R. W. Platt, Esq.)

CLAYTON PLATT

CLAYTON PLATT was born March 5, 1852, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, later going to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., to Yale University and Trinity College, from which he was graduated.

He became associated with the Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia, later being placed in New York in charge of the New York branch of that company, where he remained as senior member of the firm until his death on November 1, 1923.

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

E. RODNEY PLEASONTON

(Courtesy of Francis S. Pleasonton, Esq.)

E. RODNEY PLEASONTON

E. RODNEY PLEASONTON entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863, afterward joining the Senior Preparatory Class, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., in 1870, and was admitted to the Collegiate Department in 1871, graduating with the degree of Civil Engineer, June 18, 1875.

FRANCIS STEPHEN PLEASONTON

FRANCIS STEPHEN PLEASONTON was born in 1848 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862. His father was General Augustus J. Pleasonton, identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the United States Army. He was a large holder as trustee of the estate of

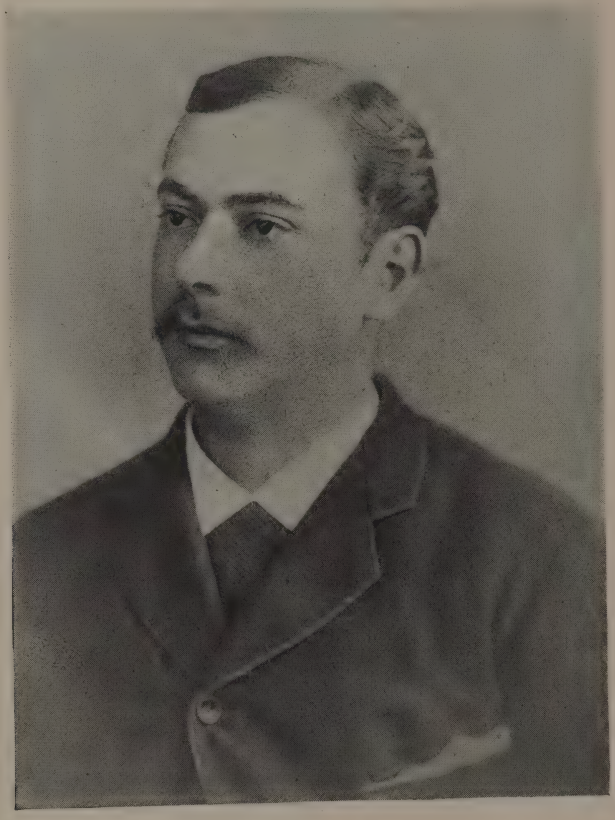


Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

E. RODNEY PLEASONTON

(Courtesy of Francis S. Pleasonton, Esq.)

Joseph Dugan, deceased, of real estate in the central part of Philadelphia, controlling at one time a good portion of the south side of Walnut Street running east from Thirteenth, now the site of the St. James Hotel, and several business establishments.

Francis Pleasanton married Eugenia Y. Thomas, the daughter of Joseph T. Thomas, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, reference to

whose career may be found in *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present,* 1922. Mr. Pleasonton has inherited from his father a keen knowledge of real estate values and is interested in that direction. He is a member of the Schuylkill Navy and Athletic Clubs.

FRANCIS STEPHEN PLEASONTON
1848—

WILLIAM GIBBS PORTER

WILLIAM GIBBS PORTER was born in Philadelphia, April 25, 1846, the son of William Gibbs Porter and Catharine Benezet Porter, and descended from James Benezet, brother of Anthony Benezet, who was a noted Quaker philanthropist of Philadelphia. He was a nephew of Dr. Lewis Rodman. He entered the Faires School, Thirteenth Street below Locust, in 1862, going thence to the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and matriculated in the Medical Department, from which he was graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1868.

Immediately after graduation he was elected assistant resident physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary and remained there for one year, during which time he was also police surgeon at the Central Police Station. For the next fifteen months he was one of the resident physicians at the Philadelphia Hospital. This term of service ended, he began private practice in Philadelphia, opening his office in his father's residence, Eleventh Street

WILLIAM G. PORTER
1846–1906
(Courtesy of Miss Emily G. Porter)

below Spruce. In addition to the hospital connections already named he was out-door physician to the Guardians of the Poor, vaccine physician to the Charity Hospital, and dispensary surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital. He was visiting surgeon at the Philadelphia Hospital for about 25 years, and at the Presbyterian Hospital from the time of its foundation in 1870 until he resigned in 1903, when he was made surgeon emeritus.

He was a member of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of which he was secretary four years. He was also a member of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and the American Surgical Association. He belonged to the College of Physicians, of which he was secretary for two years; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, The Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the American Medical

WILLIAM G. PORTER, M.D.
(Courtesy of Miss Emily G. Porter)

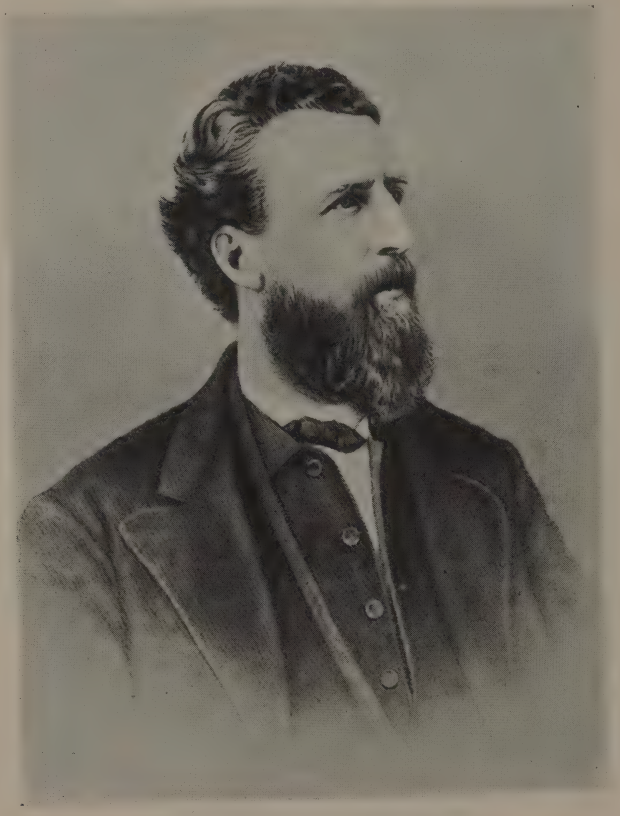
Society. He was a member of The Union League, the Undine Barge, and other clubs.

During the railroad riots of 1877 he was brigade surgeon with the rank of major in the First Brigade, First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

On April 21, 1880, he married Susan Miles Hobart, of Fairfield, Conn. He died on January 30, 1906, at Philadelphia. His wife prede-

ceased him by a few months. He was survived by five children, William G. Jr., Emily Glover, Susan Hobart, Catharine Benezet and Edmund Hobart Porter.

Dr. Porter lived, after his marriage, at 1223 Spruce Street, where he practiced for several years, later moving to the house, 1118 Spruce Street, which he purchased, residing there and practicing until a year before his death.



ROBERT HARE POWEL
1825–1883

(Courtesy of Mrs. John H. Lawson)
Photo from an engraving by A. B. Hall & Sons, New York

ROBERT HARE POWEL

ROBERT HARE POWEL was born October 16, 1825. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1839, and after completing his education became the senior member of the firm of Robert Hare Powel & Company, owners of semi-bituminous coal lands, mines and iron furnaces chiefly

in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, Pa. This property was deeded to him as a portion of some 75,000 acres of farm and forest land by his father, John Hare Powel, and the working of the land became a matter of prime importance; in order to obtain the necessary free capital for the development of the estate, a large sum of money had to be provided, which was secured, but owing to Mr. Powel's death a few months later great

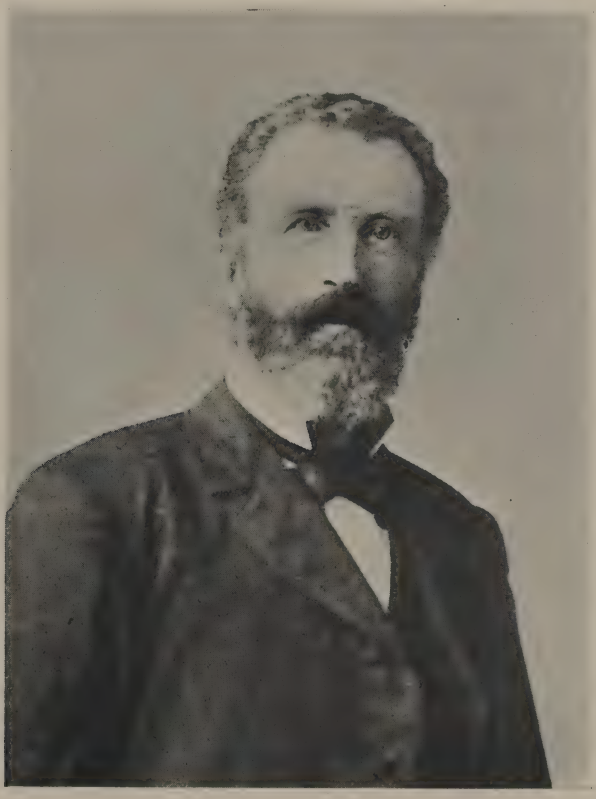


Photo by Scholl

ROBERT HARE POWEL

(Courtesy of Mrs. John H. Lawson)

delay ensued through litigation, Spencer Miller being counsel for the Powel family, while John G. Johnson represented the mortgagor. The estate was appraised at between four and five million dollars, while the claim of the unsecured creditors amounted only to one million dollars.

It will be of interest to describe Mr. Powel's career. His town residence was at 1518 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, the present site of the Touraine Apartment House; his summer home was at Tadousac, in Can-

ada, at the mouth of the Saguenay River, so as to be near his salmon river, the Marguerite, which he had leased for forty years from the Canadian Government, and where he devoted himself to salmon fishing, his favorite pastime and relaxation. In his day he was reputed to cast the best fly in Canada; his rods were of greenhart, brought from Africa, with whip joints bound with waxed tape. He also frequently chartered a

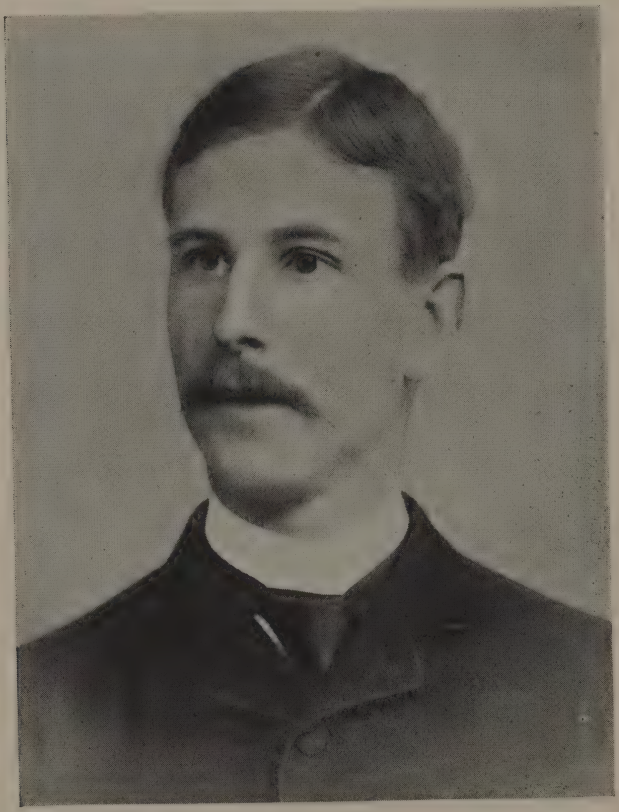


Photo by Phillips

ROBERT HARE POWEL, JR.
1856—
(*Courtesy of Mrs. John H. Lawson*)

schooner and fished in Labrador. Besides his fishing he amused himself shooting white porpoises in the St. Lawrence River, using a powerful rifle and express ball so as to stun and thus secure them before sinking, the natives selling the skins for a large price.

Robert Hare Powel had returned to Saxton, in Pennsylvania, where he was superintending the construction of iron furnaces, when he was taken ill and died very suddenly, July 11, 1883.

ROBERT HARE POWEL, JR.

ROBERT HARE POWELL, JR., was born in Huntingdon, Pa., January 5, 1856, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866. He is the son of Robert Hare and Amy Smedley Bradley Powel. After leaving the Faires Classical Institute, he attended a school in Canada and then for a year or two attended a private school in Easton-in-Gordans, in England.

Upon his return to this country he entered the commercial establishment of his father and had large interests in coal.

When resident in Philadelphia, he was a member of the Philadelphia Club.

THOMAS CALLENDER PRICE

THOMAS CALLENDER PRICE was born in 1843 and died February 8, 1901. He was the son of Joseph Price, of Philadelphia, and his wife Elizabeth Simmons.

He took the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1856. Mr. Price married, April 21, 1870, Susan Hough Trotter, the daughter of Edward H. Trotter, of Philadelphia, and Mary Jane Hart, who lived to be 95 years of age.

REV. DR. GEORGE TYBOUT PURVES

The following has been taken in part from the writings of Benjamin B. Warfield, of Princeton:

DR. PURVES was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1852, and was of Scotch ancestry. The original John Purves emigrated to America, establishing himself first as a merchant at Bridgeton, N. J., and then at Philadelphia. In West Jersey he found a wife in a Huguenot maiden, bearing the great name of Anne Marot.

The subject of this sketch received his primary schooling, 1864, in the Classical Institute of the notable schoolmaster, the Rev. Dr. John Wylie Faires, the last in the long succession of Scotch-Irish schoolmasters to whom Philadelphia and the Commonwealth owe so much.

He is described by one of his teachers of this period as smiling and quiet; little aggressive in his work; fond of out-door sports, especially cricket, in which he was proficient. This teacher adds, "I remember well his striking face, modest demeanor, correct recitations and eagerness to learn." At the age of sixteen he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1872. In the university he won nearly all the prizes in oratory and was also a prize man in philosophy and in Greek.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, his pastor at that time, describes him as "already giving sign and token of the characteristics that marked his subsequent career; virile, nimble, versatile, scholarly, genial, a gentle, good and winsome fellow."

In the autumn of 1873 he entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, taking instruction especially in Semitic Philology and in Hebrew under William H. Green. At this time the formative influence that was exerted upon him came from Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge. When ordained, he occupied a number of pulpits in various churches and was active in the delivery of many lectures at Princeton and in other parts of the East and the Middle West; he soon became recognized as a man of exceptional ability with strong personal influence upon those who came under his pastorate. He served for some years as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, which was in a sense a fitting culmination of his life, a great portion of which was passed in the pulpit, so that he will be long remembered as one of the most impressive preachers of his day, but never more a preacher of righteousness than when he sat in the classroom. The most striking quality of his delivery was in its vigor, spoken in style direct and forceful. His aim in preaching was not to delight but to instruct, not to give pleasure but guidance, and he had his reward. His churches grew steadily and solidly under his hands, such success being attributed to the faithfulness and power of his preaching.

Dr. Purves published some important works on religious subjects and frequently contributed to magazine literature of the day. Many articles were contributed by him to recent dictionaries of the Bible, edited by James Hastings and Dr. John G. Davis.

No account of Dr. Purves' life would be complete without mention of his faithfulness in the discharge of duties that came to him as a presbyter in an organized church where he bore his full part in the labors and debates of the Church and Council.

Dr. Purves' private life was one of exceptional beauty. There was something in his address that was peculiarly charming, a magnificent sincerity, willing self-effacement and unmistakable sympathy.

He was just completing his 49th year when he died in the City of New York, September 24, 1901.

A TEACHER'S TRIBUTE TO THE REV. GEORGE T. PURVES, D.D.

BY JOHN P. LAMBERTON, OCTOBER, 1901

The Rev. George Tybout Purves, D.D., eloquent preacher, learned divine, acute thinker, courageous leader, had but a year ago been selected as the worthy successor of the commanding figure of Dr. John Hall. It may here be permitted to one who was closely associated with the boyhood of George T. Purves to recall the characteristics which then declared the coming man and the methods which trained him for his usefulness in mature life.

Nearly forty years ago, in the course of a preparation for college, he was a pupil in the Classical Institute of the Rev. John Wylie Faires, D.D. The excellence of that school, and the thoroughness of its instruction, have already been declared in the memorial address of President Robert Ellis Thompson, published in *The Presbyterian Journal* in April last. Dr. Faires, who personally retained throughout his career a marked buoyancy

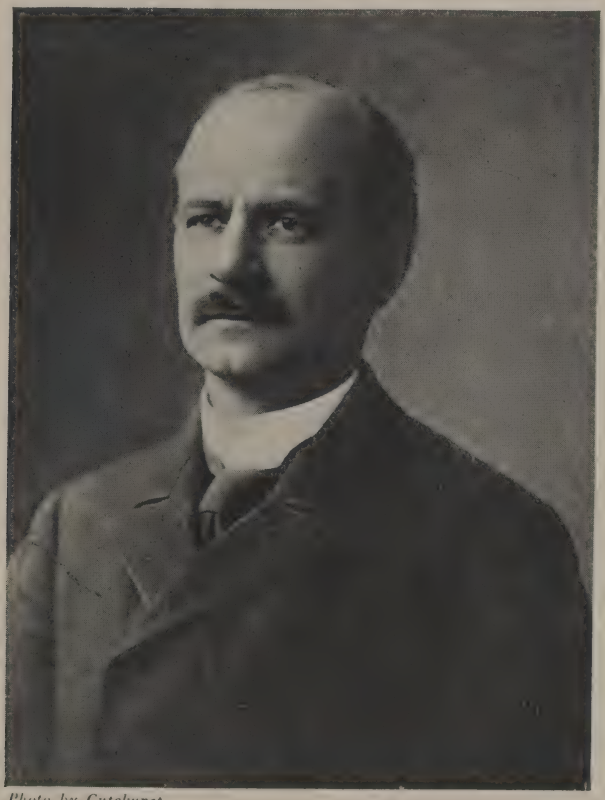


Photo by Gutekunst

REV. DR. GEORGE TYBOUT PURVES
1852–1901
(*Courtesy of George T. Purves, Jr.*)

of spirit, was strongly conservative in his ideas and methods of education. His steadfast aim was to guide his pupils in attaining an exact knowledge of the ancient classics, mathematics and English branches, as far as these were required for admission to the University of Pennsylvania and to the best colleges in the country. As the requirements were varied by the authorities of these institutions he adapted himself and his instruction to

them, yet not without protest; in other respects he adhered tenaciously to the old textbooks and lines of procedure. Yet so abundantly did he fill out the nominal requirements that the college professors who examined and received his pupils were often astonished at the extent of their attainments.

Through such a course of preliminary training did George T. Purves pass with diligence and credit. I was an assistant teacher in the school, and for two years had charge of the class to which he belonged. It was then that he commenced his study of Greek, in which he was afterward to attain special eminence. I remember well his smiling face, his modest demeanor, his correct recitations, his eagerness to learn. He was not the foremost in the class, for there were others there to all appearances as talented and diligent as himself. In varied fields of activity they have since demonstrated their ability. One who has become an army engineer has charge of the improvement of the channel of the upper Mississippi River; another as captain of the Navy has done service in different quarters of the world; another is secretary of the American Philosophical Society; a fourth is professor of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, which Purves and most of his school classmates attended.

Still another classmate with whom young Purves was more intimately associated was Gerald F. Dale, who became an honored member of the Presbyterian Mission at Beyrout, Syria, and was there prematurely cut off at the age of forty-one. Dale, being taller and a year older, was perhaps more aggressive and more quickly attracted attention. Purves, small and quiet, did not reveal his full ability until it was directly called forth by circumstances. But the congenial intercourse between these two, both sons of elders of Calvary Church, was charming to behold. Without making any ado about the matter Dr. Faires fully approved the principle that in a proper system of education soundness of body is to be regarded as well as development of the intellect, and his school bore witness to its execution.

Having been carefully grounded in the elements of a solid classical education, and stimulated by the exertions of generous rivals, Purves was well equipped to derive the highest benefit from a university course. His habits of study and thorough mastery of the task in hand were steadily maintained while he was pastor of various churches, and the results soon marked him as one fitted to indoctrinate others. Both at Allegheny, and later at Princeton, there was abundant proof that the high estimate of his teaching capacity was justified. His scholarly works on New Testament literature and early church history have been favorably received by evangelical Christendom. Yet his mature judgment approved the call for his return to pastoral labors.

From the survey of Dr. Purves' life-work, here briefly and inadequately indicated, the writer is convinced that much of its characteristic

excellence was based on the solid foundation of his early classical education and desires to bear testimony to this fact. The period of preparation for college is often of as much importance in a man's career as his subsequent course in the college. It is then that the decision is made and the habits begun which usually become fixed. Such was the case, I believe, with Dr.

Photo by Gilbert

WILLIAM H. W. QUICK
1864—
Photo taken when 16 years of age
(Courtesy of Thomas Shallcross, Jr.)

Purves. The successive changes in his later work at intervals of a few years have seemed but proper developments, due to his sterling character, his admirable talents, and sunshiny disposition. Each change has been pronounced a happy one, and shall we not say that the last is the crown of happiness? "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

WILLIAM H. W. QUICK

WILLIAM H. W. QUICK was born August 10, 1864, at Trenton, N. J., and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1880.

In 1887 he established himself in the real-estate business in West Philadelphia, where he has remained until the present time, the business having developed into one of great importance.

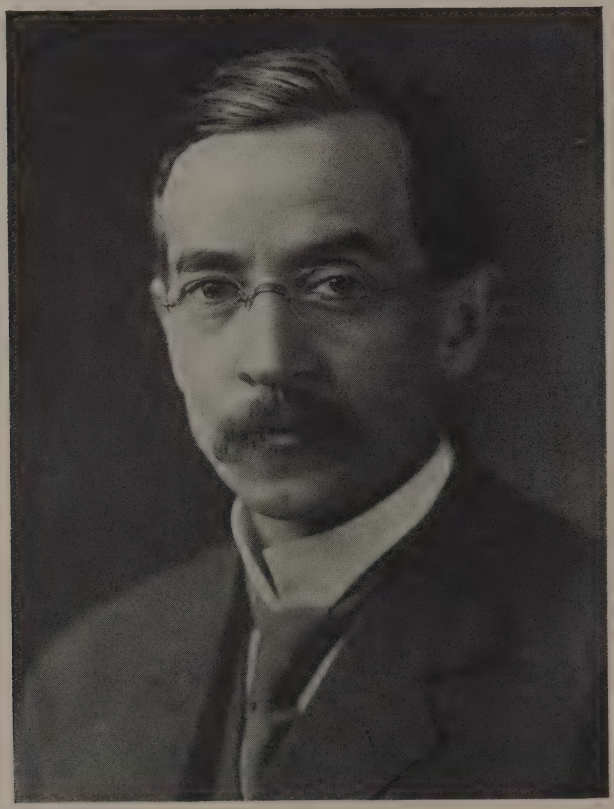


Photo by Evans

WILLIAM H. W. QUICK
Photo taken when 46 years of age
(Courtesy of Thomas Shallcross, Jr.)

FRANCIS W. RALSTON

FRANCIS W. RALSTON was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, June 7, 1864, and after attending for some years the Faires Classical Institute he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1887. While at the university he was prominent in football, cricket and rowing, and, after leaving college, became one of the leading cricketers of the United States. He married Virginia Louis Tartter, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ralston entered the Spanish-American War with Battery A of Philadelphia, 1898, serving in Porto Rico. In 1899 he joined the Thirtieth United States Infantry, and served in the Philippines and the Boxer War in China. After that time he served at various stations of the regular Army in the Coast Artillery Corps. He went overseas in June, 1917, as division adjutant of the Forty-second Division, and later served as adjutant of

FRANCIS W. RALSTON
1864–1920
(*Courtesy of R. T. M. Ralston*)

the First Army Corps and then as headquarters commandant on General Pershing's staff. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was made an officer of the French Legion of Honor and Officer of the Belgian Order of Leopold. He was also cited for heroism in action in the Philippines. Ralston attained the rank of colonel in the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A.

He died at Charleston, S. C., October 20, 1920.

A. SIDNEY RAMBO

A. SIDNEY RAMBO was born August 1, 1874. He was a pupil in both the Forsythe School and the Faires Classical Institute; the latter he entered in 1886. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and was a member of Delta Psi Fraternity and St. Anthony Club.

Photo by Rolfe

A. SIDNEY RAMBO
1874—

In 1898 he joined Battery A, National Guard, Pennsylvania, serving with that organization and Troop A in Porto Rico, having the rank of first lieutenant; he resigned in 1911.

Mr. Rambo was active in the manufacturing business until 1923, and in the year following he became associated with Frazier & Company. In 1908 he married Gertrude Levick.

FRANCIS RAWLE

FRANCIS RAWLE was born at Freedom Forge, Mifflin County, Pa., August 7, 1846, the son of Francis William Rawle, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1858, afterward graduating from Harvard University with the Class of 1869, A.B., LL.B., 1871, and A.M., 1872. Mr.

Photo by Sarony

FRANCIS RAWLE
1846—

Rawle entered the office of William Henry Rawle as a student at law, thence graduating from the Harvard Law School, being admitted to the Philadelphia Bar November 11, 1871.

Mr. Rawle is an eminent citizen and is very highly esteemed by all who have the privilege of recognizing his great qualities of mind and character.

He was treasurer of the American Bar Association 1878-1902; president 1902-03. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a director of the Philadelphia Library Company.

Of his literary activities may be noted that in 1883, 1897 and 1913 he edited Bouvier's *Law Dictionary*, the standard work of its kind, much of which he re-wrote. In 1885 he presented to the American Bar Association a paper on "Car Trust Securities." In 1876 he served as librarian of the library of the Law Association, succeeding John William Wallace, James T. Mitchell (later Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), Samuel Dickson and George Tucker Bispham, until 1894, building up the library into a foremost place among law libraries.

In 1878 he assisted in the organization of the American Bar Association at Saratoga Springs, was elected secretary of the conference and afterward treasurer of the association, being re-elected every succeeding year until 1902, when he became president, serving for two years in the office, previously held by no one for more than a single year; as a member of the Executive Committee he edited and prepared their Annual Report; in 1887 he was a delegate to the American Bar Association Conference in London, called for reform and codification of the laws of nations, being a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1890 and 1896 he was an overseer of Harvard University and in 1900 attended the banquet given by the English Bar to the American Bar, proposing the toast to "Bench and Bar of England."

November 25, 1873, Mr. Rawle married Margarette, the daughter of James M. Aertsen, granddaughter of Colonel Persifor Frazer.

Mr. Rawle spoke at the Reunion, April, 1925, as follows:

"I entered Dr. Faires' School in the fall of 1858. My class was preparing to enter the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1861.

"Though I never could quite analyze the reason, yet I believed then, and still believe, that Dr. Faires was a great teacher of Latin and Greek. Perhaps his real power lay in the fact that he made us work. It was not that he taught us so much—I do not recall that he did—but he kept us alert. One always felt it rather a dreadful thing not to know his lesson—a thing to be avoided, if possible.

"There was a good deal of rivalry for the first place on the weekly rank list. The highest mark was 5; the list was given out each week. In my class there were, I think, fourteen lads; Robert Ellis Thompson (afterward head of the Central High School, Philadelphia, and a scholar of real value) usually was first—perhaps five or six times out of ten; Henry Reed (afterwards Judge Reed) two or three times, and Theodore Etting and I came next with an occasional leadership.

"But I feel that I must add that quite fifty years afterward I found out for the first time that Thompson was just three years older than we

were. I told him not long before he died that I felt, retrospectively, very badly about it. He ought to have had a handicap.

"Besides the boys I have mentioned I remember James Biddle, Henry Pepper, Harry Markoe, John T. Lewis, Willing Lewis and Alexander Wetherill. John Lewis, Markoe, Etting and I are, so far as I know, the only survivors.

"Dr. Faires strongly illustrated Carlyle's dictum that 'the birch is the emblem of civilization.' He never was without his rattan rod. He would lay it on his knees or hold it in his hand to support his book, or walk down the aisle and administer castigation upon the hands of offenders, frequently demanding 'Silence' in rather a loud voice. Alexander Wetherill came in for most of the castigation. He sat at the end of a row and was easy of access. He was a trained gymnast and as tough as could be, and did not seem to mind it. He went into the regular Army and was killed at San Juan Hill.

"One of the interesting incidents of our last year was a flag-raising. Theodore Etting and I were a committee to buy the flag and flag-pole. I remember even the date on which it was set up—May 2, 1861. Dr. Faires said to us: 'You boys will never forget this day.' I have never forgotten it.

"Nearly all of the class entered the freshman class of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1861. We were all, except Thompson, under fifteen. Examinations were different then. We were sent to the university, which was then at Ninth and Chestnut Streets. I went with them, though not intending to enter college. It took us about half an hour to be examined on all three subjects. We were then told that we had all passed. It is not unlikely that Dr. Faires had been there before us.

"It well illustrates Dr. Faires' ability as a teacher that after leaving his school and spending two years and a half on a farm—fortunately for my physical well-being—I found when I went to Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., in November, 1863, that I had read as much Latin and Greek as the boys there who were entering the freshman class at Harvard College in June, 1862. The difference between the Philadelphia system and the Exeter system was that in Philadelphia we were ready for college at fourteen, while at Exeter the boys entered the school at or after fourteen, and not until then began their Latin and Greek, entering college at about eighteen.

"I entered Harvard in 1865, just as my old classmates at Dr. Faires' were graduating from the University of Pennsylvania.

"We had a school cricket eleven. I cannot remember the players except myself, but I do remember that William Pepper, James Rawle and Frederick Bissell—older lads of eighteen—bowled for us.

"We played a match on the grounds of the Newhall boys at Germantown, which I remember, and I still have in my mind that I caught out

Charlie Newhall on a long fly to left field on, while one of the boys was calling out, 'He won't hold it,' but I did. Perhaps this had something to do with my playing left field on my Harvard class baseball team, and afterward for two years on the Harvard varsity nine.

"I shall never cease to be grateful to that great teacher of the classics. His was in very truth a 'Classical Academy'."

BENJAMIN BRANNAN REATH
1822–1891
(Courtesy of Thomas Reath, Esq.)

BENJAMIN BRANNAN REATH

BENJAMIN BRANNAN REATH was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1822, and died May 26, 1891. He was the son of Thomas Reath (1792-1877) and Mary Brannan (1782-1856).

Having prepared for college in 1836 with Dr. Faires, he entered the College of the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1837 and was

graduated with the highest honors and a degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1841. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1844. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Hon. John Cadwalader, afterward Judge of the United States District Court, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1844. After practicing law for some time he was

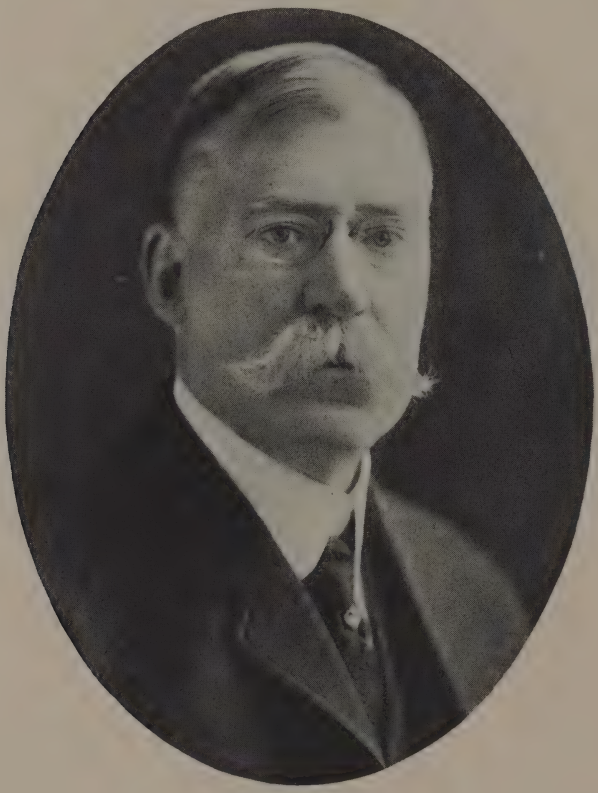
ALAN H. REED
1851–1906
(*Courtesy of Irving L. Wilson*)

subsequently advised to give up the work at the Bar owing to the state of his health, and after a trip abroad, in 1845, he did not resume it, but engaged in commercial business for some time, from which he retired a few years later.

He married the daughter of James Wood, of Pittsburgh.

ALAN H. REED

ALAN H. REED was the youngest member of a large family, the son of Jacob Reed, one of the oldest and most esteemed of Philadelphia merchants. He was born May 8, 1851, and was educated in the public schools, in Dr. Faires' Classical Institute (1865), and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was at first engaged in journalism, occupying positions on the Philadelphia *Press* and *Evening Telegraph*. His work became



ALAN H. REED
(Courtesy of Irving L. Wilson)

highly prized for accuracy of statement and clearness and conciseness of style. His first commercial relation was with the wholesale grocery firm of Martin & Garrett. Early in the seventies he became connected with Jacob Reed's Sons, at that time on Second Street, of which firm subsequently he was the sole member, the firm being incorporated in very recent years. Mr. Reed's prominent gift was that of financial ability and

methodical command of details, at the same time being alive to the growing needs of the day and progressive in every good sense of that word.

Outside of the extensive business of which he was head, being at the time of his death president of the corporation of Jacob Reed's Sons, he was also greatly and successfully interested in other important enterprises, among which were the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, and the American Cement Company, in both of which he occupied actively promi-

HON. HENRY REED
1846–1896

nent positions. He was a director of the Penn National Bank and a member of the Art Club, and of a literary club at Wayne. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a teacher in the Sunday school.

Mr. Reed was more than a merchant and financier; he was perhaps even more markedly a man of exceptional literary and musical tastes; his library was well chosen and every book in it represented an intimate acquaintance. From his earliest years the great musical events found in him unfailing and enthusiastic presence.

Few men had more friends than he. His fine presence, engaging manners, constant friendliness and rare sense of humor made him a popular man in the best sense of the word.

Mr. Reed died April 14, 1906.

HON. HENRY REED

HENRY REED was born in Philadelphia, September 22, 1846. He was the son of Professor Henry Hope Reed, a distinguished member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and a well-known litterateur. The younger Reed prepared for college under his father and at the school of Dr. John W. Faires (1856). Entering the University of Pennsylvania in 1861, he was graduated in 1865 with high honors. He then began the study of law in the office of E. Spencer Miller, Esq., being admitted to the Bar in 1869, and soon achieved a reputation for pronounced literary attainments, with an intimate knowledge of law in its varied aspects. In 1883 he published a valuable three-volume work on *The Statute of Frauds,* which at once took rank and still continues an accepted textbook on the subject. In 1886, from Governor Pattison, he received an appointment to the Bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ludlow in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 3. In the same year he became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and so continued to serve until his death.

Judge Reed was a rare conversationalist, a charming companion, and possessed all the qualities that sweeten life, making social intercourse delightful. Of an affectionate nature, with high culture, thorough scholarship, literary tastes and acquirements, he was an ornament to the Bench to which he was elected on the expiration of the term of his appointment.

To relieve the seriousness of legal duties, he undertook the translation into English of George Ebers' *The Daughter of an Egyptian King,* which had wide popularity at the time of its publication.

Judge Reed had a notable ancestry; his paternal great-grandfather was a revolutionary general and governor of the Commonwealth; his maternal grandfather was Bishop White, the first bishop of the American Episcopal Church.

Judge Reed was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of many other public and social organizations. He was twice married; his first wife was Charlotte F. Foster, niece of Mrs. John Edgar Thomson, and his second was Elizabeth Bond.

Judge Reed died February 23, 1896.

DAVID REEVES

DAVID REEVES was born March 27, 1852. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1872, graduating as a civil engineer. He became a member of the firm of Clarke, Reeves & Company, bridge builders, and president of the Phoenix Iron Company 1878-1923.

Mr. Reeves died February 5, 1923.

Photo by Phillips

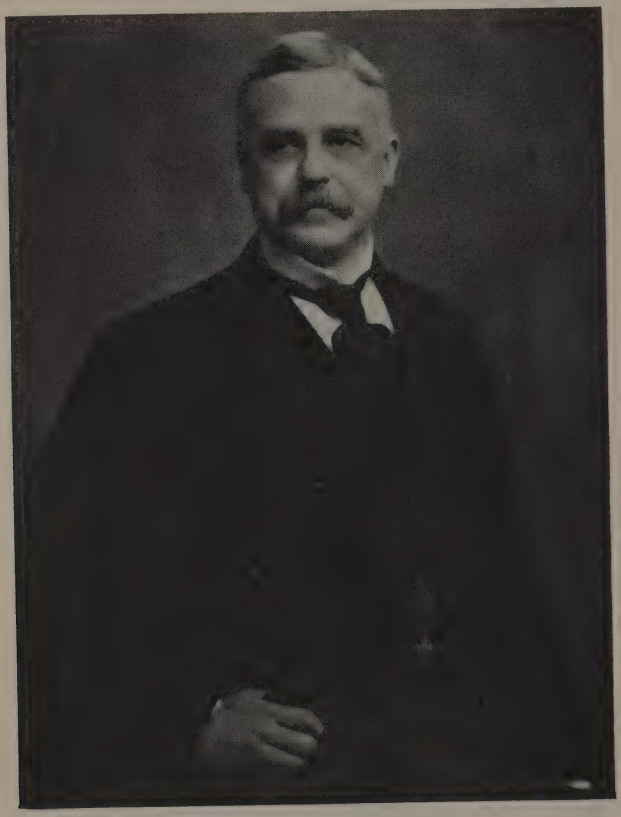
DAVID REEVES
1852–1923
(*Courtesy of William H. Reeves*)

WILLIAM H. REEVES

WILLIAM H. REEVES was born February 1, 1854, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1861, and later the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated as civil engineer in 1873. In 1874 he became associated with the Phoenix Iron Company and from 1923 has been chairman of the board.

LEANDER W. RIDDLE

LEANDER W. RIDDLE was born October 25, 1868, and still lives in the same house at Glen Riddle, Pa. Having completed his course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1880, he spent a year or two at the Episcopal Academy and then went into commercial life, being associated with his brother, Samuel J. Riddle, in the manufacture of cotton



WILLIAM H. REEVES
1854—

goods, later embarking in the chemical industry, and now actively associated with the National Aniline and Chemical Company of New York City, Mr. Riddle being in charge of the Philadelphia house.

Mr. Riddle is a member of the Rose Tree Hunt Club, of Media; the Lima Hunt Club, at Lima, Delaware County; the Racquet Club and the Penn Athletic Club; he is a bachelor, fond of outdoor sports, was assistant master of the hounds, and is devoted to athletics after the completion of his daily business labors.

SAMUEL D. RIDDLE

SAMUEL D. RIDDLE was born at Glen Riddle, Delaware County, July 1, 1861, a son of Samuel Riddle and Lydia Doyle Riddle. Mrs. Riddle's family were Quakers and her husband was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Samuel D. Riddle was educated at Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute (1874) and at the Pennsylvania Military College. He started

Photo by Bachrach

LEANDER W. RIDDLE
1868—

in business at the age of 21 years and has been a manufacturer of textiles all his life. He is president of the Riddle Company, a commission house selling Southern cotton yarns.

Mr. Riddle lives on the property where he was born, it being one of the few large estates that have been kept intact, and it was the wholesome environment of the fox-hunting country of Delaware and Chester Counties that gave him the love of the horse and the hound, resulting in his acquiring a racing stable, including the world-famous Man o' War.

From his earliest years Mr. Riddle has been identified with the social and sportsman's life of the two Pennsylvania counties. At one time he was president of the Rose Tree Fox-Hunting Club, which is the oldest fox-hunting club in the United States.

Aside from his business interests in Philadelphia, Mr. Riddle is a farmer, having 800 to 1000 acres of farm land under cultivation. He

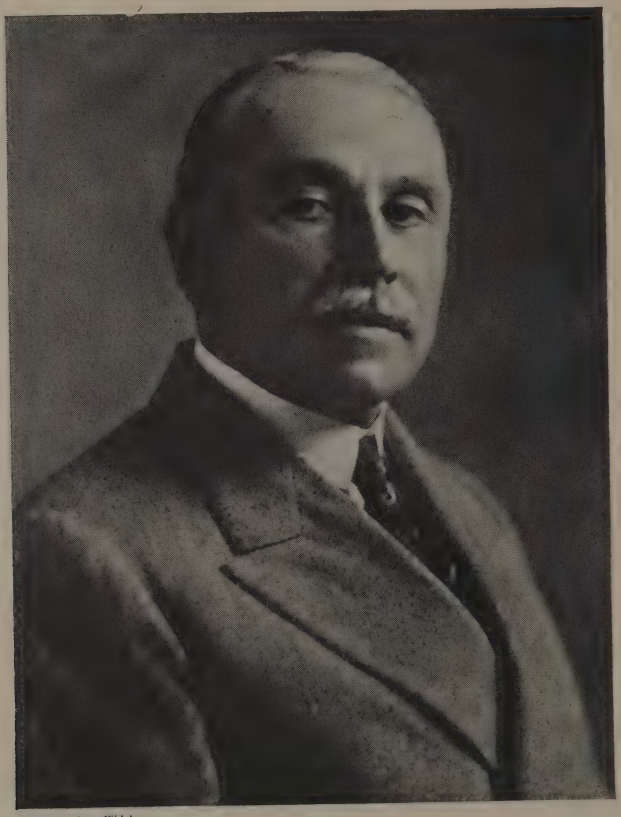


Photo by White

SAMUEL D. RIDDLE
1861—

is one of the commissioners of roads in his district and builds and keeps in condition the highways of his vicinity. A large property owner and progressive in his views and policies, he takes keen interest in all civic affairs.

Mr. Riddle is a member of the Rose Tree Fox-Hunting, Radnor Hunt, Racquet and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of his own State, and of the Fauquier Club, of Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Riddle was Elizabeth Dobson.

HOWARD ROBERTS

HOWARD ROBERTS was born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1843. His parents were then living at 1033 Spruce Street, till recently occupied by our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Hampton L. Carson. Mr. Edward Roberts, the senior, later erected the double brownstone mansion at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets, where the family

HOWARD ROBERTS
1843–1900

lived for many years. This was the residence subsequently acquired by the late Henry La Barre Jayne, a citizen of remarkable attainments and a man of rare personal accomplishments. Howard Roberts received his early education at the Classical Institute of Rev. Dr. John W. Faires (1853), where so many Philadelphians of the fifties and sixties of the last century received their early training. His art studies were begun in The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts when J. A. Bailly was

chief instructor. Going to Paris at an early age he entered L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, for several years studying under Dumont and Grunery.

Returning to America, he opened a studio in Philadelphia at 1723 Chestnut Street and later at 1731 Chestnut Street, and modeled his first important work, a statuette of "Hester and Pearl" from Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter,* which was exhibited at the Academy and attracted wide attention, and "La Première Pose," modeled in Paris in 1873, Mr. Roberts spending the year in that city; this superb piece received a medal at our Centennial Exhibition of 1876, one of the three works of American sculptors to which medals were awarded, and is now in our Academy of Fine Arts, as also "Hypatia," a memory of classic times.

Later, the structure facing Eleventh Street to the rear of the main building on Spruce Street was reconstructed so that an attractive studio was provided to which art-lovers were wont to resort.

Mr. Roberts became a member of the Sketch Club as early as the year 1861, serving successively as treasurer, vice-president and president, taking an active interest in its progress. He was a noted leader in artistic and social circles of our city.

June 1, 1876, Mr. Roberts married Miss Helen Pauline Lewis, who survives him. Their son was Howard Radcliffe Roberts, who died in October, 1924.

Howard Roberts achieved national reputation by his selection from a competition of thirty leading sculptors to create the statue of Robert Fulton for the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington. It is the finest conception of the distinguished Pennsylvania inventor. Many portrait busts, in which he excelled, are in homes throughout the country, an evidence of their quality and faithful portraiture. One of the most beautiful is an ideal entitled "Eleanor," which was acquired by Henry C. Gibson, and bequeathed by him to The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where it now rests in the special room devoted to Mr. Gibson's unrivaled collection.

Wharton Barker frequently referred to Howard Roberts as an important factor in the early years of The Penn Club, bringing grace and dignity to its gatherings and stimulating the love of art in its members and guests.

Mr. Roberts died in Paris, April 18, 1900.

BEVERLY ROBINSON

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1844, of distinguished Virginia ancestry, the son of the late Moncure Robinson, of Richmond and Philadelphia, the engineer who built the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad; his mother was a granddaughter of Edmund Randolph, first attorney-general of the United States. Young Robinson entered the Faires Classical

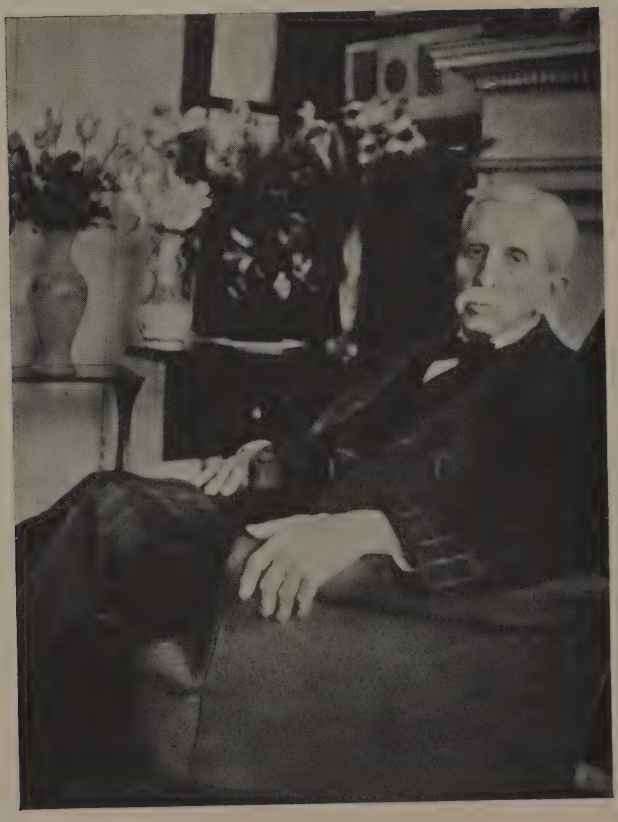
Institute in 1852, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1862. Among his classmates and intimate friends were John Cadwalader, and the late Dr. William Pepper, provost of the university. In 1863 he joined the Pennsylvania Militia, taking part in the Gettysburg campaign. He studied medicine in Paris and graduated with honors—the first American to graduate at the University of Paris; his

DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON
1844–1924
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Boyer*)

friends there became the recognized leaders of French medicine. He then studied diseases of the nose and throat under Sir Morrell Mackenzie in London and returned to this country, starting practice in New York. He married Anna E. Foster, of an old Dutch and Knickerbocker family.

Dr. Robinson was connected with many most important New York hospitals, attending and then consulting physician at St. Luke's Hospital for over forty years, at his death the senior consultant. He had been

attending and consulting physician at Charity Hospital (Blackwell's Island) and in early days he used to cross the river on the ice in a small boat. He was attending physician at New York Hospital, professor of clinical medicine at Bellevue, one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians; former president of the American Climatological Association, and a member of many other societies.



DR. BEVERLY ROBINSON
(Courtesy of Miss Pauline Robinson)

During the World War he was one of six American physicians to receive an honorary medal from the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. Dr. Robinson was a member of the Century and University Clubs, and the George Washington Post, G. A. R.

He was a brother of the late John M. Robinson, president of Old Dominion S.S. Line, Seaboard Air Line, and other Southern railroads, and

of the late Edmund Randolph Robinson, lawyer, of New York. His surviving sisters are: Mrs. Charles Chauncey, Mrs. A. Sydney Biddle and Mrs. Henry C. Boyer, all of Philadelphia, and his surviving children are Miss Pauline Robinson, Mrs. Arthur W. Butler and Beverly R. Robinson. Dr. Robinson died June 21, 1924.

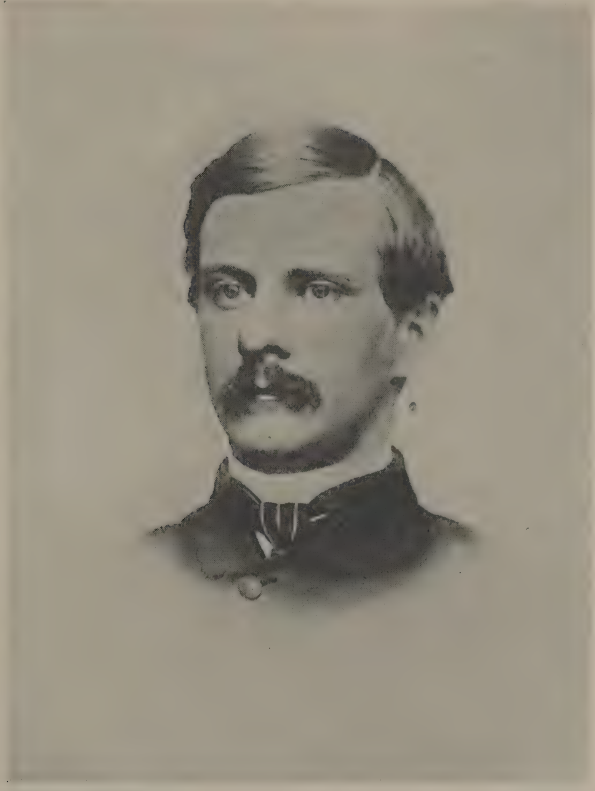


Photo by Bosshart

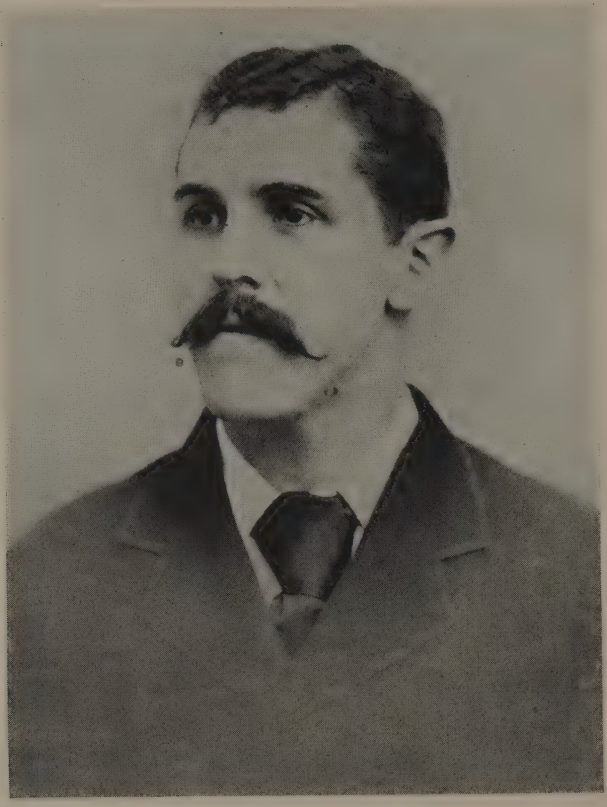
CHARLES AUSTIN ROBINSON
1837–1902
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Norris Robinson*)

CHARLES AUSTIN ROBINSON

CHARLES AUSTIN ROBINSON was born in Philadelphia in 1837, the eldest son of Daniel and Emily (Hill) Robinson.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1846, graduating later from the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the stock brokerage business with his father under the name of D. M. Robinson & Company.

At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he enlisted in the One-hundred-fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Collis's Zouaves) and was commissioned captain. He was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg and subsequently honorably discharged from the service. He reentered his stock brokerage business, which he continued until his retirement.



CHARLES MEIGS ROBINSON
1851—
(Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Boyer)

Captain Robinson was a descendant of a long line of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors of distinction. He studied law late in life, was admitted to the Bar, but did not practice his profession. He had scholarly attainments and was an excellent musician on the violin.

Captain Robinson died in 1902 at his home in Germantown, Philadelphia. His father was the late D. M. Robinson, a member of the Board

of Brokers, of Philadelphia, where he was highly esteemed for his exact rectitude. He had traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, and was possessed of a genial humor and an intelligent conversational quality. His travels abroad had improved his natural taste for paintings, statuary and works of art, so that his collection in his residence on Walnut Street near Ninth in years gone by was of a notable character.

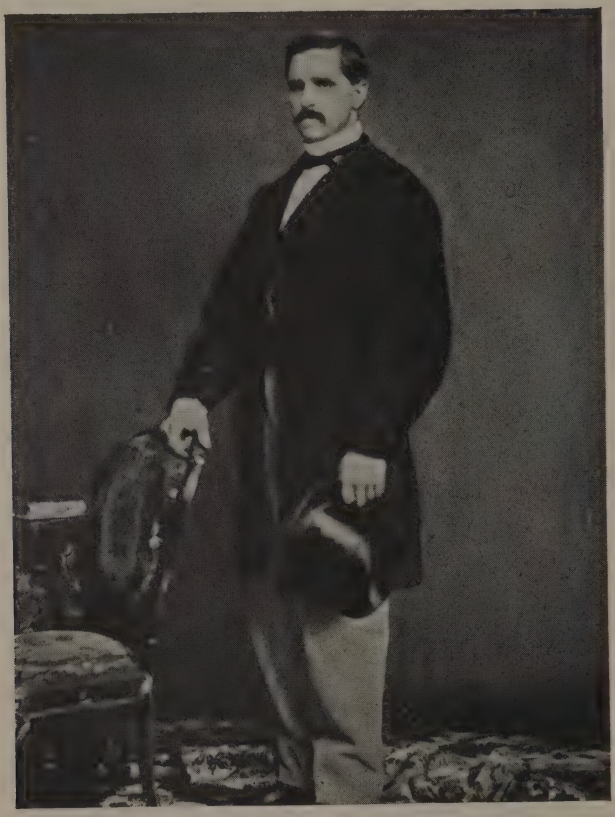
EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON
1838—
(Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Boyer)

CHARLES MEIGS ROBINSON

CHARLES MEIGS ROBINSON, a son of Moncure Robinson and Charlotte Randolph Taylor, was born September 17, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1868; after leaving the university he became a stockbroker and lived in New York City.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON, a son of Moncure Robinson and Charlotte Randolph Taylor, was born March 5, 1838. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1847, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1851; later he joined Harvard University, where he was



JOHN MONCURE ROBINSON
1835–1893
(Courtesy of J. Randolph Robinson, Esq.)

Latin salutatorian. He was a member of the Bar, and of the Supervisory Board Civil Service of New York State, 1884-89.

Mr. Robinson married Augusta, the daughter of Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria.

JOHN MONCURE ROBINSON

JOHN MONCURE ROBINSON was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1835, and died at Baltimore, February 4, 1893. After attending the

Faires Classical Institute in 1847 he entered the Virginia Military Academy, then going to Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1856, during his twentieth year, receiving his degree *magna cum laude*. He then entered the employ of the Seaboard Air Line, having worked his way to a position of superintendent at the outbreak of the Civil War.

MONCURE ROBINSON, JR.
1855–1896
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Henry C. Boyer*)

While his father and brothers were on the Union side, he elected to cast his lot with the Confederate cause, as his diary indicates.

At his death he was president of the Seaboard Air Line and later affiliated companies, the Old Dominion Steamship and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. He was the son of the late Moncure Robinson, of Philadelphia.

MONCURE ROBINSON, JR.

MONCURE ROBINSON, JR., was born April 2, 1855. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865, and afterward the University of Pennsylvania, which he had to leave at the end of his sophomore year on account of impaired eyesight, for some time engaging a tutor to read to him so that he could keep up his educational activities.

Photo by Broadbent & Taylor

MONCURE ROBINSON, JR.

Later he became his father's secretary and a director of many of the railroad companies and steamboat lines in the South in which his father was interested.

Mr. Robinson married Lydia M., the daughter of Henry Jonathan Biddle.

Mrs. Robinson writes in March, 1925:

"I remember a battle between Dr. Faires' boys, about ten of them, and the hoodlum boys at our back gate in Moravian Street. The Faires

boys were coming to our house, 1623 Walnut Street, to hold a secret and impressive meeting in our long attic room; the alley boys attacked them, really a large gang of roughers. Dr. Tom Lyman and Frank Biddle were in the fight, Chauncey Blight I think also. I watched from the nursery window until a stone was thrown at me. It seemed as serious as the Great War!"

Moncure Robinson died at sea, December 13, 1896.

Photo by Eastland Studios

JAMES RENWICK RODGERS
1858—

JAMES RENWICK RODGERS

JAMES RENWICK RODGERS was born in Philadelphia, December 27, 1858, the son of James Boyer and Mary J. Rodgers. He attended Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, entering in 1868, and remained there three years on the English side and five years in Latin and Greek. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1878, but left at the end

of his sophomore year to go into business. He succeeded his father, who died in 1868 from the effect of his experiences during the Civil War, in which he served over three years, being on the staff of General Geary. The business in which the younger Rodgers was engaged was that of book printing and publishing, one of the largest and best known in Philadelphia at that time. In this office were printed Lange's *Commentaries,* Dr. Philip Schaff's Church Histories, Hampton L. Carson's *History of the Supreme Court,* and a number of historical and other volumes of Charles Scribner's Sons, art publications of Gebbie and Barrie, Ainsworth and Spofford's works.

Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, John Russell Young, the well-known newspaper correspondent, and John Blakely, afterward proprietor of the *Evening Star,* were at one time associated with the publishing house.

In 1893 Mr. Rodgers married Louise Willard, of the Colonial New England Willards, and a niece of Dr. DeForest Willard. In 1904 Mr. Rodgers entered the general insurance business in which he is at present engaged. He has always been interested in literature, church history and in ancient and Old Testament history as well as Latin and Greek, having recently finished the Greek Testament. In 1925 he was restored to his class and given the degree of B.A. by the University of Pennsylvania.

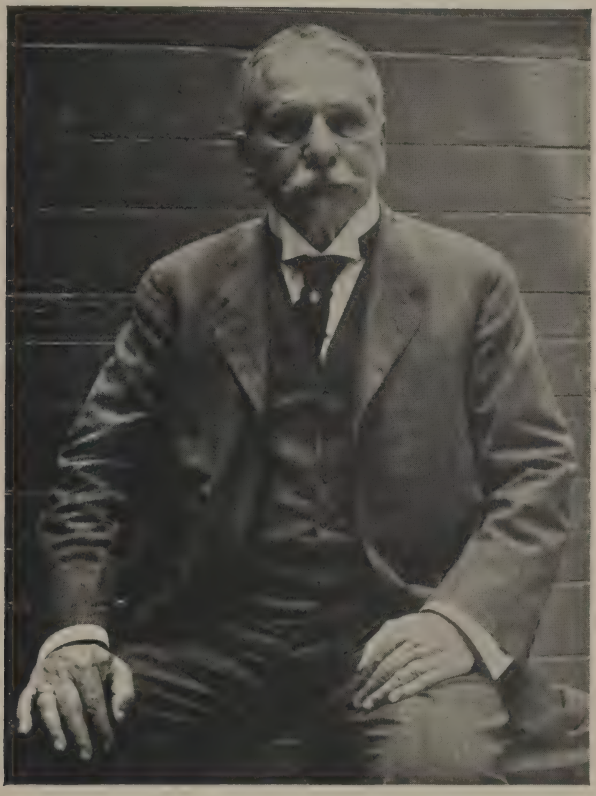
ADOLPH G. ROSENGARTEN

ADOLPH G. ROSENGARTEN was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1870, the son of Harry B. and Clara J. (Knorr) Rosengarten. He was educated at the Faires Classical Institute (1881), matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1888, graduating in June, 1892, after taking the course in chemistry in the Towne Scientific School, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, National Guard of Pennsylvania from 1893 to 1903, United States Volunteers. From April to November, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he served as a corporal with the First Troop in the Porto Rico expedition. In the World War he served with the War Industries Board at Washington, D. C., during the year 1918, as chief of the Miscellaneous Chemicals Section, Chemical Division of the U. S. War Industries Board.

Mr. Rosengarten married, April 30, 1901, Christine Penrose, daughter of the late Walter Scott Elliott Penrose, and has two children, Adolph G. Rosengarten, Jr., born May 23, 1905, and Emily Penrose Rosengarten, born November 14, 1909. He entered the employ of Rosengarten & Sons, manufacturing chemists, in October of 1892, becoming a partner of the concern in 1898; on the incorporation of the business in 1901 he was elected secretary and treasurer, continuing as such until January 1, 1905,

when the company took over the plant and assets of Powers & Weightman, changing the name to the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, and at that time he was elected to the office of treasurer. He was elected vice-president of the company in 1917, retaining at the same time the office of treasurer, and was elected president in 1921, which position he holds at the present time.



FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN
1843–1923
(*Courtesy of Samuel R. Rosengarten, Esq.*)

He is a director of the Philadelphia National Bank and of the Philadelphia Trust Company; a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Mutual Assurance Company for insuring houses from loss by fire.

FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN

FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN, born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1843, was the son of George D. and Elizabeth B. Rosengarten, who lived for many

years at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets, of which an illustration was shown in *Rittenhouse Square, Past and Present,* page 178.

Mr. Rosengarten received his early education in the Faires Classical Institute (1856). During the Civil War he served in Landis' Battery at the time of General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and was present at Gettysburg when President Lincoln made his famous address.

After the close of the War, he visited Germany, taking up the study of chemistry under Professor Adolph Strecker at the University of Tübingen, devoting special attention to quinine and to the minor alkaloids found in cinchona bark. After two years' residence, he returned to Philadelphia, becoming associated with his father's firm, Rosengarten and Sons, manufacturing chemists of world-wide repute.

On page 179 of the Rittenhouse Square history the portrait is shown of Mary D. Richardson, whom Mr. Rosengarten married in the year 1873.

Mr. Rosengarten became a member of The Union League in the year 1870, and was a frequent visitor to the club house, participating in its many political and social activities until the close of his career. Mr. Rosengarten retired from active business in the year 1897, and died at his home in Walnut Street on May 7, 1923.

GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN

GEORGE DAVID ROSENGARTEN was born February 12, 1869, the son of Harry B. and Clara J. (Knorr) Rosengarten, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1881, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, Arts Department, September, 1886, Science, 1888, graduating B. S., 1890; he was treasurer, second term, freshman year; of the class cricket team, junior year; third honorary both terms freshman and sophomore years; Ph. D., Jena University, Germany, 1892; class president, University of Pennsylvania, 1918 to the present time. In 1886 at the performance of the Greek play, "The Acharnians," George acted the part of a slave of Dicaeopolis. While in the University he was editor of *Red and Blue.*

Mr. Rosengarten is associated with the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company as vice-president; he has been a director of the Girard National Bank from 1909 to the present time.

He is a member of the following organizations: Phi Kappa Sigma, Rittenhouse and Engineers' Clubs, of Philadelphia; Chemists' Club, of New York; Cosmos Club, of Washington; Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Pine Valley Golf, Seaview Golf, Tredyffrin Country, Philadelphia Gun and Corinthian Yacht Clubs; Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Miami, Florida; American Institute of Chemical Engineers (president of same, 1915-17); American Chemical Society (chairman Industrial Division,

1911-12, councillor-at-large, 1915-22, director, 1919-27; member, Executive Committee, chairman, Endowment Committee, of same); American Philosophical Society; trustee, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1922; American Association Advancement of Science (Fellow); American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Electro-Chemical Society; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Pharmaceutical Association; Franklin Institute (member, Board of Managers of same since 1912

GEORGE D. ROSENGARTEN
1869—

to date); member, Ninth and Tenth Revision Committee, United States Pharmacopeia (chairman, Sub-Committee of Organic Chemicals of same); Society Chemical Industry; German Chemical Society; Sigma Xi, University of Pennsylvania Chapter; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts; Horticultural Society; and Zoological Society of Philadelphia.

April 23, 1895, Mr. Rosengarten married Susan Elizabeth Wright.

J. CLIFFORD ROSENGARTEN

J. CLIFFORD ROSENGARTEN was born January 18, 1874. He attended the Faires Classical Institute from 1882 until 1886, later going to Penn Charter, from which he was graduated in 1890, then to the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1894, College, graduating from the Law Department in 1897.

J. CLIFFORD ROSENGARTEN
1874—
(Courtesy of Samuel R. Rosengarten, Esq.)

He was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, participating in the Porto Rico campaign during the Spanish-American War, 1898, and was a member of the United States Geological Survey, 1902-03, and of the Electric Railway Works 1904-13, from which he retired in 1913.

During the World War he was a sergeant for twenty-one months, then was commissioner in the courier service, making in all twenty-seven months' service in Europe.

He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse and Racquet Clubs.

On January 19, 1926, J. Clifford Rosengarten was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Ralph McKittrick, of that city. The bride is a sister of the late Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis.

J. CLIFFORD ROSENGARTEN

(Courtesy of Samuel R. Rosengarten, Esq.)

EUGENE HENRI ROUSSEL

EUGENE HENRI ROUSSEL (DU PRUNAY) was born in the Château de Conde, Vailly sur Aisne, France, in 1844.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, then was a student at the University of Pennsylvania for two years.

Mr. Roussel married Miss Bailey, daughter of Samuel Bailey, of Philadelphia. He was a mining engineer in California and Colorado, where he died in the city of Denver in 1881.

Photo by Broadbent

EUGENE HENRI ROUSSEL [DU PRUNAY]
1844–1881
(*Courtesy of Dr. A. E. Roussel*)

HARRY BARCROFT RUNK

HARRY BARCROFT RUNK came of ancestry of long growth on American soil. He was of the seventh generation, from Holland, on the paternal line, and of the fifth generation of British origin on the maternal line. Into this inheritance of a good name was born, on November 3, 1853, Harry Barcroft Runk. His parents were living in the western part of Pennsylvania, near Elderton, Armstrong County, at that time. The death of his

father in 1860 led to the removal of the family, the year following, to Philadelphia.

Here he attended the public school for a time, but later was entered as a pupil in the school for youth, kept by Dr. Gregory, from which in 1869 he came under the tutelage of Dr. Faires. This change may have been because of the common knowledge of the resort to old-fashioned no-

Photo by Taylor & Brown

HARRY BARCROFT RUNK
1853–1873
(*Courtesy of Miss Emma T. B. Runk*)

tions of methods to correct too high youthful spirits, for which Dr. Faires was well known.

As a boy and youth Harry was generous, cheerful and unselfish. His life was characterized by high principle and fine rectitude.

Athletics had not taken their present conspicuous place among students' activities in those days, but he was a lover of out-door sports, although not to the neglect of arduous study and its routine. He was fond of languages,

but his scholastic attainments were not high, as he left school when about eighteen years old.

His business life began at once, when he entered the well-established wholesale dry-goods house of Barcroft & Co., where he had the support of family companionship and sympathy.

Very shortly the delicacy of his constitution began to show itself, an attack of pneumonia led to tubercular trouble, which caused his death on September 25, 1873, at the age of twenty years.

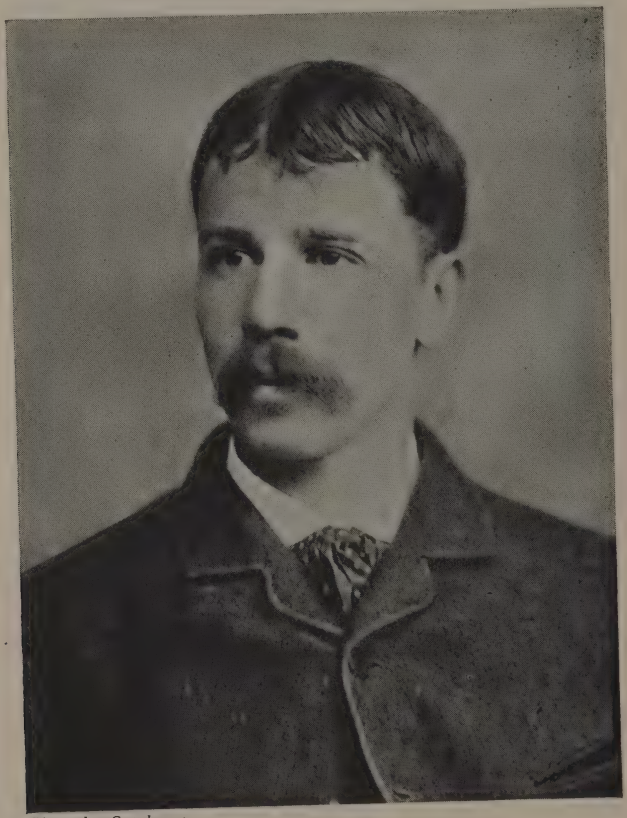


Photo by Gutekunst

BUNFORD SAMUEL
1857—

BUNFORD SAMUEL

BUNFORD SAMUEL was born September 16, 1857, the son of John and Rebecca Samuel, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866. He was appointed assistant librarian of the Library Company in charge of the Ridgway Branch, which position he has occupied from 1878 to the present time.

About 1880 he projected a general index of printed portraits, compiling in pursuance thereof an index now covering 70,000 subjects and engravers thereof, which are extensively used, though as yet largely in manuscript. He has been a contributor to *The Bookman, Pennsylvania Magazine of History, Scribner's,* the Supplement to Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* and is the author of *Secession and Constitutional Liberty.*

Photo by Phillips

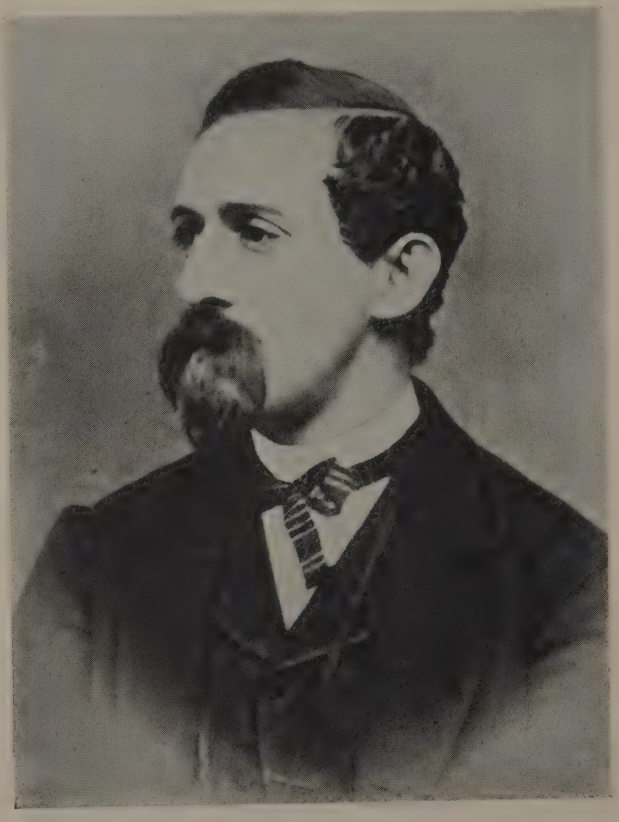
FRANK SAMUEL
1859—

Mr. Samuel married Ella Salomon, of New York, March 2, 1882, who was a descendant of Haym Salomon, prominent Philadelphian at the time of the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Samuel writes in May, 1925:

"Upon one occasion, wishing to illustrate the difference between certain knowledge and experimental inference, Dr. Faires informed us that

we knew the Bible to be true because we had sacred warrant therefor; we believed that if we put our finger in the fire it would burn us because our experience so taught. On another occasion one of the larger boys, the son of a neighboring alderman, refused to hold out his hand for the regulation rattan cuts on the palm; the Doctor thereupon thrashed him up and down between the forms, to use present-day idiom, "good and plenty"; and thereafter he disappeared from school. Apropos of this I may add



HENRY SAMUEL

(Courtesy of J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

that once in later years, talking with my father, John Samuel, who had also been a pupil of his, he told him that as he grew older he regretted his youthful severity. Some of us might think in this matter he blamed himself unnecessarily, for I do not remember ever to have heard his fairness impugned by any boy or man, saving that I have heard the wish expressed by some of us, that he had thrashed us more."

FRANK SAMUEL

FRANK SAMUEL was born December 4, 1859, and in 1869 entered the Faires Classical Institute, wherein his father and brothers had been students in earlier years.

Frank Samuel has been connected with various iron industries and was vice-president of the North Branch Steel Company, of Danville, Pa., a director of the Trust Company of North America, and is at present president of the American-Swedo Iron Company. He is a member of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Pine Valley Country and Philadelphia Country Clubs, and a governor of the Point Judith Country Club, and at various times has been associated with many fishing and shooting organizations.

During the World War Mr. Samuel served on the Alloys Committee of the American Iron Institute, an adjunct to the United States War Board.

Mr. Samuel married Mary Buchanan Snowden, the daughter of the late Colonel Snowden, former superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and later United States Minister to Greece and Spain, as also president of the Philadelphia Fairmount Park Commission.

HENRY SAMUEL

HENRY SAMUEL was the eldest son of the late David Samuel, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia. He was born August 26, 1828. He was an early member of The Union League of Philadelphia, deeply interested in the Republican cause, giving time and energy to its progress.

JOHN SAMUEL

The late Judge Norris S. Barratt contributed to the *Legal Intelligencer* a memoir from which extracts have been made.

JOHN SAMUEL was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1829, and died here August 23, 1913, in his eighty-fourth year. His early education was obtained at the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1840. He studied law with the late Judge John Cadwalader and was admitted to the Bar, October 21, 1850, and continued in active practice for more than sixty years. His father was David Samuel, of English birth and American by adoption; he had left England to represent the Hudson Bay Company, they having appointed the Astors in New York and David Samuel in Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of John Moss, well-known merchant, whose clipper ships the "Tontine" and the "Brilliant" were as famous in that generation as are our largest steamships of the present day. John Samuel held membership in the Zoological

Society, the Young Men's Democratic Association, the Law Association, The Penn Club, the Legal Club and the Rittenhouse Club. He had joint offices with William M. Meigs, and Norris S. Barratt (later Judge).

He was not merely a learned man, but a critic of great intellectual power. In consultation he always reached the point before others were half way there, so wonderfully quick was his perception, and joined with

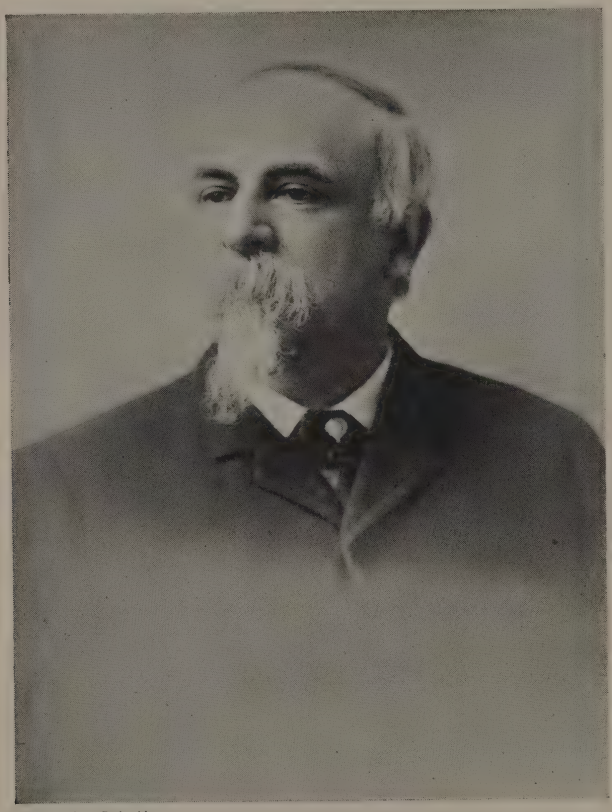


Photo by Scholl

JOHN SAMUEL
1829–1913
(Courtesy of J. Bunford Samuel, Esq.)

it he had a judgment clear and sound, so as a colleague he was invaluable. As was said of Lord Acton, "Everyone who came to him for assistance and instruction went away not only satisfied and enlightened, but moved and touched by the profundity of his knowledge, the generosity of his temper, and the humility of his soul."

Like Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield), he believed himself possessed of an ancient pedigree of which he was proud.

His grandfather, John Moss, lived on Spruce Street near Seventh and was much disturbed by the bell-ringing of the Presbyterian Church at Seventh Street and Washington Square, and, calling upon the minister, remarked, "If a Jew who likes quiet and comfort was to present you with a good bell to replace the present one, which is cracked and emits most discordant notes, would your trustees accept it?" They agreed, the bell was imported from England and probably is in use at the present time.

John Moss also placed on the Merchants Exchange building at Third and Dock Streets the two marble lions carved in Italy and recently discarded in the remodeling of that structure, so that his grandson, J. Bunford Samuel, of 1609 Spruce Street, purchased them from the contractor, presenting them to the city through the Fairmount Park Art Association, and they are now placed on one of the great approaches to the new Art Museum at the head of the Parkway.

John Samuel was one of the coterie of young men who, during 1860-67, met fortnightly at Judge Sharswood's house on Thirteenth below Spruce Street to discuss questions of law, literature and politics.

For many years he was active in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Zoological Society and the Law Association.

He served as chairman of the Library Committee on Board of Governors of the Law Association from 1890 to 1899 and from 1903 to 1908. He also was a member of the Committee of Censors for twenty years from 1870 to 1890. He was the author of an excellent paper describing the office of the late John Cadwalader on Fourth Street, below Locust, during his student days in 1847, where his associates were George Harding, the celebrated patent lawyer, Charles Godfrey Leland, Brinton Coxe, Judge Craig Biddle, John T. Montgomery and David W. Sellers, all of whom remained his intimate friends during life.

Beginning with the quill pen and the black sand, he lived to see them supplanted by the steel pen and blotting paper, with all the improvements of modern times, but he maintained that the earlier method of study was more thorough and productive of better results than could be obtained by many of the later inventions to speed work and to economize labor.

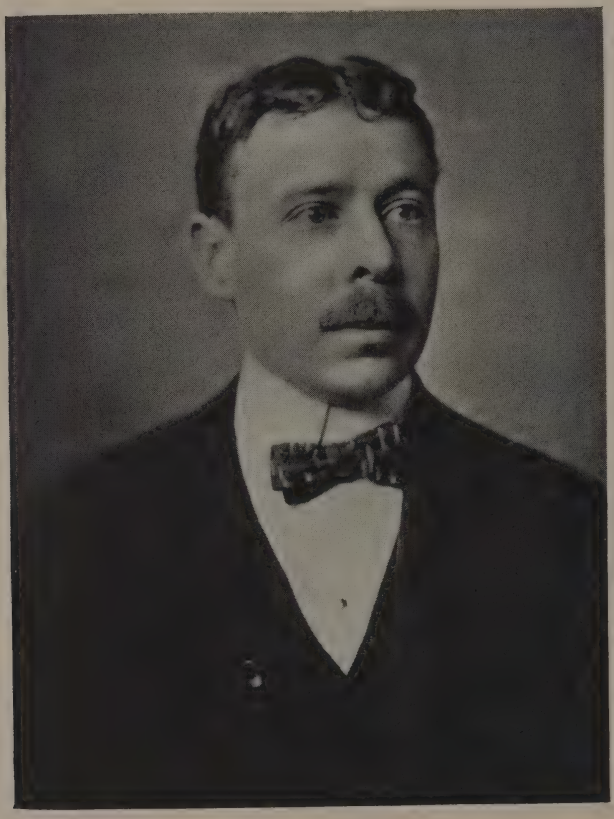
John Samuel was universally esteemed, leaving behind him a memory of good deeds, honor, honesty and conscientious work well done in every relation of life.

JOHN D. SAMUEL

JOHN D. SAMUEL was born May 17, 1869, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, graduating in 1884, and from the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

His activities since then are of varied interest; he is now associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. In 1899 he married Amilla Robb, and he has two daughters.

Mr. Samuel's father, the late John Samuel, of the Philadelphia Bar, was one of the early pupils of Dr. Faires, and his son, John D., one of almost the latest ones.



JOHN D. SAMUEL
1869—

ALBERT LYTTLETON SAVAGE

ALBERT LYTTLETON SAVAGE was born in the year 1858 and after a tuition at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1868, he became a student at Princeton University, from which he was graduated. From the Jefferson Medical College in 1880 he received the degree of M.D.

Dr. Savage was associated for some years with the late Dr. Pancoast, whose office was on Walnut Street above Eleventh. Subsequently he was a resident physician at the Medico-Chi Hospital.

HENRY CHAUNCEY SAVAGE

HENRY CHAUNCEY SAVAGE was born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1856, the son of William Lyttleton and Sarah Chauncey Savage. His father, a lawyer and graduate of the University of Virginia, also a gentle-

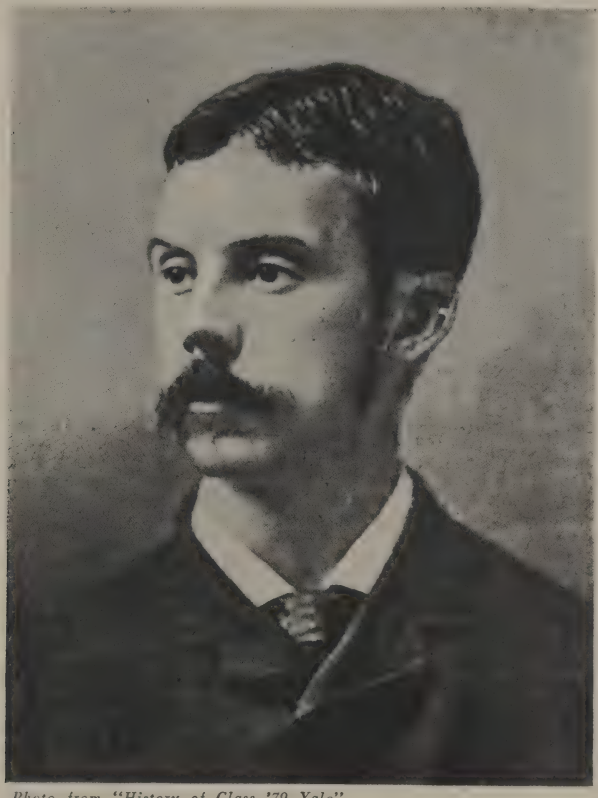


Photo from "History of Class '79 Yale"

HENRY CHAUNCEY SAVAGE
1856—

man farmer, and, later in life, director in several railroad companies, was a descendant of Thomas Savage, who reached this country in 1608 with the early settlers of Jamestown Colony. The family came originally from Chester in England. The Lyttleton branch include among the progenitors that Lord Lyttleton, celebrated among lawyers, in Coke upon Lyttleton. The Chaunceys were among the companions of William the Conqueror in

his invasion of England. It was from this distinguished line that an offshoot reached Virginia in the seventeenth century, giving a number of its celebrated descendants to enrich American history.

Young Savage had to contend much in his early youth against physical weakness and ill health, so that after a preliminary course in the Classical

Photo by Broadbent

WILLIAM HENRY SAŸEN
1848–1921
Photo taken when 16 years of age
(Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. H. Sayen)

Institute of Dr. Faires, which he had entered in 1868, he fitted for college at his home under the direction of Mr. Alfred Bacon. He entered Yale with the Class of 1878, but was obliged on account of his health to break his course, returning with the Class of 1879 at the beginning of its sophomore year. He attended several graduate courses in the University of Pennsylvania, and has traveled extensively throughout Europe for considerable periods of time.

For some years he visited the Far West, riding on horseback through Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Mr. Savage has a remarkable memory and can recite pages of verses and literature most impressively. He refers in grateful acknowledgment to his college courses as having prepared him for reading and study in other subjects.

Photo by Germon

WILLIAM HENRY SAŸEN
Age 17, just home from the war
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. H. Sayen*)

WILLIAM HENRY SAŸEN

WILLIAM HENRY SAŸEN was born in Philadelphia, May 14, 1848, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the Army and was in action at the Battle of Gettysburg, serving under Colonel Wiedersheim; after the War he was made an honorary colonel of militia.

For many years Mr. Saÿen was the owner of The Bungalow at Harvey Cedars, where Pennsylvania Republicans met regularly to decide upon State tickets and policies. This rendezvous on the New Jersey Coast at that time was as famous among political leaders as the late Senator Quay's clubhouse at St. Lucie, Fla.

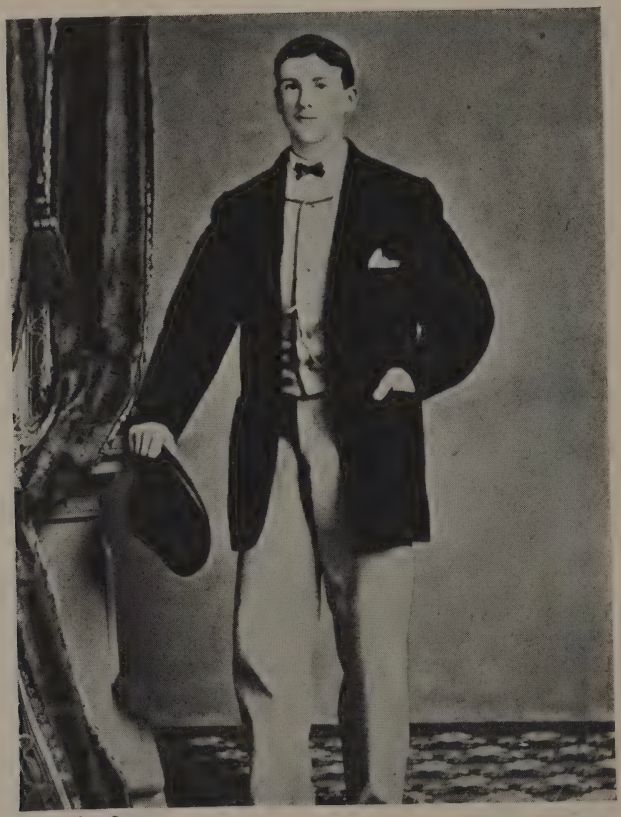


Photo by Germon

WILLIAM HENRY SAŸEN

Photo taken when 20 years of age

(Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. H. Sayen)

Mr. Saÿen was president of the Mercer Rubber Company, of Trenton, New Jersey; he was president of the Valley Forge Park Commission, and Radnor Township Commission; a member of The Union League and at one time president of the Five O'Clock Club, when that organization numbered internationally famous men among its members. Mr. Saÿen was also a member of the Merion Cricket Club and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Sayen's first wife was Miss Katharine Longstreth, who died in 1902. In 1908 Mr. Sayen married Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell. Three sons, one daughter, eight grandchildren and one great-grandchild survive him together with his widow, who is regent of the Philadelphia Chapter,

Photo by Chillman

WILLIAM HENRY SAYEN
Photo taken May 30, 1890
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Wm. H. Sayen*)

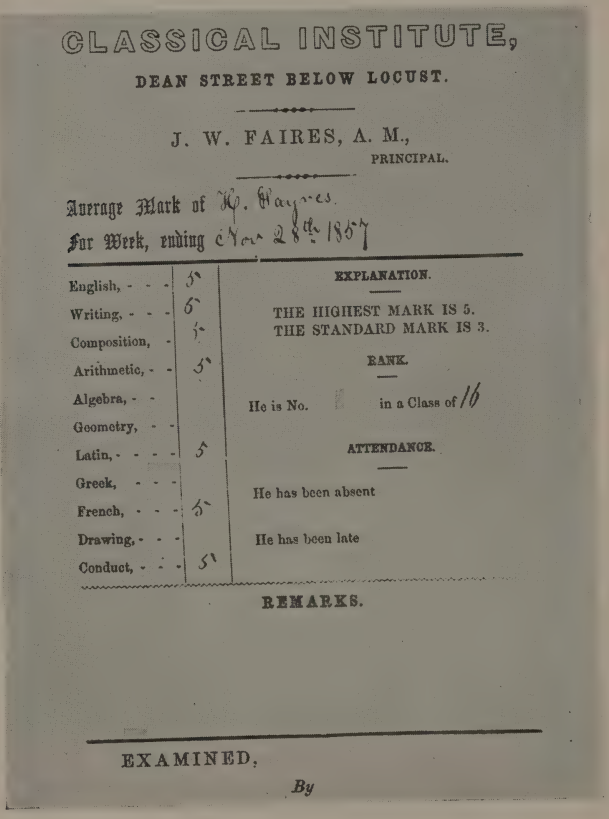
Daughters of the American Revolution. His grandson, William Henry Sayen Schultz, was killed in action in France during the late World War, 1918. Osgood Sayen, a son, was also in France, where he served as Y. M. C. A. athletic instructor in the French Navy.

William Henry Sayen died June 14, 1921.

HARRY SAYRES

HARRY SAYRES was born in Philadelphia in 1845 and died in 1918. He was the eldest son of Edward Smith Sayres, merchant and consul at Philadelphia, and Jane Humes, his wife.

He was educated at Dr. Faires' School, which he entered in 1856, and at the Friends' Central School, and as a young man was clerk in his father's consulate, and later auditor in the Union Insurance Company.



CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

DEAN STREET BELOW LOCUST.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Average Mark of H. Sayres.
For Week, ending Nov 28th 1857

English,	5
Writing,	5
Composition,	5
Arithmetic,	5
Algebra,	
Geometry,	
Latin,	5
Greek,	
French,	5
Drawing,	
Conduct,	5

EXPLANATION.

THE HIGHEST MARK IS 5.
THE STANDARD MARK IS 3.

RANK.

He is No. in a Class of 16

ATTENDANCE.

He has been absent

He has been late

REMARKS.

EXAMINED,

By

REPORT OF HARRY SAYRES, NOVEMBER 28, 1857
(Courtesy of Mrs. Edward S. Sayres)

Mr. Sayres was one of the founders of the Merion Cricket Club in 1865, its treasurer in 1866 and a vice-president in 1874. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

After Mr. Sayres' health began to fail, he lived a very retired life. He was unmarried and was survived by two brothers, Edward Stalker Sayres and Horace Sayres, and a sister, Jennie Humes Sayres.

His friends have the pleasantest recollections of the courteousness and friendliness which he always showed to them; as one of them wrote, "Harry was a loving and lovable fellow and made the world a pleasanter and happier place than it would have been without him. I am sure he had no enemies, as he was forgiving and unselfish, and leaves pleasant remembrances of an honest, good fellow. He was a simple, Christian gentleman."

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

HARRY SAYRES
1845–1918
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Edward S. Sayres*)

ARCHIBALD A. SCHENCK

ARCHIBALD A. SCHENCK was born at Princeton, N. J., October 2, 1850, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862, going thence to Lawrenceville Academy, finally graduating from Princeton University in 1869. He adopted the profession of civil engineer and was engaged in the Pennsylvania Railroad; in the construction of the Fairmount Bridge

over the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia; serving for two years under General Reynolds, United States Engineer in the Fourth Light House District; in charge of construction of works of Consumers Gas Company at Newburgh, N. Y.; Boston Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad; West Shore Railroad, Newburgh to Haverstraw; Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company; Canadian Pacific Railroad on the west slope of the Rocky

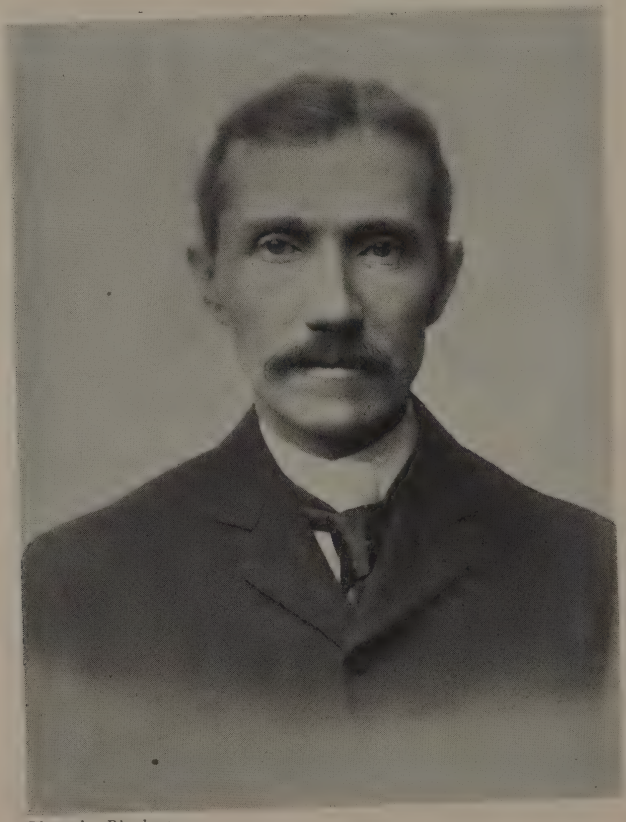


Photo by Rinehart

ARCHIBALD A. SCHENCK
1850—

Mountains and the west slope of the Selkirk Range; New Jersey Junction Railroad; Oregon Pacific Railroad; for seven years New York Central Railroad; Freemont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, from which he retired in 1920, when he reached the age of seventy years.

Mr. Schenck now lives at 1731 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C., and in summer near Brookfield Center, Conn.

HARRIS R. SCHENCK

HARRIS R. SCHENCK was born February 27, 1856, at Philadelphia, and died June 21, 1898. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, later graduating from Princeton University in 1876, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1881.

He served as pastor at Mahopac Falls, N. Y.; Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and at Chambersburg, Pa.

Photo by Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown

HARRIS ROGERS SCHENCK
1856–1898
(*Courtesy of W. Henry Grant*)

SAMUEL T. SCHENCK

SAMUEL T. SCHENCK, after some years at the Faires Classical Institute, attended the Business College at the Bryant and Stratton School, Tenth and Chestnut Streets. He left there to enter into business and, after one or two temporary positions, took a permanent position with the

Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company on March 1, 1872, as a boy in the office of the Claim Department, subsequently rising to be chief clerk. He was then transferred to the General Freight Department, looking after the company's grain business on the floor of the Commercial Exchange until November 1, 1899, when he was delegated to open an office in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has been permanently stationed.

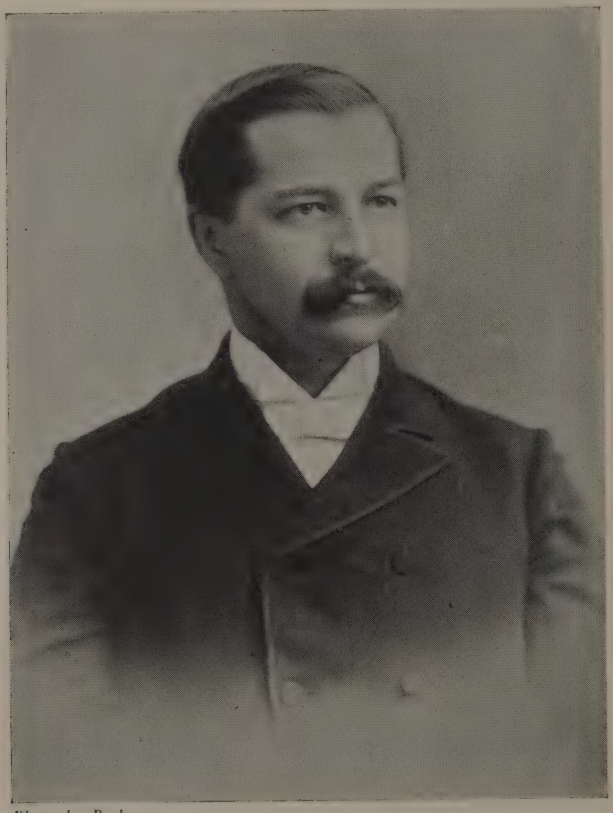


Photo by Barbour

HARRIS ROGERS SCHENCK

(Courtesy of W. Henry Grant)

JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT

JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT was born at Columbia, Pa., November 5, 1848, the son of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Young Scott entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860, followed by instruction at Phillips Exeter, Providence, R. I., School and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of

A.B. He was married June 22, 1873, to Rebecca Morris Davids, who died July 20, 1887. Mr. Scott married on September 18, 1894, Helen Taft of Providence, R. I.

While at college Scott belonged to the Porcellian Club; the A. D. Club; the D. K. E. and Hasty Pudding. He was also a member of the

SAMUEL T. SCHENCK

Med. Fac., a secret society. In his class at Harvard were the late Senator Lodge and Bishop Lawrence, as also many other men who achieved distinction in later years.

After graduation Mr. Scott resided in Philadelphia, but not being in good health he did not participate in commercial activities. He died at Boston, April 16, 1914.

EARL MILTON WILKINS SEITZ

EARL MILTON WILKINS SEITZ was born in 1859. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1869, his further education having been obtained at the West Penn Square Academy and at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of C.E.

Photo by Bradley & Rulofson

JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT
1848–1914
(Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp)

He was a construction engineer for the Pennsylvania Railroad for a number of years, having been in charge of part of the Schuylkill Valley Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad through Manayunk, and was later superintendent of signals of the Chicago & North Western Railway, at Chicago. The last ten years of his life were spent in lecturing at the Sorbonne in Paris, and The Franklin Institute and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Mr. Seitz married Frances F. Gustine, of Philadelphia, and had two children, Earl M., Jr., and Horace W. He was the son of Augusta Saylor and J. Milton Wilkins, of Philadelphia. His own father died when he was three years of age, and before he became of age he legally took the name of his stepfather (John Seitz), his full name having been Earl Wilkins Seitz. Mr. Seitz died in 1911.

Photo by Wolff & Nicola

JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp*)

S. FRANKLIN SHARPLESS

S. FRANKLIN SHARPLESS was born at 1308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, April 7, 1853. He first went to school at Miss Rodgers' at Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, where girls and boys were taught together, subsequently attending the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1862; he spent one year in English and until the year

1868 in the Classical course, following which he entered Haverford School in the Class of 1872.

In the year 1875 he traveled for many months, and from 1876 to 1882 was engaged in the iron industry as a broker.

During the Labor Riots of the year 1877, he volunteered as a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and from 1882 assisted

Photo by Bradley & Rulofson

JAMES PATTERSON SCOTT

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp*)

his father, the late Scott Lane Sharpless, in the conduct of his manifold affairs, one of the chief interests being a large stock farm in the suburbs, into which were introduced high-bred Jersey cows and various other animals of noted breeds.

Mr. Sharpless' first wife was Miss Leila Horwitz, to whom he was married on May 23, 1894; Mrs. Sharpless died in November, 1911, and on May 26, 1913, Miss Elizabeth McKean Rhoades became his wife.

JOHN BEDFORD SHOBER

JOHN BEDFORD SHOBER was born in Philadelphia, August 28, 1859, the eldest son of Samuel Lieberkuhn Shober and Ann Bond Cochran Shober. He entered the Classical Institute of the late John W. Faires, D.D., in 1868. He later went to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and entered Princeton University in 1878, and was graduated in 1882 with the

S. FRANKLIN SHARPLESS
1853—

degree of A.B. At Princeton he was a good student and an all-around athlete. Dr. Shober came from distinguished ancestors, being descended on his father's side from Lieberkuhn, physician at the Court of Frederick the Great, and from Dr. Samuel Shober, of Philadelphia, who died of yellow fever in 1793. On his mother's side he was descended from Dr. Phineas Bond. From boyhood Dr. Shober had shown a taste for medicine, and upon leaving Princeton entered the Medical School of the University of

Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1885. He was resident physician at the Children's Hospital, and at the Pennsylvania Hospital, February 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887. Upon leaving the Pennsylvania Hospital he spent two years abroad studying pathology, bacteriology and surgery, under Virchow, Koch, Bergman and Czerney. Returning to Philadelphia in 1889, he began the practice of his profession, in which he was active until his death in 1912.

Dr. Shober was a member of many medical societies of Philadelphia and of the American Roentgen Ray Society. He was elected to the College of Physicians in 1891. He was surgeon of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry from 1892 to 1895, and for several years was one of the local examining surgeons for pensions under the Federal Government.

He was one of the group of men in Philadelphia who first really practiced antiseptic and aseptic surgery, and who followed the teachings of Tait successfully. He was the first surgeon in Philadelphia deliberately to remove the appendix in the interval between attacks. This operation was performed November 11, 1889, and was the third of the kind in this country.

Dr. Shober continued his work in abdominal surgery and gynecology until his death. He was connected with Gynecean Hospital; gynecologist and surgeon, Howard Hospital, and the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach; and obstetrician to Philadelphia General Hospital from 1897 to 1905. On the subject of radium therapy he was one of the few experts in this country.

In 1895 Dr. Shober married Miss Margaret S. Harlan, daughter of Dr. George C. Harlan, Philadelphia, a distinguished ophthalmologist. Dr. Shober's widow and two children, Margaret and Anthony Morris, survive him. Dr. Shober died April 27, 1912.

His motives were always honorable; he aspired to the best ideals of his profession.

(This note was written by Gordon Monges Ash, from the *Memoir of John Bedford Shober, M.D.*, by Charles Bingham Penrose, M.D.)

DANIEL W. SHOYER

DANIEL W. SHOYER was born in Milwaukee, Wis., December 5, 1860. Upon the family's removal to Philadelphia he entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870. He was a good scholar, and Dr. Faires told his mother that Daniel was a most dependable lad, and if visitors came to the school unexpectedly he could always rely upon her son to answer questions promptly and correctly. After the family removed to New York

City, Daniel entered Public School No. 35 in Thirteenth Street, graduating from there into the College of the City of New York, Class of 1880. After leaving that institution he entered commercial life, establishing a business for the manufacture of textile goods which reached large proportions.

He was a member of the National Republican Club; The New York Athletic Club; was a Companion of the Loyal Legion (by descent from

DANIEL W. SHOYER
1860–1924
(Courtesy of Miss Esther C. Shoyer)

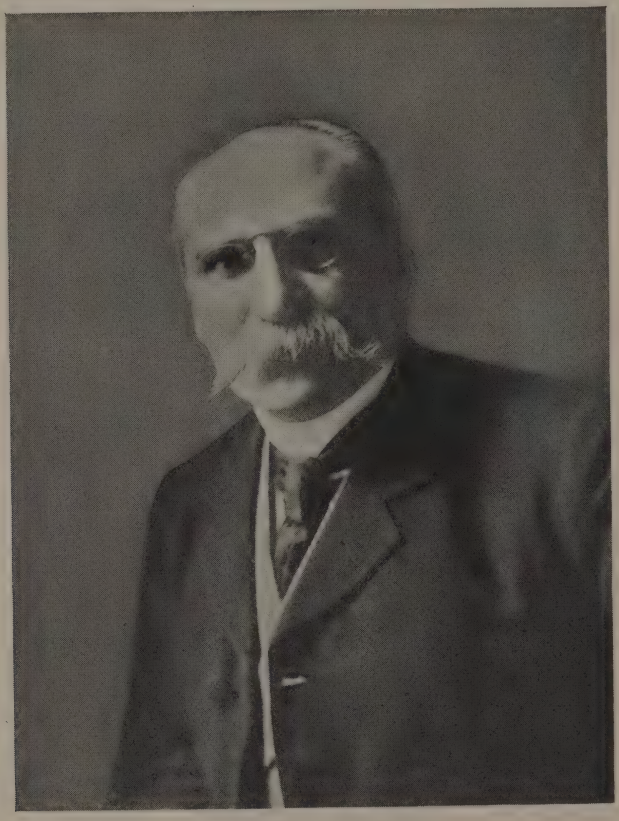
Dr. Morris J. Asch, an officer of the Civil War) and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Shoyer died February 14, 1924.

An uncle of Mr. Shoyer's was the late Colonel Myer Asch, who left to his nephew the insignia and the letters of presentation of historic as well as of family interest. They are as follows, and it is hoped that they will at some time become a part of a permanent exhibition in a

museum where relatives and friends may have the opportunity of viewing them.

Speeial Bronze Medal from the Centennial Commission in recognition of valuable services rendered the administration of the International Exhibition of 1876.



DANIEL W. SHOYER

(*Courtesy of Miss Esther C. Shoyer*)

Diploma and insignia of Officer of the Nishan Iftihar in recognition of the assistance rendered in the Tunisian Department from His Highness the Bey, of the Kingdom of Tunis.

From His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway appointment as a knight and commander of the Swedish Order of Vasa as an acknowledgment of the services rendered to the Swedish and Norwegian Commissions; the formal letter bestowing the order is signed by King Oscar and sealed with the seal of the Knight Seraphim.

From the Emperor of Russia was received the cross of Commander of the Order Imperial and Royal of St. Stanislas.

From the Belgian Government the following communication was received:

"His Majesty, the King of Belgium, wishing to give you a public testimony of the high esteem which the Belgian government have for you,

Photo by Gilbert

JOSEPH T. SILL
1868–1916
(Courtesy of H. L. Clark, Esq.)

and being desirous of giving you a proof of his sentiments of recognition for all the services that you have rendered to those exhibiting to the Belgians who have taken part in the Universal Exhibition at Philadelphia, has resolved to decorate you with the cross of the Knight of the Order of Leopold.

"B. G. DE WOCHMONT."

The Sultan of Turkey through the Ambassador at Washington named Colonel Asch a Commander of the Imperial Order of Medjidieh.

The Emperor of Japan, through the Department of State at Washington, credited Colonel Asch with the Order of Kun Ihito conferring the Order of the Rising Sun of Meiji.

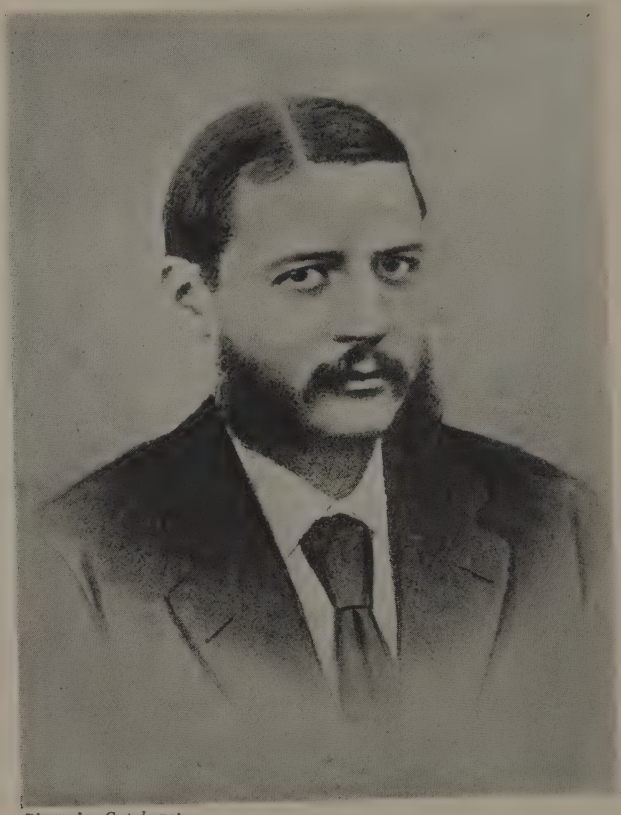


Photo by Gutekunst

JAMES PEACOCK SIMS
1849–1882

(Courtesy of Joseph P. Sims, Esq.)

The recognition of the Spanish Government was contained in a official announcement appointing Colonel Asch "Commander of the Roy American Order of Isabel la Catolica."

From the King of Italy was received the cross of an officer of t Order of the Crown of Italy.

The Dutch government awarded the Order, Knight of the Nethe lands Lion.

From the Chinese Commission was received a very handsome elaborately carved silver cup of repoussé work with a dragon handle in high relief.

JOSEPH T. SILL

Joseph T. Sill was born April 12, 1868, and after studying at the Faires Classical Institute became an insurance broker, in which profession he continued for a number of years.

In 1912 he married Miss Fredrika Nutting. His special interest was in rowing; he was on the Schuylkill River frequently during his earlier years, and at one time was Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, and treasurer of the Undine Barge Club. From 1886 to 1896 Mr. Sill was associated with the Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

He died October 28, 1916.

SAMUEL FORMAN SIMES

Samuel Forman Simes was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1848, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1857. He was a student in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and was married in 1869. Later he established the drug business at the northwest corner of Spruce and Twentieth Streets, a place familiar to the neighbors of that section.

Mr. Simes died January 10, 1881.

JAMES PEACOCK SIMS

James Peacock Sims, the youngest son of John Clark Sims, of Philadelphia, was born November 15, 1849. He studied at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he entered in 1861, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1868. He studied architecture under his brother, Henry A. Sims, and later supplemented this by a period of travel and study in Europe. He was then in partnership with his brother until the latter's death in 1875.

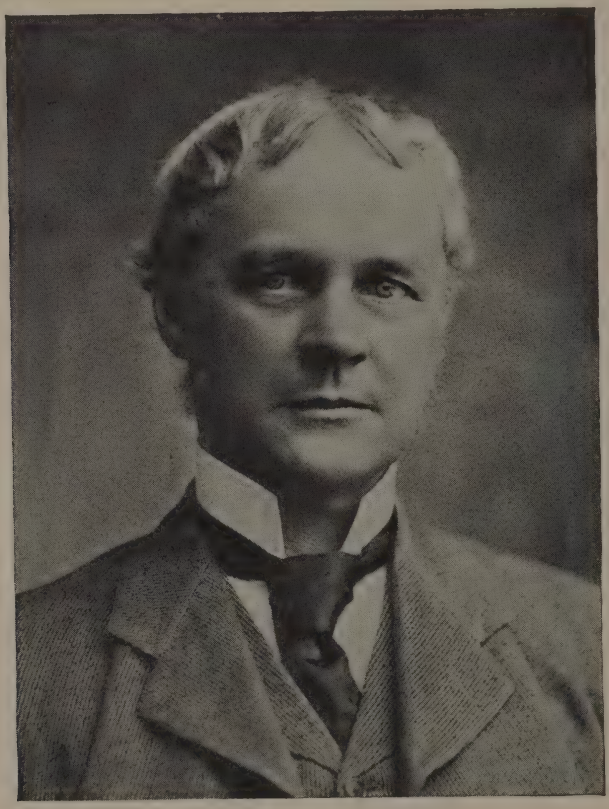
Among other buildings he designed were: Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, Christ Church Chapel in Philadelphia, Christ Church in Germantown, an Episcopal Church at Norristown, a church at Foxburg, and The Royal Insurance Company Building on Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

He was an enthusiastic musician and had a fine tenor voice. He was one of the original members of the Orpheus Club and later its vice-president, and was also a member of The Cecilian and other musical organizations. He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity and of the Sketch Club.

Shortly before his sudden death on May 20, 1882, he had formed a partnership with Mr. Wilson Eyre.

Mr. Eyre writes in March, 1925, as follows:

"Mr. Sims came of an English family. His brother, Henry, was an architect of ability and distinction and specialized in church work. He was older than Mr. Sims and was not alive when I went into the latter's office. This was about eighteen seventy-nine.



JOHN CLARK SIMS
1845–1901

"He had a wide acquaintance, and when he died his business was increasing rapidly. He was between thirty and forty at the time of his death and was engaged to be married. He had great personal charm, being very popular socially. He had a tenor voice of very beautiful quality and was a member of the Orpheus Club.

"His death was very sudden. He was drawing in the office and fell from his stool, dying very soon afterward of a stroke. I succeeded to his practice."

JOHN CLARK SIMS

Biographical Sketch of John Clark Sims, late Secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from the History of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, By William Bender Wilson.

"The very name of Secretary is suggestive of the confidential character of the office. It is one in which the occupant, whilst conducting the correspondence, keeping the records of the doings of the Board and meeting the general public, must be a man of education and polish, bland and affable, tactful and shrewd, but always preserving a proper reserve. His duties cover a wide range of subjects connected with both the administrative and executive functions of the Company, which renders the position one of great responsibility.

"John Clark Sims, the secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, whose ancestors for three generations back were identified either with the military, scientific, religious or commercial history of Pennsylvania and of the City of Philadelphia, was born in that city on the twelfth day of September, 1845. His parents were John Clark and Emeline Marion Sims. He received the rudiments of his education at the hands of tutors, and after a preparation for college in the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires, which he entered in 1857, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Department of Arts in June, 1865. Upon leaving the university he registered as a law student with Hon. Peter McCall. In October, 1868, after a three years' course of study, he passed a creditable examination and was admitted to practice at the Bar of Philadelphia. Shortly after his admission he went abroad, devoting two years to travel and observation. On January 1, 1876, he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as assistant secretary, which position he held until March 23, 1881, when he was promoted to the secretaryship, upon the resignation of Mr. Joseph Lesley. His position placed him in the closest confidential relations with the officers and Board of Directors in all their deliberations, and his responsibilities, by reason of that fact, were of the gravest character. He was a man of great qualifications, of rare discrimination and excellent memory; an indefatigable worker, of pleasing manners in every way, by study and habits of life, character and attainments—eminently fitted for his position. The duties of his office, exacting though they were, did not occupy his exclusive time, for he found spare hours to devote to other interests, and it is not surprising that he filled a number of positions of responsibility and trust that demand executive talents of a high order. He was accounting warden of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Chestnut Hill, where he lived, a lay deputy to the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, president of the Chestnut Hill Academy, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania,

member of the Board of Managers of the University Hospital, the University Veterinary Hospital, and the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company. Business, arts, science and the promotion of charitable institutions had not consumed all the hours free from rest and social duties, for the athletic sports found in him a warm friend and generous advocate. He was a member of the International Cricket Committee that had charge of some of the most important matches ever played in America against foreigners, as well as of the committee which sent to England the Philadelphia teams in 1884 and 1889. The Pennsylvania Railroad Athletic Association, which is now merged into the Pennsylvania Railroad Department, Young Men's Christian Association, owed much to his energy and love of sport. He was first president of the organization and was largely instrumental in securing for the use of the association the grounds which now form quite an attractive feature of the latter association. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, and of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Sims was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Colonial Wars and Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

"Gentle, obliging and courteous to all, he made friends everywhere, but nowhere was he more popular than among the officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

Mr. Sims died on January 6, 1901.

A. J. County writes under date of February, 1925:

"Responding to your request of the twenty-fourth instant for reminiscences of my friend, John Clark Sims, late secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, one of the best biographical sketches of his career which I can send you I have copied from the History of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company—by William Bender Wilson.

"This is a true picture of a gentleman and a friend greatly valued by me, and I do not believe that my personal reminiscences would add to the picture. However, I may say that I owe to Mr. Sims my first position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the chance to equip myself to advance in its service. I held him in such warm personal regard and had such a great respect for his character, education and attainments that I considered him the finest type of an American gentleman, well worthy of being considered a model for young men, and I was induced to undertake the no small task for me of graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, in addition to keeping up my daily duties, and at length I succeeded.

"I may also say that, shortly after his death, as a memorial to his character and also to the distinguished service he had performed for the University of Pennsylvania, with some of his friends we undertook to establish a scholarship at such university, and we found that the response

was so generous that two scholarships instead of one were endowed and are still in active use to assist young men in obtaining a university education."

VALEDICTORY AT THE FAIRES CLASSICAL INSTITUTE BY JOHN CLARK SIMS, JUNE, 1862

ANIMI CULTUS QUASI QUIDAM HUMANITATIS CIBUS VITA, SINE LITERIS, MORS EST

—*Cicero.*

Going through life, we lay up in our memory, here and there, some day which we will always recall either with pleasure, or with pain.

The child remembers the day he first doffed the petticoat, to give place to mimic trousers and coat. The boy recollects when first he entered the schoolroom and looked with dread upon the teacher, and the no less memorable time, when, after years of hard study, he prepared to leave the school, for that wider field in which to exert his intellect, the college. Existence would be dull and monotonous without these turning-points in our lives. Who would desire to be forever a child and have always a childish mind incapable of expansion and cultivation? Every one (except the poor Smikes of society) recalls in after-life his school-days with feelings of pleasure, yet but few would desire to be schoolboys all their lives. For years I have been floating down towards the mighty sea of life unconsciously but none the less surely. Already the river leading to that great ocean is widening and a stout heart and strong arms are necessary to stem the current. Those whose oars have been lax, and who have not exercised and trained their muscles in the comparatively slow current above, will be unable to guide their boat, without assistance, and will be swamped. As I come to this great turn in the river, I cannot but look back on the stream behind with feelings of satisfaction, on having passed so much of my educational voyage, in safety.

I am now compelled to do what is repugnant to my feelings, and yet what I have long been desirous of doing. I am about to leave those who, for five years, have been my class fellows. Whilst I have been with them, many mutual attachments have sprung up, which I most sincerely hope will continue, long after school and college days are over.

Although I cannot be so much with them as in former years, yet, if any coldness is created between us, I will not be the one to speak the first cold word.

I hope they will keep constantly in mind those excellent lines of Horace:

"Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante, . .
. . . . hic niger est, hunc tu, . . caveto."

We all have our duties in the great world of Action. God grant we may all perform them with completeness, and go through life respected men and loyal citizens. Life! Existence! It is a terrible thing if misused, but glorious and beautiful if used in the proper, legitimate way. From such rude materials as chaos and confusion God made this world of beauty and order, and He has so formed the mind of man, that, although at first it is chaotic and confused, yet by cultivation, it may become a most perfect exemplification of order. Even the first thoughts of men of good parts are often unsatisfactory. Oliver Goldsmith's first thoughts on any subject were very confused and ridiculous, and it was only by throwing the subject around in his mind that he educed sense. The mind of a man may be most fittingly compared to a garden, which, if planted and tilled with care, and kept free from weeds, will prove a great ornament.

Every good work read and reflected upon renders its soil more fertile. It is for this reason we are instructed and educated at school, during our early years, and yet the education of a man of letters ceases only with his death.

Man, by his disposition and nature, is formed to love. His affections naturally centre on some object, for which he bears supreme respect or affection, and, setting up its idol in his heart, he worships at its shrine. Oftentimes this idol is one of his fellow-men; someone whose talents or energies are the objects of his admiration. The idol of the miser is gold, and like the Athenian miser of Horace he says:

"Populus me silibat; at mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca."

The idol of the farmer is the felicities of rural life, the tilling of the soil, and the gathering in of the rich harvests of grain and golden fruit.

"Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros Attalicis conditionibus
Nunquam dimoveas, ut trave Cypria
Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare."

There have been, in every age, men who towered above their fellows, in intellect, whom all were obliged to respect, or at least to admire, men of originality and genius, who thought not as other men.

Tradition has handed down the names and lives of those, who, living in those early eras of the world's history, when all was ignorance and depravity, have appeared so superior to the then inhabitants of the world, that we feel they should have been born in our day, or, at least, in an age when there was more intelligence, and when they could have lived with people whose dispositions were congenial to their own. Such men

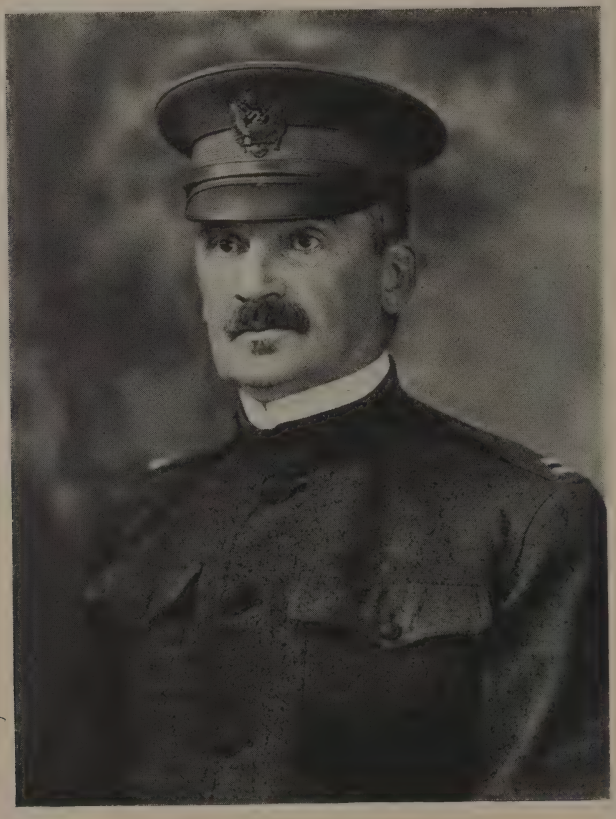
are the lights which history points us to, who, in the mediæval ages of darkness and blindness, thought as men of our day think, and the very darkness and ignorance of their age serve to throw an additional lustre upon their names and memories.

To such men as these we should look up with reverence, and strive to make our mark in the world, imitating their examples. For it is not

CHARLES PERRY SINNICKSON
1844—

so often of the brilliant minds that history tells us as of the steady, hard-working, plodding minds, which could not understand a subject without hard study and frequent application. Instances are not wanting to prove how very much hard study has done for men of moderate abilities. For myself, I hope I will study diligently whilst at college, building upon the foundation which my respected and loved teacher has laid with so much care and labour.

I take my leave of the gentlemen who have taught me for so many years, and to whom I am so much indebted, with sorrow, trusting that I may still enjoy the benefits of their friendship. But I must close this already too long piece. I will always, in after-life, recall my school-days with delight. In conclusion, I desire that my teachers and classmates may live in the manner so happily and briefly expressed by Horace:



ALEXIS DUPONT SMITH, M.D.
1859—

"Frui paratis et valido (mihi,) tibi,
Latoe, dones et precor integra
Cum mente nec turpem senectam
Degere nec cithara carentem."

Vale!

JNO. C. SIMS, JR.

CHARLES PERRY SINNICKSON

CHARLES PERRY SINNICKSON was born in Philadelphia, October 18, 1844, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854, then the Episcopal Academy and University of Pennsylvania for a short time. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

He married Emma Rosengarten, the sister of the late Joseph G. Rosengarten, one of the most eminent men of Philadelphia.

In earlier years Mr. Sinnickson was interested in coal mines and shipping. He has resided on West Rittenhouse Square for 54 years, probably the oldest continuous resident of that section.

ALEXIS DUPONT SMITH

ALEXIS DUPONT SMITH was born January 17, 1859, and was a student in the Faires Classical Institute from 1869 to 1874. He then went to St. Paul's, Concord, N. H., and to the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1882, M.D. He was major and surgeon in the First Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from 1884 to 1894; captain in the Medical Corps, United States of America, from May, 1917, to September, 1919, and retired July 1, 1924.

He is on the consulting staff of the Germantown Hospital; a member of the American Medical Association, Philadelphia County Medical Society and Sons of the Revolution.

CHARLES H. SMITH

CHARLES H. SMITH entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1871; after leaving he went to St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., and then entered Princeton University in 1885, leaving before graduation and then joining the banking firm of his father, Charles Smith & Sons.

He is a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, serving as a non-commissioned officer at Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Smith is a bachelor and lives in Philadelphia.

CHARLES MORTON SMITH

CHARLES MORTON SMITH was born in Philadelphia, July 7, 1852, a descendant of James Logan, secretary to William Penn, and after a number of years in the Faires Classical Institute, from 1862, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1874, and entering the office of the late Peter McCall, Esq., to study law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar July 1, 1876.

Mr. Smith married, in 1876, Miss Anna Warren, daughter of Edward Ingersoll, subsequently traveling extensively in Europe, where

his knowledge of languages made his residence in the various foreign countries most interesting. On their return to America they resided in the country, where he became an experienced amateur gardener, having acquired an unusual knowledge of plant life and trees.

Mr. Smith is described by his friends as distinctively a gentleman, tall and slender, kindly and gentle-voiced, and always carefully dressed, and very fond of music.

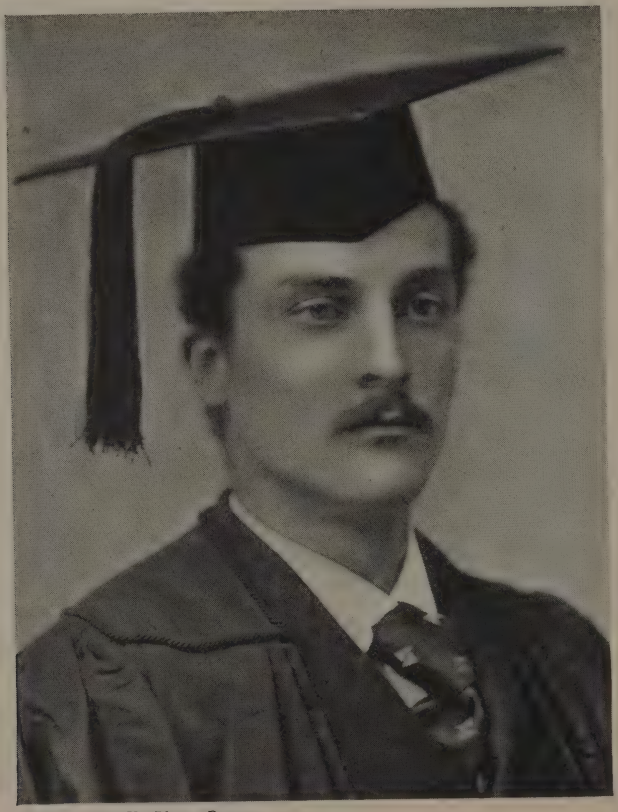


Photo by N. Y. Photo Rooms

CHARLES MORTON SMITH
1852–1914
(Courtesy of Rev. Louis F. Benson)

In the summer their home was in Bar Harbor, Maine, where his widow, Mrs. Smith, has laid out a mountain walk as a memorial path, wherein one of the rocks bears an inscription commemorating her husband, and is always called by his name. The memorial gives pleasure to many people.

Mr. Smith died in March, 1914.

G. FRANCIS SMITH

G. FRANCIS SMITH, son of Oliver and Sarah J. (Carroll) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, June 21, 1863. After graduating from the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1877, he established a wholesale grocery business under the title of Smith Brothers. The firm was dissolved on account of his brother's poor health, and since 1900 he has been associated with Alfred Lowry & Brother.

G. FRANCIS SMITH
1863—

HORACE EUGENE SMITH

HORACE EUGENE SMITH was born August 1, 1866, at 1606 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1873, remaining there until 1882. He is a graduate of Haverford College, A.B., 1886, and received the degree of A.B. from Harvard University in 1887. Immediately he became associated with his father's firm, Charles Smith

& Sons, bankers, becoming a member of the firm in 1889, from which he retired in 1915, since then devoting himself to charitable and public interests of great benefit to the community.

In 1891 he married Amelia Benham Matthews and has two daughters, Mary Christine Smith and Edith Louise Smith, the latter the wife of McClure Fahnestock.

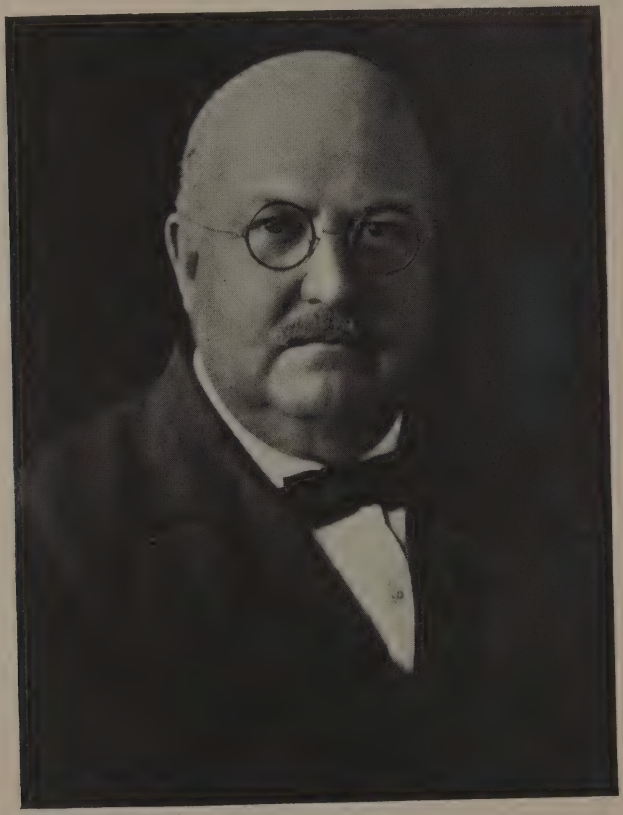


Photo by Gutekunst

HORACE EUGENE SMITH
1866—

Of his activities may be stated the following: Trustee of The Lankenau Hospital since December 31, 1895, and president of the Board of Trustees since January, 1917; director, Westinghouse Machine Company, 1908 to 1915; director, Westinghouse Airbrake Company, 1909 to 1912; director, Electric Properties Company, New York, 1908 to 1913, and of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, 1913 to 1921. He was inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary, 1922 to 1923.

Mr. Smith is a member of the University Club, The Union League, Corinthian Yacht Club, Bachelors' Barge Club, Merion Cricket Club, Gulph Mills Golf Club and Haverford Club of Philadelphia, also the Harvard Club of New York, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Academy of Natural Sciences, Geographical Society of Philadelphia, New England Society of Pennsylvania, Fellow of the American Geographical Society; a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and vestryman of the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany.

WALTER EMANUEL SMITH

WALTER EMANUEL SMITH was born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1868. He was a student at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute from 1880 to 1883, and was one of the original students at the Haverford School. He entered Haverford College in 1885, leaving there in 1888, after completing his junior year; he then entered Harvard College, graduating in 1890 with the degree of A.B.

For several years after graduation he was associated with his father's firm, Charles Smith & Sons, bankers, of which he was a member, but later he withdrew and during the balance of his life devoted himself to study. He died in New York City January 9, 1904.

CARROLL SMYTH

CARROLL SMYTH was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1856, the son of Samuel Smyth, Esq., of Londonderry, Ireland, and of Philadelphia, whose wife was Amanda G. Van Syckel, daughter of Elijah Van Syckel, Esq., of Philadelphia. He entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires, studying from 1868 to 1871, then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1875, taking the degrees of B.A. and M.A., later becoming a post-graduate student in the Department of Romance Philology; subsequently he studied at the University of Berlin in the same subjects. While in the University of Pennsylvania he was awarded the freshman Greek prize. He was president of the Zelosophic Society.

Mr. Smyth resided for many years in Italy, where he became a close student of the *Divina Commedia*, especially of the illustrators of Dante, and an occasional lecturer upon this subject before classes and societies.

He was a member, and for many years secretary, of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia; a member of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Dante Society of Boston, Mass.

In 1912 Mr. Smyth married Evelyn Hue Williams, daughter of Frederick Hue Williams, Esq., of Ashtead, Surrey, England.

J. DUNCAN SPAETH

J. DUNCAN SPAETH was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1868, the son of Dr. Adolph and Maria Dorothea (Duncan) Spaeth. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878, having been attracted to the institution through Dr. Faires' Scottish connections and especially his acquaintance with his maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Duncan, D.D., LL.D., professor at the Free Church in Edinburgh and still affec-

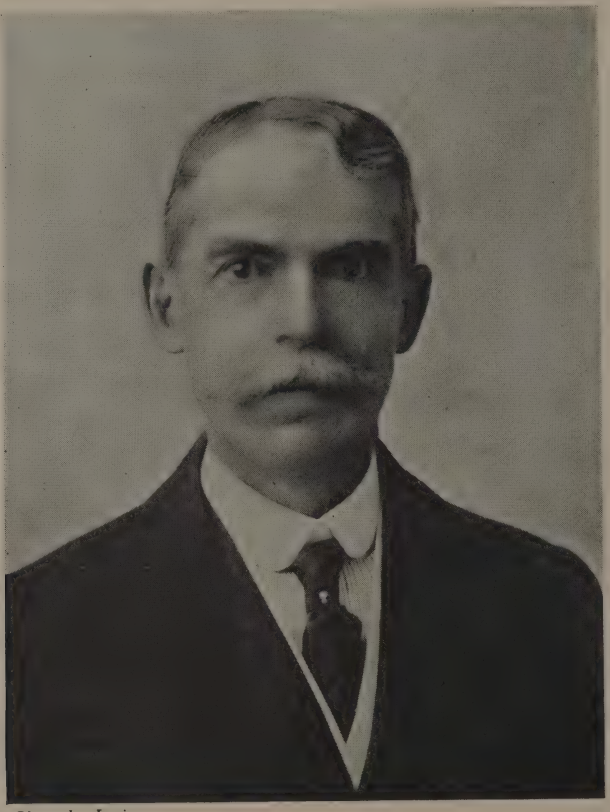


Photo by Lavis

CARROLL SMYTH
1856—

tionately remembered as Rabbi Duncan, since he was a Hebrew scholar of note. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of 1888, A.B.; University of Leipzig, 1892, Ph.D., afterward studying in France and Italy during 1912-13 and receiving the degree of Litt.D., Muhlenberg College, 1918.

June 19, 1902, Dr. Spaeth married Marie Tinette Haughton, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Of his additional activities the following should be mentioned: Assistant professor of English, Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., 1893-94; instructor, 1894-95, professor of English philology, 1895-1905, Central High School, Philadelphia; preceptor in English, 1905-11, professor 1911—, Princeton University lecturer for University Extension Society, Board of Public Education, New York, 1905-22, Brooklyn Institute, University of California, summer 1911, University of Oregon, 1915-

J. DUNCAN SPAETH
1868—

'16, '17, '19, '22 and '24, University of Southern California, 1902-22, Chautauqua Institute, New York, 1921-23, Member Board of Managers New Jersey State Reformatory; Young Men's Christian Association educational director at Camp Wheeler and Camp Jackson, 1918; active in organization and instruction for illiterate in army camps during World War; editorial writer, *The Trend,* and author of Column Sights and Soundings in same, 1922-23; member, Modern Language Association of

America, American Dialect Society, Classical Association of Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Phi Beta Kappa, Psi Upsilon; steward, American Rowing Association. Clubs: Nassau (Princeton, N. J.); University (Philadelphia); Princeton (Philadelphia and New York); Mazamas (Oregon). Author: *Christian Theology in Browning's Poetry; Camp Reader for American Soldiers* (several editions), 1918 (adopted by War Department for American Expeditionary Forces); *Old English Poetry,* 1921. Editor (with Henry S. Pancoast) of *Early English Poems* and translation of Anglo-Saxon poems in same, 1911.

To supplement the account in *Who's Who,* Professor Spaeth writes:

"Among my friends in the old school I remember especially Horace Smith, whom I hope you will mention in your history. I have not mentioned my interest in rowing at Princeton. I rowed on Pennsylvania crews myself in the late 80's, and when rowing was re-established in Princeton I interested myself in coaching the Princeton crews on an amateur basis. I wrote for the second number of the *Penn Athletic Club News* an article on 'Rowing Reminiscences' which mentions some well-known Philadelphians."

SOME REMINISCENCES OF DR. FAIRES' SCHOOL AS THEY OCCURRED TO ME ON THE OCCASION OF THE REUNION OF OLD STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL IN APRIL, 1925

The presence of my old friend and schoolmate, Mercer Biddle, reminded me of the pranks we used to play in venting our animal spirits and which occasionally aroused the well-deserved wrath of the good Doctor. I wonder how many recall the room on the first floor rear to the right in which the Doctor received and interviewed parents. It was generally enveloped in ominous darkness and contained a model of Cæsar's famous bridge, and its gloom was to me much more threatening than the Doctor's rattan, wielded in the broad daylight of the large schoolroom above. When I think of the opportunities for play and exercise afforded the present-day schoolboys, I realize how thoroughly immune we were to the dangers of excessive athleticism that beset the modern school. And yet Dr. Faires was himself a wonderfully fine example of sturdy manhood and physical vigor. He must have been close to seventy when I attended the school in the late seventies. But I well remember one occasion when I saw him taking the main stairway two steps at a time, flourishing his rattan and catching a youth who tried in vain to escape condign punishment. I sympathized with the boy, but I admired the Doctor, and as I look back today, when nearly fifty years have passed, I still find myself admiring his capacity for righteous indignation and his inexhaustible physical vigor. There was never a touch of pettiness in his administration and discipline.

But these after all, though vivid enough, are not the deepest impressions that his personality has left upon me. I was asked the other day to name three teachers who had permanently influenced me. Three names came instantly to my mind, the first was Dr. Faires, the second Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson, himself a pupil of Dr. Faires. I have never known the equal to Dr. Faires in his ability to give a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of the classical languages and to inculcate at the same time an appreciation for the literary quality of what was read. Others have spoken of the inspiration of his introductory talks on the "Iliad." I remember with especial pleasure reading the "Odes" of Horace with him. They were not required for college entrance, but Dr. Faires had carried his pupils so far that he could afford to give the last term to Horace. I remember when in my entrance examination at the University with Professor Jackson—it was oral—I stumbled over a passage of Cicero, Professor Jackson said to me: "You are a pupil of Dr. Faires, are you not?" And to my great delight added: "I will examine you in Horace if you prefer." I did prefer. And whenever those lines he set before me come to mind, as they still do, "Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon aut Mitylenen," I see again the raised platform, and the Doctor in his chair, the old yellow water cooler on his left, his Horace in one hand, his rattan in the other, and the group of eager boys on the front benches catching the rhythm and the movement of the verse as the Doctor read it to us, and had us translate it.

One other picture is indelibly impressed on my memory. Every morning the school opened with a simple but sincere and devout prayer by the Doctor. The inner strength of his character was in those prayers. As he stood there with hands folded, eyes closed, and his fine leonine head uplifted, there was a hush of reverent attention in that room full of boisterous boys.

As a teacher it has been my business to follow some of the discussion about education that perplexes our modern world. In all our theorizing about methods and systems and policies and programs I cannot but feel that nothing can ever take the place of such discipline of mind and character as we boys under Dr. Faires had the privilege of enjoying. His rugged manliness of character, his impatience of slip-shod work, his capacity for righteous indignation, his enthusiasm for the enduring nobility of the classics, his infinite patience with all who tried honestly to learn, made him a great teacher; and there is not one of us here, from the oldest to the youngest, who has not reason to feel pride at having been one of Dr. Faires' boys.

We had no athletic facilities whatever, as you remember, eating our lunches in a narrow yard that formed the approach to the School from Thirteenth Street and playing a few games in a low-ceiled, third-story room that was an apology for a gymnasium. But we seem to have survived pretty well. We had few of "modern" courses, but the thorough-

ness of the Doctor's drill in the classics and mathematics has been one of the most valuable assets to me in my later life. I wish there were schoolmasters of his stripe today. I have an old Vergil which bears across its back the dent of his rattan and tempered the stroke intended for me, and I treasure that old volume both for what is in it, for what I got out of it, and what it got me out of.

J. DUNCAN SPAETH.

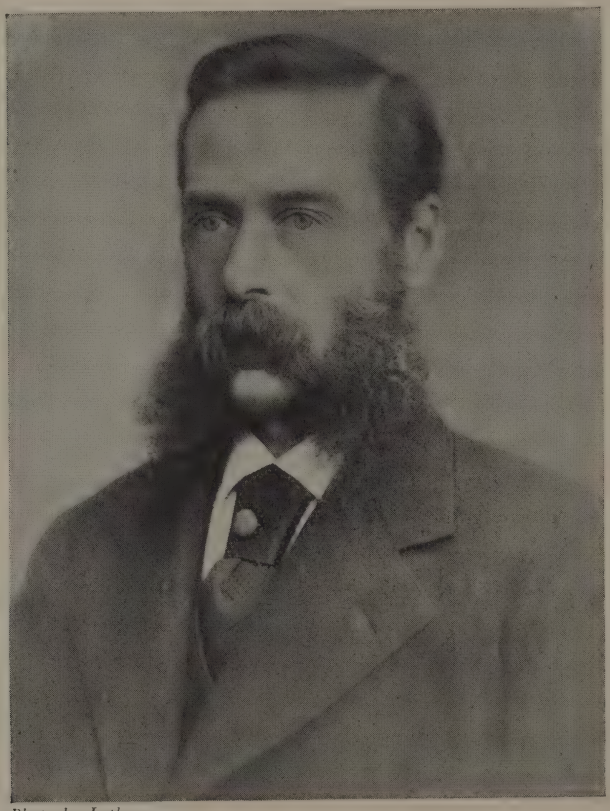


Photo by Lothrop

FRANCIS PENN STEEL
1828–1893
(Courtesy of A. G. B. Steel)

ALFRED BIRD STEEL

ALFRED BIRD STEEL was born in 1827 and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1839; after graduation he became a chemist by profession and was also skilled in engraving and painting. Mr. Steel's ancestors were members of the old Quaker family resident in Philadelphia as far back as 1745.

FRANCIS PENN STEEL

FRANCIS PENN STEEL was born October 2, 1828, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1839. On July 13, 1871, he married Elizabeth Emerick Erickson and had six children, who were Thomas Sparks, Francis Penn, Jr., Elizabeth, James Walter, Gertrude and A. G. B. Steel. It is understood that after leaving the Faires Classical Institute, Francis Penn Steel entered the Central High School, from which he was

JOHN GILL STEEN
1839–1919
(*Photo from an ambrotype in the possession of Miss Katherine Service Steen*)

graduated, then entering the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, being promoted to several positions until finally elected cashier of the Southwark National Bank, going through the various positions from cashier to president. He was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company and the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

His avocations were music and languages and his companionship was sought by those with congenial tastes throughout the community.

Mr. Steel died September 22, 1893.

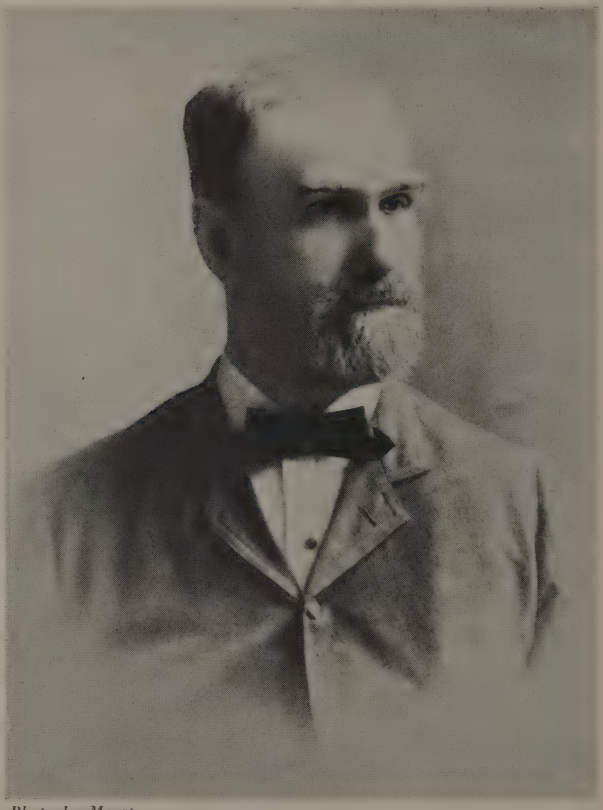


Photo by Morat

JOHN GILL STEEN

(*Courtesy of Miss Katherine Service Steen*)

JOHN GILL STEEN

JOHN GILL STEEN was born October 18, 1839. After finishing the course at the Faires Classical Institute, 1852-56, he went to the University of Pennsylvania, and after graduation in 1860 he entered the Baldwin Locomotive Works, where he served for many years, obtaining a practical knowledge of mechanics of great value; then for some time he was engaged in the mills at Glen Riddle, and at a later date, coming back to Philadelphia, he took a position with the Union Trust Company in a fiduciary capacity which he filled most capably.

During the Civil War, 1861-65, he entered the Federal Army and re-enlisted at the expiration of his term, serving until the close of the war. He was a member of the first company in the field of men enlisted for the three months' service.

Photo by Taylor & Brown

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN
1845–1904
(Courtesy of Miss Katherine Service Steen)

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN was born in Philadelphia, November 18, 1845. After finishing the course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1856, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1864, and went into commercial life. While at the University he was a member of the Philomathean Society.

He was a member of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and saw active service at the time of the riots in the year 1877. In 1878 he

was a corporal in the troop, becoming a non-active member in 1885 and an honorary member in 1895.

He was a contributing, active and honorary member of the Undine Barge Club, serving on several important committees of that organization. He was a member of The Union League of Philadelphia.

In 1870 he married Jessie E. Davis. Mr. Steen died February 23, 1904.

Photo by Owen

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN

(*Courtesy of Miss Katherine Service Steen*)

WILLIAM SERVICE STEEN

WILLIAM SERVICE STEEN was born August 7, 1841, the family residing at that time at 423 (old number) Walnut Street, above Broad. The first school that he attended was that of Mr. Thomas James, then at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute from 1852 to 1857, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the latter year, graduating in 1861. For

some years he taught privately and in Professor Hastings' school. He then entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1866, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia Central. Devoting himself to home missionary work, he lived first at Wysox, in Bradford County, then at Washington, Pa., and at Cranbury, N. J.

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN

(Courtesy of Miss Katherine Service Steen)

In 1863 he enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment, General Baldy Smith, Company D, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and later served on the United States Christian Commission in 1864 at Belle Plain, Port Royal and White House, Va.

Rev. William Service Steen was elected superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital in 1896, from which he resigned in 1912 on account of failing health. He died August 12, 1914.

HENRY F. STERLING

HENRY F. STERLING was born May 19, 1854. After completing the course at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute, which he had entered in 1863, he was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1874, College. In 1877 he took his degree of M.D. at Jefferson Medical College and entered into general practice of medicine. During the riots of 1877

Photo by Reutlinger

ROBERT JAMES SERVICE STEEN

(*Courtesy of Miss Katherine Service Steen*)

he enlisted and served as acting surgeon in the First Regiment, N. G. P., Company D, Captain T. E. Wiedersheim.

Dr. Sterling married Louisa Bowen Haffelfinger, the daughter of the late Charles Haffelfinger, for many years identified with the publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Company, and later member of the publishing firm of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Dr. Sterling was admitted as a master mason in St. John's Lodge, Pittsburgh, November, 1880.

Dr. Sterling died August 7, 1881. Mrs. Sterling has survived her husband, making her home alternately in California, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

CORNELIUS STEVENSON

CORNELIUS STEVENSON was born January 14, 1842. He was connected by birth and marriage with families long prominent in Philadel-

WILLIAM SERVICE STEEN
1841–1914

(From an ambrotype in the possession of Miss Katherine Service Steen)

phia, and was the son of A. May Stevenson and Anna Phillips. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1856, having been at a school kept by a Mr. Jacobs in West Chester, where it was thought best that he should live an out-door life on account of his delicate health. He was also a pupil at the Episcopal Academy and later a student of the University of Pennsylvania. Upon leaving the latter he entered the law office of Charles E. Lex, Esq., and practiced conveyancing until a few years of his death.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War, while still in college, he enlisted in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, with which command he was mustered in for emergency service in 1862 and in 1863, and following his graduation he saw active service in the field.

On June 30, 1870, he married Miss Sara Yorke. Their only son, the late William Yorke Stevenson, served with distinction for three years in the Ambulance Corps during the World War. Mrs. Stevenson was

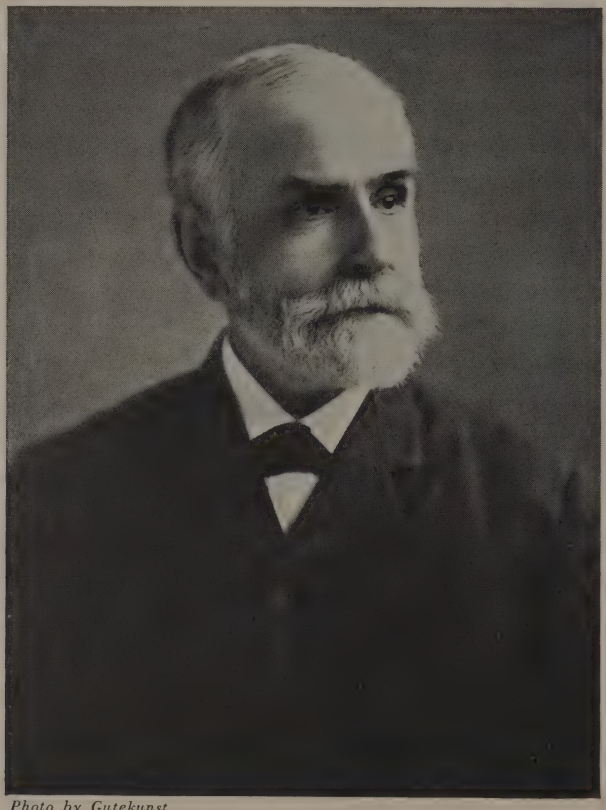


Photo by Gutekunst

REV. WILLIAM SERVICE STEEN

well known as a civic worker and a distinguished author under the name of "Peggy Shippen."

Mr. Stevenson was an active member of the Art Club, also of the Philadelphia Country Club, Racquet Club, Philadelphia Skating Club, Gun Club and Delta Psi Fraternity. He was elected to membership in The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in 1884, where he held several offices, being elected to a vice-presidency in 1896, which he retained until the time of his death. He was an enthusiastic collector, especially of auto-

graphs, arms and armor. On these latter subjects he contributed several excellent papers which were read in meetings of the society and later published in its proceedings. His collection of autographs embraced letters of the marshalls of Napoleon First. His collections also included numerous rare and antique watches among the large variety of antiques and curios.

Mr. Stevenson died July 22, 1922.

Photo by Phillips

DR. HENRY F. STERLING
1854–1881

HENRY MANDEVILLE STILLÉ

HENRY MANDEVILLE STILLÉ was born October 29, 1843. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854, then took the course at Yale University, subsequently graduating from the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, in 1866.

Leaving Philadelphia he took up his residence in Mexico.

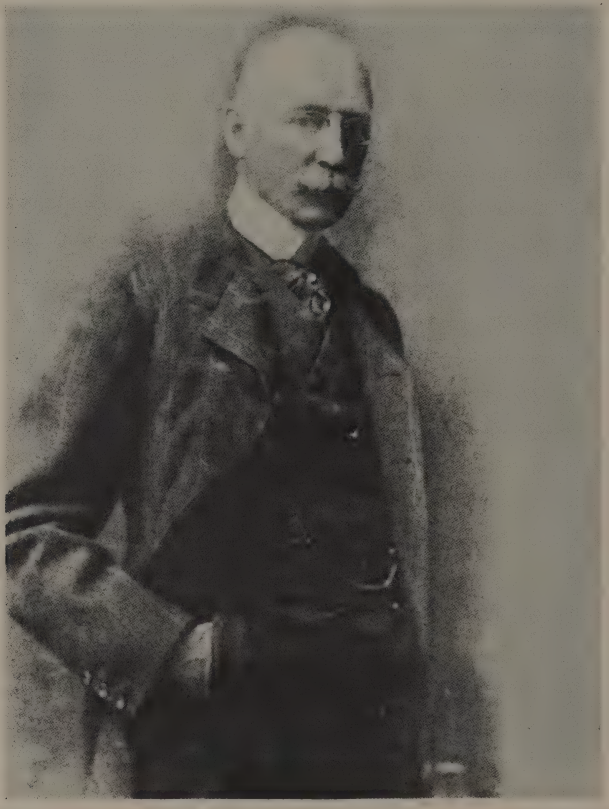
(From *Old Philadelphia Families,* by Frank Willing Leach.)

LOUIS SYDENHAM STILLÉ

LOUIS SYDENHAM STILLÉ was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1849, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1860, subsequently becoming a student at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Ph.D.

Mr. Stillé died unmarried May 3, 1872.

(From *Old Philadelphia Families,* by Frank Willing Leach.)



CORNELIUS STEVENSON
1842–1922
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Easby*)

JAMES MAY STOTESBURY

JAMES MAY STOTESBURY was born February 17, 1844, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1850. He became interested in manufacturing and had a successful career. During the World War he had

seven grandsons in active service, six overseas and one, the oldest son of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Jessup, was killed in the Argonne.

James May Stotesbury was a cousin of Edward T. Stotesbury, of Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and Morgan & Co., New York. He died December 22, 1913.

Photo by Nyemetz

JAMES MAY STOTESBURY
1844–1913
(*Courtesy of Mrs. W. H. Jessup*)

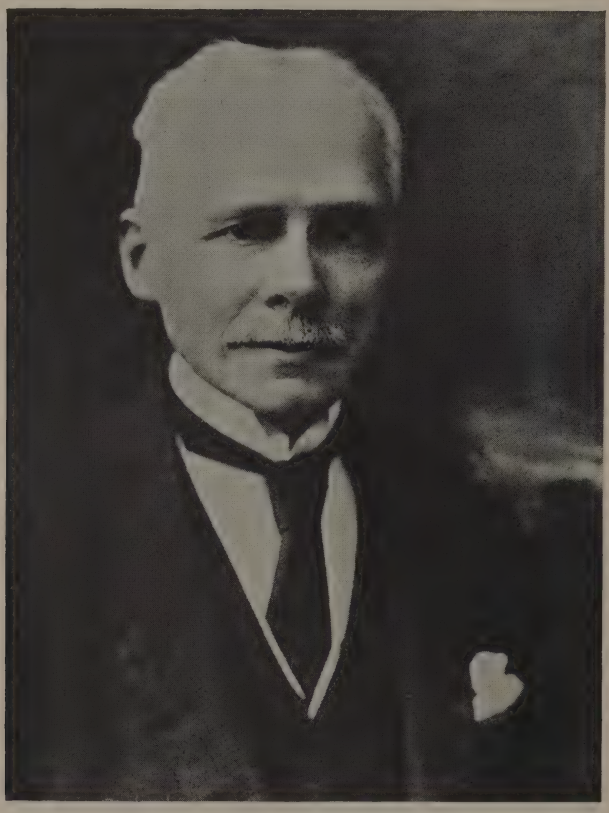
FRANCIS G. STUART

923 Clinton St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct. 31, 1925.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Replying to your kind note just received, I am very sorry I cannot give much detailed information relative to my late brother, FRANCIS G. STUART. He died many years ago and is survived by his widow, who

before her marriage was Miss Margaret Patterson, a distant relative of the late A. J. Drexel. They had no children. My brother attended Dr. Faires' School, entering in 1865. I have no photograph of him. His tastes were largely of a mechanical nature, though despite this tendency he entered the service of The Merchants National Bank, of which my



GEORGE H. STUART, JR.
1849—

late father was then president. He retired some years thereafter and spent the remainder of his life quietly at his home and died in Philadelphia in the early spring of 1912.

Trusting you are having encouraging success in the preparation of your forthcoming book, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
GEO. H. STUART, JR.

GEORGE H. STUART, JR.

GEORGE H. STUART, JR., was born in Philadelphia, February 11, 1849, the son of George H. Stuart, former president of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War. In 1858 he attended the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, later graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, June, 1869, with the degree of B.A., and three years later taking the degree of M.A.

Photo by Black

ROBERT STURGIS
1859–1900
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Robert Sturgis*)

In 1870 he entered commercial life with the firm of Stuart & Brother, importing dry goods merchants, from which he retired in 1879, and after a short period was engaged in fire and life insurance brokerage business. In 1885 he was appointed general agent of the White Star Line for Philadelphia district and adjoining counties and in 1903 entered the service of the International Mercantile Marine Company, retiring in 1920.

Mr. Stuart married Hannah Brown Sprague Tobey, of Boston, in 1871. He is president of the following organizations: Class of 1869, University of Pennsylvania; the American Oncologic Hospital; Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Bible Society; Board of Trustees, Mariners' Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He is a director of the Presbyterian Ministers Fund, the oldest life insurance company in America, as also a member of its finance committee. He is a member of

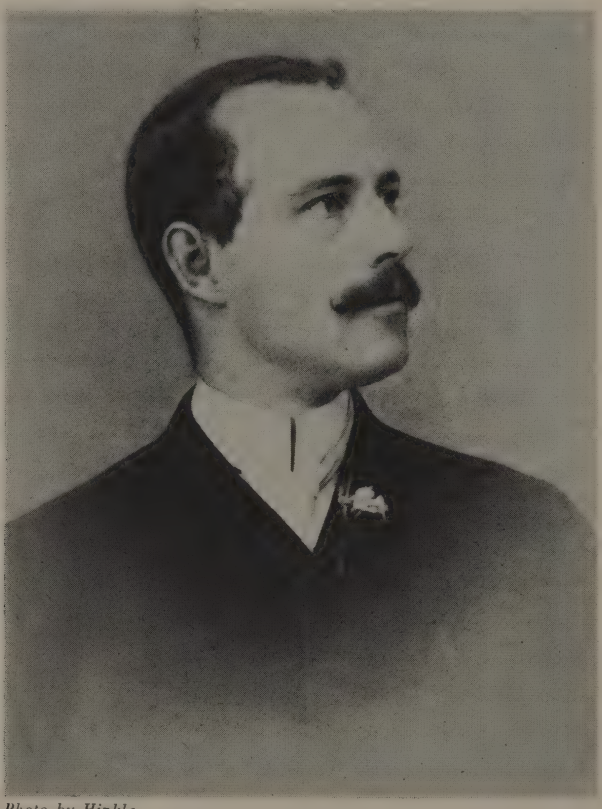


Photo by Hinkle

ROBERT STURGIS (1886)

(Courtesy of Mrs. Robert Sturgis)

Trinity Presbyterian Church, of Chestnut Hill, and an officer of its Board of Trustees.

The members of his family now living are as follows: George H. Stuart, Third, eldest son and a vice-president of the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia; Edward T. Stuart, second son, assistant treasurer of Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth Stuart Jewett, youngest daughter, wife of W. Ken Jewett, of Pasadena, Cal.

CHARLES I. STURGIS

CHARLES I. STURGIS was born at Paris, France, in 1860. Upon his coming to America he entered Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in 1868. He was at St. Mark's School, Southborough, Mass., 1874-78, and at Harvard 1878-80. He was identified with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and from 1880 to the present time has been with the Denver and Chicago Railroad Company.

Photo by Germon

CHARLES MOSELEY SWAIN
1849–1904

(Courtesy of Charles J. Swain, Esq.)

ROBERT STURGIS

ROBERT STURGIS was born in Paris, France, June 27, 1859. His father, Robert Shaw Sturgis, was descended from Thomas Sturgis, who was born in 1650; his mother, Susan Brimmer Inches, was descended from Thomas Inches, who was born in 1699. The younger Robert entered Dr.

Faires Classical Institute in 1868; he was at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., 1873-75; at St. Mark's School, Scarborough, Mass., 1875-77, then entering Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, spending the next year at Harvard Law School, and the subsequent year at the Columbia Law School, graduating a Bachelor of Laws in 1883, and the same year was admitted to the Bar.

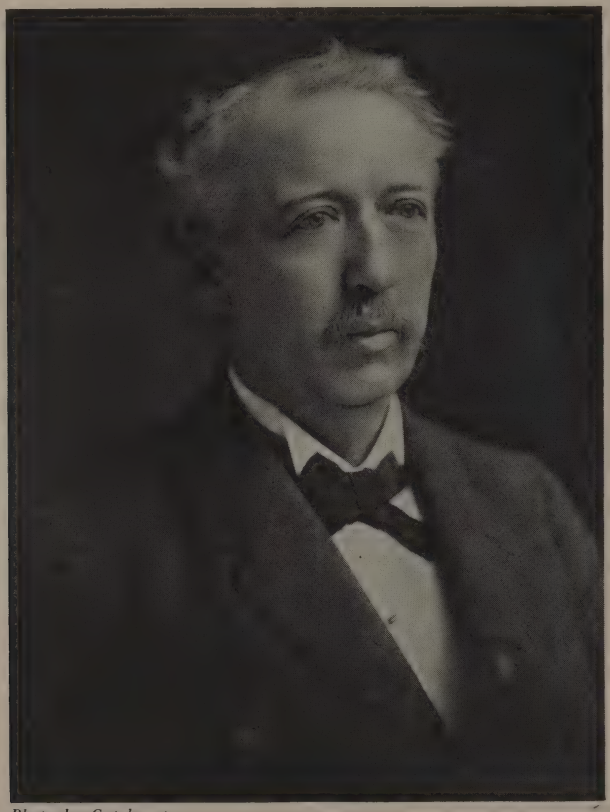


Photo by Gutekunst

CHARLES MOSELEY SWAIN

(Courtesy of Charles J. Swain, Esq.)

For five years he was associated with the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, and in 1888 he became a partner in the firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason; since January, 1897, was associated with the firm of Hawkins, Delafield & Sturgis. He was a school trustee of New York, and chairman of the Board of the Twenty-first Ward from 1890 to 1896. From 1891 to 1896 he was trustee and secretary of the New York College of Den-

tistry. He was a member of the Harvard, University and Parmachenee Clubs, and of the Down Town and Bar Associations of New York.

In 1888 Mr. Sturgis married Marion, only daughter of the late Henry Hale Graham Sharpless, of Laburnums, Chelten Hills, Pa. Mr. Sturgis was in the active practice of his profession in New York City until the time of his death in 1900.

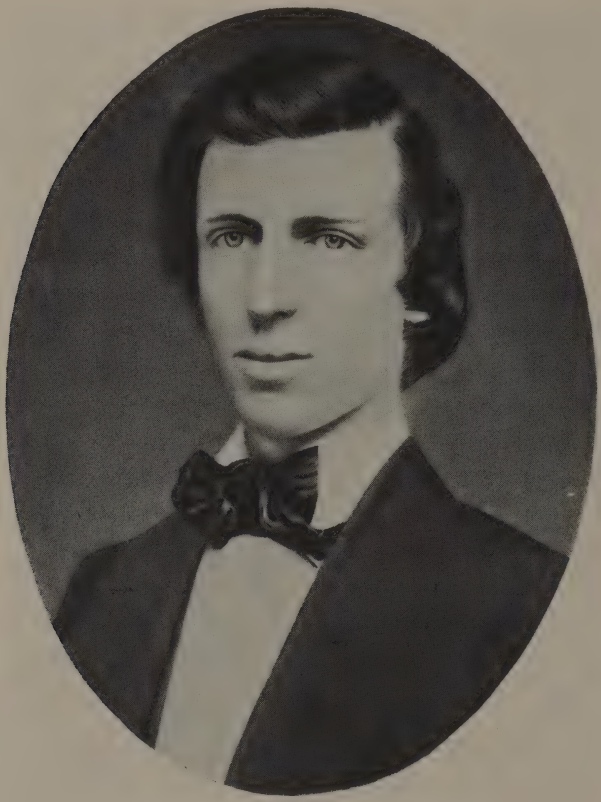
WILLIAM M. SWAIN (to left)
ARUNAH S. ABELL (to right)

(From a daguerreotype in the possession of William M. Swain, Esq. Courtesy of William M. Swain, Esq.)

CHARLES MOSELEY SWAIN

CHARLES MOSELEY SWAIN was born July 7, 1849, the son of William M. Swain, the founder of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. He entered the Faires Classical Institute, later attending Samuel Allen's Friends School and Crittenden Commercial College, as also the Saunders Institute in West Philadelphia.

In October, 1867, he entered the law office of Samuel Hood, Esq., and in November, 1871, was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Swain took an active part with Dr. Alfred G. Baker at the time of the agitation for the control of the American Academy of Music and became a member of the Board of Directors at the time of its reorganization. He was a char-



WILLIAM JAMES SWAIN
1839–1903
(Courtesy of William M. Swain, Esq.)

ter member of the Edison Electric Light Company, of which he became president; in 1886 he organized the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company, serving as its president; he was also a director in the Merchants National Bank, Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore, where were built the "Petrel," "Detroit" and "Montgomery."

He served as a member of Common Council from the Twenty-seventh Ward, 1895-99. Mr. Swain was a member of the Art, the Belmont Cricket and Hamilton Whist Clubs, as also of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and was a past master, Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M.

Mr. Swain died July 23, 1904.

WILLIAM JAMES SWAIN

WILLIAM JAMES SWAIN was born in New York City, April 2, 1839. In 1851 he became a student in Dr. Faires' Classical Institute and later went to the Bumsted's school in West Chester. In 1859-60 he traveled extensively in Europe and in the East; one of his interesting experiences was his presence at the Bombardment of Gaeta by Garibaldi.

Upon his return to America he became associated with the *Public Ledger,* owned and conducted by his father, until that paper was sold in 1864 to the late George W. Childs. William J. Swain was the administrator of the estate of his father and founded the Philadelphia *Public Record* in 1869, which was finally sold to William M. Singerly, May 1, 1877. He acted as treasurer of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company, 1877-78, in an effort to discover financial irregularities in that organization, in which he was eminently successful, since the former officers were tried and convicted of defalcation.

Mr. Swain was an expert billiardist and an excellent shot with both pistol and gun, being very fond of field shooting.

He was interested in Spring Lake, N. J., being the founder and president of the Spring Lake Casino and one of the organizers of the New Monmouth Hotel at that place. He was a man of quiet tastes and was not a member of any social clubs or fraternal organizations, and although not a member of any church, he was of a religious temperament, reading a chapter of the Bible every night up to the day of his death, which took place in Spring Lake, June 15, 1903.

GEORGE W. B. TAYLOR

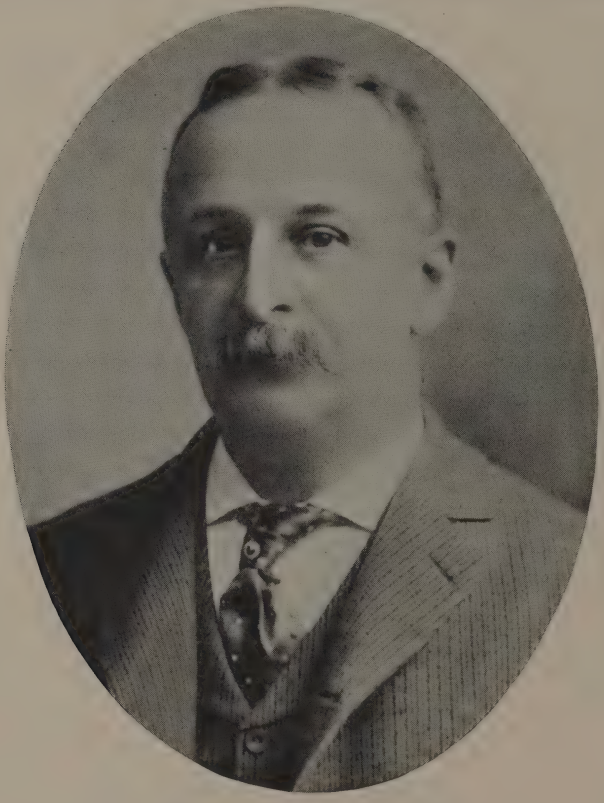
GEORGE W. B. TAYLOR was born in 1851. He received his early education at the Faires Classical Institute in 1862. Entering the manufacture of tin plate, he became a partner in the firm of N. & G. Taylor Company, which was established in 1810.

Mr. Taylor was a man of strong personality and a good leader of men, possessing marked executive and mechanical ability. It was he who attended to the mechanical details in the construction of the first tin-plate works in this country immediately after the McKinley tariff went into effect.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Mary McCutcheon and resided for many years at Edgewater Park, N. J. He died in 1899.

NEWCOMB B. THOMPSON

NEWCOMB B. THOMPSON was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1847, and attended the Faires Classical Institute, entering in the year 1858. The family subsequently removed to Germantown, where he entered Dr. Shoemaker's school, finally becoming a student at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degrees of B. A., 1867, and M. A., 1870. He was a member of Delta Phi and the Philo-



GEORGE W. B. TAYLOR
1851–1899
(Courtesy of Hollinshead N. Taylor, Esq.)

mathean Society. He then studied for the law and was admitted to the Bar, becoming associated with the late Theodore Cuyler, Esq.

In 1872 he married Kate, daughter of Samuel Keen Ashton, M. D., and Caroline M. Ashton.

Mr. Thompson was active in the Episcopal Church, serving on the vestries of Calvary Church and the Epiphany at Germantown, being one of the founders of the latter.

Mr. Thompson had three daughters: Edith, who married Professor James A. Montgomery, University of Pennsylvania; Ellen Butler, who married Walter Pyle, of Wilmington, Del., and Katharine, who became the wife of Garrick Mallery, now of Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Thompson died at Philadelphia, May 22, 1922.

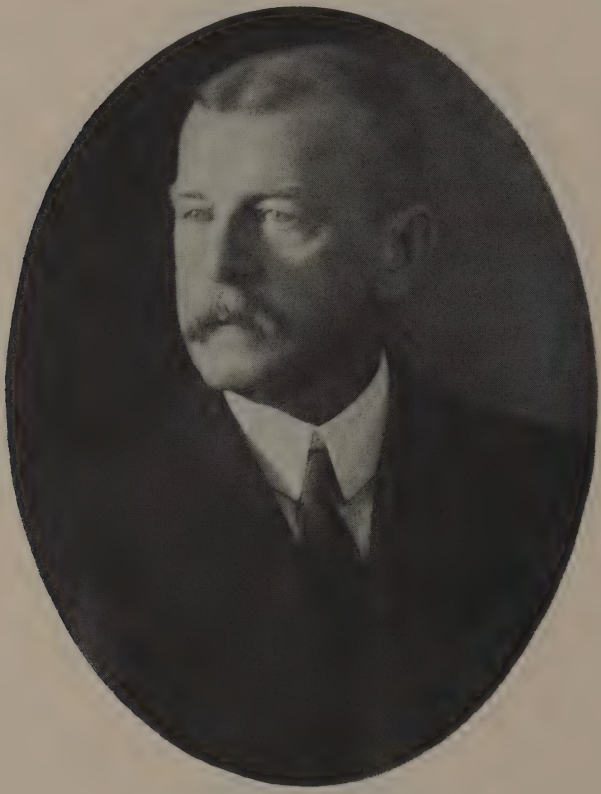
Photo by Willard

NEWCOMB B. THOMPSON
1847–1922
(*Courtesy of Dr. James A. Montgomery*)

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON

ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON was born in 1844 at Surgan, in the North of Ireland. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in the year 1859, after coming to Philadelphia in 1856, and after completing the course he became a student at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, following which he was ordained a

minister, preaching for a time in the West. Later he became a lecturer on tariff problems at Harvard, Yale and other institutions; he was professor in several subjects at the University of Pennsylvania and a contributing editor to several publications. While at the University of Pennsylvania he was appointed assistant professor of Latin and mathematics, remaining there for 24 years in succession, becoming an instructor in history and professor of social science.



NEWCOMB B. THOMPSON

From 1883 to 1892 he held the John Welsh Professorship of history and English literature. In 1894 the Committee on High Schools of the Philadelphia Board of Education elected Dr. Thompson to the presidency of the Central High School without solicitation on his part. At that time it was the only high school for boys in the city, and it was largely through the wisdom of Dr. Thompson's administration that the school rose to the highest place among the intermediary schools of the country. He served in this position for 26 years as president and principal, and was retired by

legislative enactment in 1920 when he was 76 years of age, despite the wave of protest and regret that was expressed by students at the school, by the alumni and contemporary educators.

Dr. Thompson was a prolific writer on social and economic topics. Among the books he has published are: *Social Science and National Economy; Elements of Political Economy; The Divine Order of Human Society; The History of the Presbyterian Churches of the United States; Political Economy for High Schools and Academies;* and *Protection to Home Industry.*

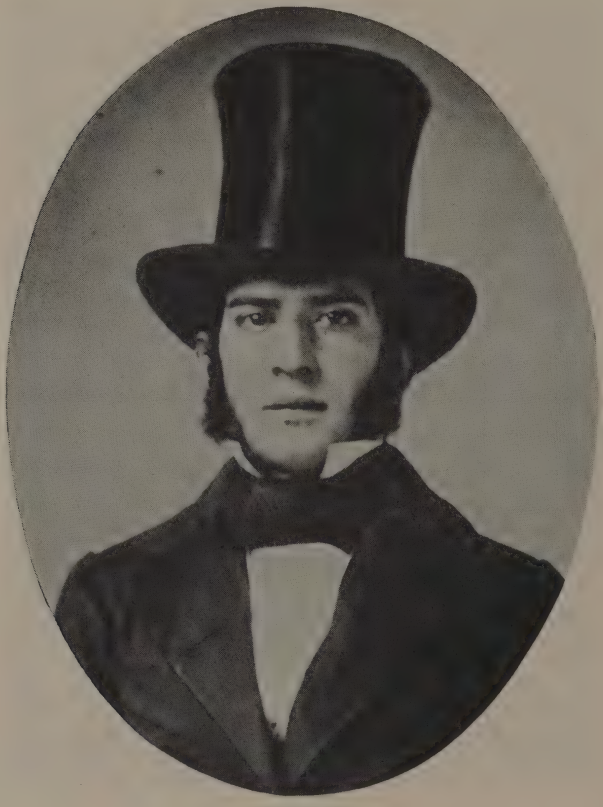
DR. ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON
1844–1924

He edited the first two volumes of the *Encyclopedia Americana,* 1883 to 1885. At times he was editor of the *Penn Monthly* and wrote for the *American, Irish World* and New York *Freeman's Journal* magazines.

Dr. Thompson in 1910 married Miss Catherine Neely, a sister of his first wife, Mary E. Neely, whom he had married in 1874, and by whom he had two daughters

In thought on public matters Dr. Thompson was greatly in advance of his time. In 1910 he advocated military training in schools, and was always urging the establishment of a college by the City of Philadelphia.

Dr. Thompson died October 19, 1924, at the age of 80 years.



HENRY TOLAND
1828–1858
(Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. Edward D. Toland)

HENRY TOLAND

HENRY TOLAND was born June 18, 1828, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1839.

He died April 23, 1858.

JOHN W. TOWNSEND

JOHN W. TOWNSEND was born May 29, 1855, and was a student in the Faires Classical Institute from 1867 to 1871 and in the University of Pennsylvania, College, 1871-75, from which he was graduated B. A. and in 1878 M. A. Mr. Townsend was class president during his freshman year. He was awarded the sophomore declamation prize. He was moderator of the Philomathean Society. From 1875 to 1907 he was

HENRY TOLAND

(Photo from a daguerreotype in the possession of Mrs. Edward D. Toland)

associated with the Cambria Iron Company and the Cambria Steel Company as assistant to the president, then became second vice-president, and from 1891 to 1907 first vice-president.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the vestry of the Church of Holy Trinity and was accounting warden 1913 to 1923. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, having been elected in the year

1874, and is now vice-president of The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Glen Mills Schools, was a member of the Board of the Y. M. C. A., 1886 to 1921, and vice-president of that organization.

He is a member of the Rittenhouse, University, Merion, Contemporary and the Philobiblon Clubs.

HENRY TOLAND

(Courtesy of Mrs. Edward D. Toland)

John W. Townsend writes in April, 1925, referring to the reunion:

"In renewing acquaintances among the 'old boys,' I was struck with the fact that years do not make much difference in appearances. Those that I looked upon as 'little boys' 55 years ago looked as old as I do, and Mr. Sinnickson, who looks no older than I do, said he was at the school in 1854, before I was born.

"Dr. Kelly's plan of the room has also brought up many reminiscences. It shows 18 rows of desks, and I was wondering how many desks there

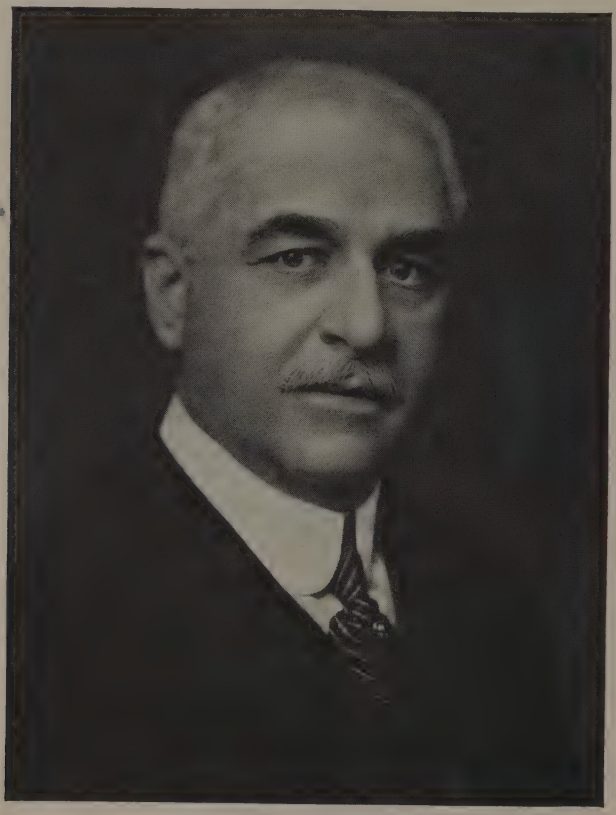
were to a row. The whole school sat at desks in this room and my recollection is that there were somewhere between 200 and 300 boys in my day. After reading the Bible, Dr. Faires always called up one of the classes to recite before him, without our knowing which class it would be, so that he could keep in touch with each boy's progress. The other

JOHN W. TOWNSEND
1855—

classes were then ordered to the teacher in the corner of the room or to two or three teachers, who had rooms on the first floor.

"The rows of desks Dr. Kelly shows on the left were occupied by the 'English Classes,' which had not many boys in them and formed a kind of a 'side show,' which the Doctor did not seem to care much for, the School being pre-eminently what its name indicated—a 'Classical Institute.'

"He thought Latin and Greek were the only studies much worth while. The boys who did not 'go up to Johnnie' or to other recitations studied at their desks in the main room. With perhaps a hundred boys thus in one room all the time, quiet was only obtained by the fear of Johnnie's rattan, which was held in his hand from the time school began



JOHN W. TOWNSEND

until it closed. While hearing the class before him, if he heard a whisper in the room, he jumped from his platform and descended down an aisle to the criminal, when the rattan descended on the unlucky shoulders with a whack! whack!! whack!!! resounding through the room. This was a constant performance during every day. A boy misbehaving in a class-room, was 'sent up to Johnnie' and, putting out his hand, received the rattan over his fingers.

"With all the Doctor's old-fashioned ideas of necessary discipline, he was a most kindly man with a keen sense of humor and a genial smile

most of the time. I have seen him take little boys on his lap to explain a lesson to them and no parent could have been kinder to them (when they were good)."

Photo by Phillips

EDWARD G. TRASEL
1866—

EDWARD G. TRASEL

EDWARD G. TRASEL was born at Beverly, N. J., August 27, 1866, and, after attending several small schools, entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in 1883, where he remained for some time. After leaving school he obtained his first position with the Pennsylvania Railroad, resigning in 1888 to take a position with Ervin & Toland. After the withdrawal of Mr. Toland the name was changed to Ervin & Company, to which company Mr. Trasel was admitted as a partner January 1, 1896. After the death of Spencer Ervin, February 11, 1897, Mr. Trasel con-

tinued his association, becoming a partner January 1, 1908, remaining until the dissolution of the firm at the close of 1920. On the formation of the firm of Harrison, Smith & Company, February 1, 1921, Mr. Trasel joined that organization.

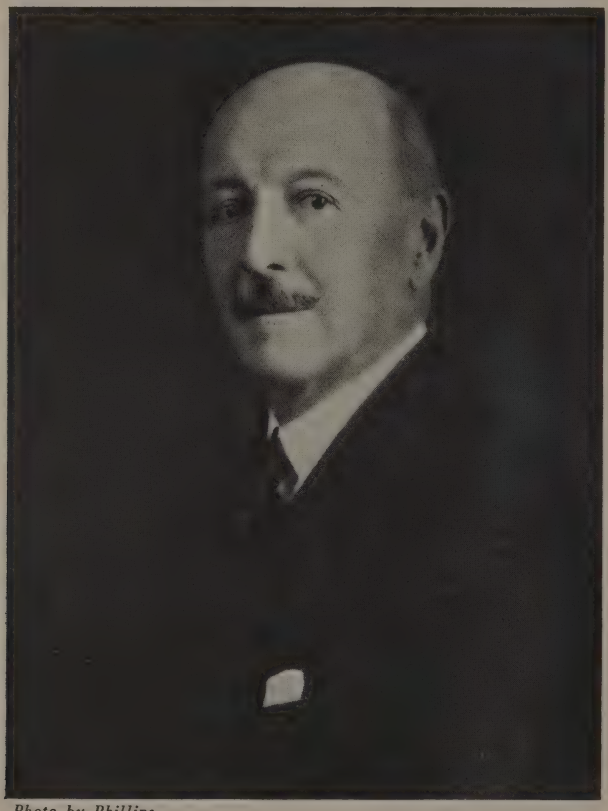


Photo by Phillips

JOSEPH TROTTER
1853—

J. LAGUERENNE TRASEL

J. LAGUERENNE TRASEL was born at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., August 16, 1870. The family removing to Philadelphia in 1876, he entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in the year 1883, subsequently going to the Martin School in West Philadelphia, after leaving which he entered the insurance business with the firm of Messrs. Longacre & Ewing about the year 1889, remaining with them until the time of his death, which took place on a business trip at the city of Scranton, Pa., April 26, 1894.

JOSEPH TROTTER

JOSEPH TROTTER was born May 12, 1853, and attended several private schools, then entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires in 1865. From there he went into the freshman class at the University of Pennsylvania, when it was on the site of Ninth Street, above Chestnut, remaining there one year, and then entered Haverford, graduating in 1874.

CAMPBELL TUCKER
1844–1885
(Courtesy of Russell E. Tucker, Esq.)

On leaving college he entered the stock brokerage business conducted by his father, continuing there for some years.

In June, 1886, Mr. Trotter married Ella M. Dudley, daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, from New Jersey, who had been United States Consul at Liverpool, England, during the critical years of the American Civil War and who had aided materially by advice and action in supporting the American Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Francis Adams, then residing in London.

NATHAN TROTTER

NATHAN TROTTER, the son of William Henry Trotter and M. Louise Farr, was born December 20, 1852, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, which he joined in 1870, leaving during his sophomore year. He was one of the factors in the metal trade, being a member of the firm of Nathan Trotter & Company, of long standing and high repute.

He married Annie, the daughter of S. W. Cannell.

Photo by Gutekunst

CAMPBELL TUCKER
1844–1885
(Courtesy of Russell E. Tucker, Esq.)

CAMPBELL TUCKER

CAMPBELL TUCKER was born August 9, 1844, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1854. During the later years of the Civil War he served with the Army of the Potomac, being on the staff of General William Farrar Smith (Baldy Smith) as major by brevet.

He entered into commercial life, being interested in the distribution of coal. Mr. Tucker died September 14, 1885.

HENRY TUCKER

HENRY TUCKER was born October 16, 1842, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1852. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and after the expiration

Photo by Broadbent

JOHN TUCKER, JR.
1839–1888
(Courtesy of Russell E. Tucker, Esq.)

of three months' service he re-enlisted, serving through the war in the cavalry, being brevet-major at its close. He then entered the regular Army and was captain in the Sixth United States Cavalry at the time of his death, October 20, 1866, due to illness contracted as the result of a wound which he had received at the Battle of Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

JOHN TUCKER, JR.

JOHN TUCKER, JR., was born March 2, 1839, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1853; after leaving he entered the University of Pennsylvania, which he left in his junior year, and served in the office of Hon. John Tucker, assistant secretary of war during the first years of the Civil War.

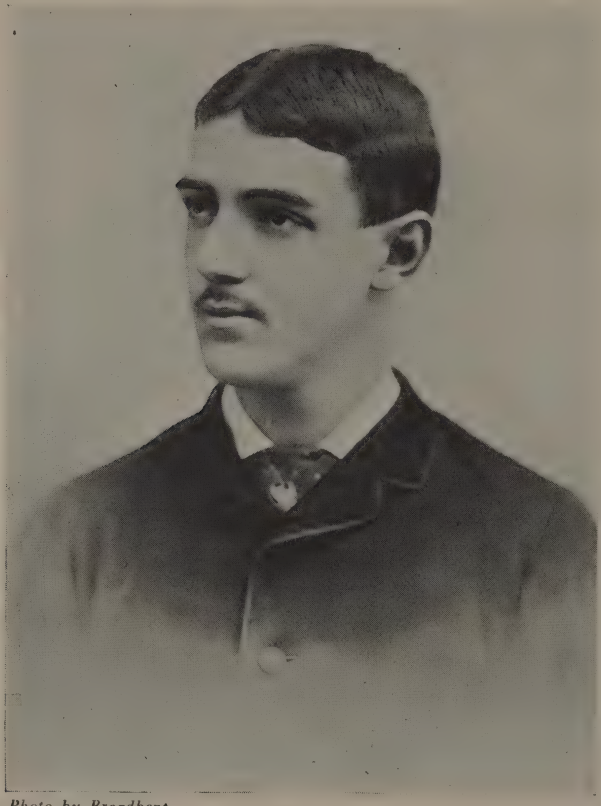


Photo by Broadbent

RUSSELL EVANS TUCKER
1864—
Photo taken February 3, 1882

Mr. Tucker married Elizabeth R., the daughter of Edward Russell Evans; he was a member of the Philadelphia, Rabbit and Gun Clubs and of the Union Club of New York.

Mr. Tucker died February 17, 1888.

RUSSELL EVANS TUCKER

RUSSELL EVANS TUCKER was born at Philadelphia, January 19, 1864, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878; upon graduation he entered the banking house of Cassatt & Company and has always been engaged in the stock brokerage business. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Gun and Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

Photo by Rolfe

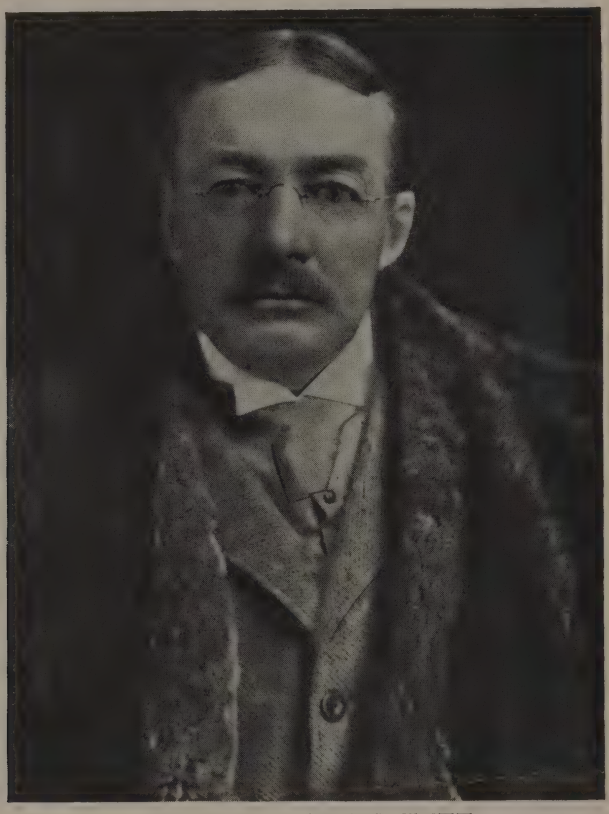
JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS, M.D.
1866—

JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS

JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS was born on Arch Street near Sixth, February 7, 1866, the youngest son of Thomas Roberts Tunis (Class of 1848) merchant, and Anna Callender Price, both of Philadelphia. He attended the private schools of Miss Hough, Miss Haven and the Classical Institute of Dr. John W. Faires, which he entered in 1878. With the latter he prepared for college, then he attended Haverford College for freshman and

sophomore years in the Class of 1886, and was transferred to the same class in the University of Pennsylvania for junior and senior years. He received the degree of A.B. in 1886, and M.D. in 1889.

Dr. Tunis was resident physician in the Children's Hospital for eight months and in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia, for two years (1890-92). He served as dispensary surgeon to several hospitals, assistant demonstrator in anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania from 1891



CHARLES LEAMING TUTT
1864–1909

to 1899, and assistant demonstrator of surgery, 1893 to 1898. He was editor of *International Medical Magazine* in 1893, etc. Dr. Tunis was visiting surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital 1897-1901. He then studied anatomy and pathology at the University of Göttingen, Germany, for two months in the summer of 1897, later studying the anatomy, pathology and treatment of accessory sinus diseases of the nose in Vienna, Austria, during April and May of 1909. He has contributed several articles to medical magazines, among which may be mentioned "Rib

Fracture from Muscular Action" (1890), "The Practical Significance of a Trace of Albumen in the Urine" (1906), and "Inflammation of the Sinus Maxillaris with Special Reference to Empyema" (1910), etc.

In February, 1903, Dr. Tunis married Annis Wister Rossell and has two daughters, Annis Lee, born December, 1903, and Lilly Wister Tunis, born August, 1906.

After graduation he practiced surgery until 1898, then served as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and saw service in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. For four years, 1902-06, he devoted most of his time to life-insurance examination with the Equitable Life Insurance Company. From 1907 to 1916 he took ear, nose and throat work as a specialty.

During the World War he was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps, serving from August 20 to November 11, 1918, in the Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Md.

Dr. Tunis is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the University Club of Philadelphia, and the A. M. P. O. and Zeta Psi Fraternities.

Since February, 1922, Dr. Tunis has been associate professor of histology and embryology in Temple University.

CHARLES LEAMING TUTT

CHARLES LEAMING TUTT was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1864. He was the son of Dr. Charles Pendleton Tutt, of Locust Hill, Leesburg Loudoun, Va., and Rebecca Waln Leaming, his mother, of Philadelphia. He was of English descent, his ancestors having come to this country and settled in Virginia in the seventeenth century.

But few Americans can call attention to three ancestral homes still standing in this country; Waln Grove, near Philadelphia, was built about 1760; Gunston Hall, Fairfax County, Va., about 1672; and Locust Hill, Loudoun County, Va., about 1750. All are standing and in good repair.

Mr. Tutt married Josephine Thayer, December 29, 1885, the daughter of Hon. M. Russell Thayer, eminent jurist of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Tutt moved to Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1885, where he went into the cattle business. Mr. Tutt was one of the first to enter the gold camp of Cripple Creek, where he discovered the C. O. D. mine, which was the first mine to be sold in Cripple Creek, realizing a large sum. Later, with Spencer Penrose, of Philadelphia, he organized the Standard Mills of Colorado City for the treatment of Cripple Creek ores, and other mills in different parts of Colorado.

Mr. Tutt died on January 21, 1909, being survived by his wife, Josephine Thayer Tutt, and two sons, Charles L. Tutt., Jr., and William Thayer Tutt.

Mr. Tutt was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Virginia, the Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, the Denver, Cheyenne Mountain Country and The El Paso Clubs of Colorado.

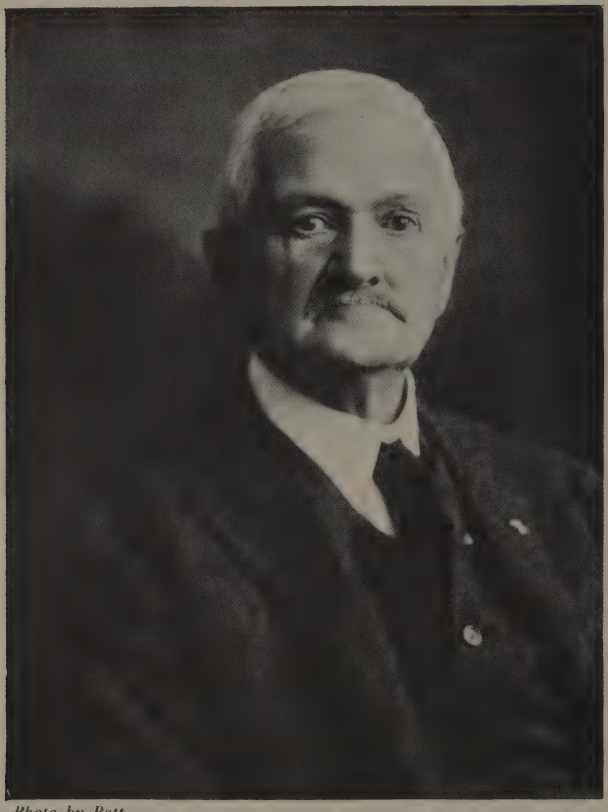


Photo by Pott

CHARLES EDWARD VAN PELT
1847—

EDWARD H. B. TWINING

EDWARD H. B. TWINING was born in Halifax, N. S., December, 1848. His early life was spent with his grandfather, Dr. J. T. Twining, chaplain of the British forces in Halifax.

Young Twining, with his mother, came to live permanently in Philadelphia in 1861, when he entered the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires.

After reaching maturity he lived in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, and after a long illness died at Atlantic City in May, 1911.

CHARLES EDWARD VAN PELT

CHARLES EDWARD VAN PELT was born October 22, 1847, in Philadelphia, the son of Rev. Peter Van Pelt, D.D., and Abby Ann Turner Van Pelt. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855, remaining there for four years, then went to Burlington College, Burlington, N. J.,

Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

CAPTAIN WILLIAM TURNER VAN PELT
1864—

in 1859, graduating in 1863. Joining the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in 1867 with the degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the University Light Artillery, participating in firing the minute guns incident to the passing through Philadelphia of the body of President Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Van Pelt read law under the tutelage of Hon. James T. Mitchell, later forming a partnership with Frank Hazlehurst, trading as Hazlehurst & Van Pelt, with offices at 37 South Front Street, as sugar

and molasses brokers. Later he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, serving as passenger agent at the company's office in the Bourse Building. Mr. Van Pelt is a director of the Penn Fire Insurance Company. For several years he was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Uriel's-by-the-Sea, Sea Girt, N. J. For 20 years he was vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Martin's-in-the Fields, Chestnut Hill.

Mr. Van Pelt married Ellen D. Hughes. He is a thirty-second degree mason, and a member of the Lulu Shrine, as also of the Delta Phi Fraternity and of the University Barge Club.

(CAPT.) DR. W. T. VAN PELT

(CAPT.) DR. W. T. VAN PELT was born in Philadelphia, May 31, 1864. He entered the Faires Classical Institute, remaining a pupil for five years, graduating in June, 1881, and then entered the freshman class, Department of Arts, University of Pennsylvania, in September, 1881; the following year he entered the Department of Medicine at the University, graduating in May, 1885, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After graduation he served for many years in the Episcopal Hospital as resident physician, dispensary and ophthalmic surgeon and consulting ophthalmologist.

Dr. Van Pelt also served unofficially as assistant in the eye dispensaries of Wills Eye and of St. Joseph's Hospitals in Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Henry Houston Post No. 3, American Legion; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. Van Pelt served in the World War as a captain of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, serving actively at Fort Porter and Fort Niagara; he was a member of the Army Advisory Board at the Episcopal Hospital until the termination of the war. In private practice he has been interested in the specialty of ophthalmology. Dr. Van Pelt's favorite diversion has been long walks and bicycle rides, in his younger years having been a long-distance rider of considerable experience.

Dr. Van Pelt's recollection of Dr. Faires, "The Old Man," as he was known by the scholars, is that of a kind gentleman of scholarly attainments; a teacher who earnestly strove to arouse in his pupils the same enthusiasm for knowledge that he possessed; but at the same time a teacher somewhat handicapped by his limited views and opinions that all education began and ended with the study of the classics and mathematics. The study of the modern languages was in his school only a minor side show.

"The Old Man" was always picturesque; whether sitting quietly among the pupils of the first class and explaining away the difficulties of

the mathematical problems or of the translation; or when suffering from one of his occasional "colds in the head" he was wont at times to lose control of his temper and would tear about the room shaking his rattan and shrieking at the top of his voice, "Silence in the room."

JACOB WALN VAUX

JACOB WALN VAUX was born November 17, 1849, the only surviving son of the late Richard Vaux (who married Miss Waln, a daughter of Jacob S. Waln), one of the most distinguished merchants of his time, who was mayor of Philadelphia, member of Congress as representative-at-large, and had many honors. The younger Vaux entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862.

During his early years, Mr. Vaux was engaged in the dry-goods business with the commission house of S. Morris Waln, in Philadelphia, and afterward represented the firm of David S. Brown in New York. About 1875 he entered the insurance business. He became cashier of the custom house during the term of John Cadwalader as collector of the port, and when the latter's term expired the Trust Company of North America was organized, with Mr. Cadwalader as president and Mr. Vaux as treasurer. When Mr. Cadwalader resigned the presidency in February, 1897, Mr. Vaux succeeded to that position, which he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Vaux married Miss Emily Pepper, a daughter of Henry Pepper, and to this union five children were born, three sons and one daughter now living. The two elder sons, Richard and Henry, became members of Battery A shortly after Captain Warburton assumed command.

Mr. Vaux was connected with many public institutions and charities and was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and other organizations of men descended from distinguished ancestry in Colonial days.

During his life Mr. Vaux took a very active part in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese. He was accounting warden of St. Thomas' Church at Whitemarsh, and was also a vestryman of Old St. Peter's, at Third and Pine Streets. About seven years ago he became actively interested in the work of St. Thomas' Church, and entered heartily into all the plans for its development, and through his unselfish labor and generosity the work of the church was extended in every direction. Mr. Vaux took especial interest in the choir, with which he was connected, and, until his illness, showed his interest by being present at all the rehearsals, despite the weather; and it was his influence and generous contributions which enabled the choir to reach its present degree of efficiency. The fine organ and artistic choir screen will ever bear witness to his devotion to St. Thomas' Church.

He was a delegate to the Episcopal convention in Philadelphia. He was always prominent in charitable work, for many years taking a deep interest in Christ Church Hospital, and for years being a director of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. He was beloved and respected by every member of the parish, where his beautiful character and life were held in deserving honor. Mr. Vaux was remarkable for his public spirit

Photo by Gutekunst

J. WALN VAUX
1849-1898
(*Courtesy of Dr. Norris W. Vaux*)

and for his unselfish devotion to the public good. He was one of the most large-hearted and generous of men, ever ready to give his time and energy to the promotion of any good work or cause. In private life his character was altogether beautiful, and his influence and example were helpful and inspiring. He furnished an instance of an active life, lived in the world, yet kept unspotted from the world, and devoted wholly to the highest and noblest ends. Mr. Vaux died May 16, 1898.

CHARLES VEZIN

CHARLES VEZIN was born in Philadelphia, April 9, 1858, the son of Charles and Caroline (Kalisky) Vezin. He was taken to Berlin at the age of two, and shortly after his mother's death he spent some time with his grandparents in Berlin. He returned to Philadelphia in the early sixties and witnessed the triumphal return of Pennsylvania troops from

Photo by Gutekunst

CHARLES VEZIN
1858—
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Alfreda Barili*)

the Civil War, and then saw the city draped in black for Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 he returned to his grandparents in Berlin. After the ship had sailed war was declared between Prussia and Austria, so that he was caught between the lines (Hanover having just joined Austria). He saw the victorious Prussians enter Osnabruck. On his return to Philadelphia he entered Dr. Faires' School in 1868 and has vivid recollections of the good Doctor's faith in "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

From 1872 to 1876 Vezin attended the Pennsylvania Military Academy, then sailed for Germany to study engineering at Freiburg, but changed and began a commercial career in Barmen. He returned to America in 1879 and began a business career in New York. In 1895 he formed a partnership with Ralph P. Hinchman and J. W. White under the firm name of Hinchman, Vezin & Company (dry-goods commission merchants). He retired from business in 1919 to pursue the occupation of painter and writer.

Photo by Bradley

CHARLES VEZIN

In 1883 Mr. Vezin married Adah DeLamater, daughter of Cornelius H. DeLamater, builder of the "Monitor" and coadjutor of Captain John Ericsson. There are two sons and two daughters, five granddaughters and four grandsons to date. While in business he began the study of art in 1898, rising at 4 A. M., painting at sunrise and going to business at 9. He has exhibited at the National Academy of Design, Society of American Artists, Art Institute, Chicago, Carnegie Institute, Corcoran

Gallery, Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Worcester Museum, St. Louis Art Institute, Lyme Art Association, etc. He is a life member Art Students' League (president 1911-15); member, School Art League, Art Alliance, American Fine Arts Society, Brooklyn Society of Artists (president 1923), Painters and Sculptors of Brooklyn, Yonkers Art Association (vice-president).

Photo by Gutekunst

FREDERICK VEZIN
1859—
(Courtesy of Mrs. Alfreda Barili)

He is a member of the following clubs: Salmagundi (president in 1913), National Arts, Century Association, Deutsche Verein, Press and Art Clubs of Philadelphia. He was awarded honorable mention, Society of Washington Artists, and honorable mention at Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Vezin is the author of the following brochures: *The Art of the Soul-sick; Geevee; What is Happening to Art?; Poster-Impressionism; Suffer Little Children to Come unto You;* and various contributions to art publications.

FREDERICK VEZIN

FREDERICK VEZIN was born at Torresdale, August 14, 1859, the son of Charles V. and Caroline (Kalisky) Vezin. During childhood and youth he made frequent trips between America and Germany. He attended school in Berlin, finally entering the Faires Classical Institute in 1868, where he remained until 1871; he was then at the Pennsylvania Military

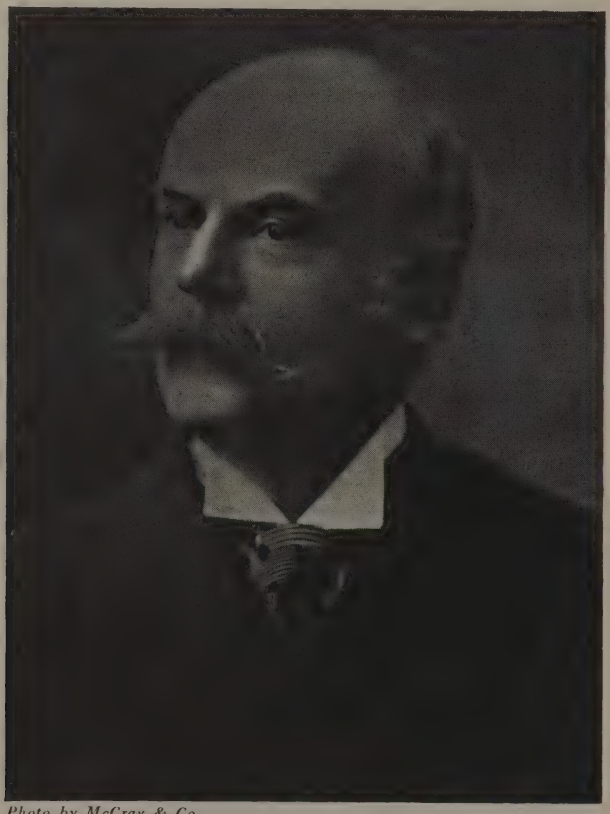


Photo by McCray & Co.

FREDERICK VEZIN

(*Courtesy of Mrs. Alfreda Barili*)

Academy until 1875, since which time he has taken up a permanent residence in Germany at Dusseldorf, making frequent trips to England, France, Holland and the United States, painting portraits, a profession in which he excels.

He studied at Dusseldorf Academy of Art from 1875 to 1884, taking a gold medal there in 1881. He was a pupil of Von Gebhardt and other noted artists. In 1888 he married Miss Ida Hach, of Bremen. He

was a delegate to the World's Fair in Paris in 1900, representing Dusseldorf, Frankfort and Cassel on the Hanging Committee. He has painted many prominent people in Germany: statesmen, generals, the former Kaiser and Kaiserin for various public institutions. He also paints landscapes, marines and interiors, but has made a specialty of portraits.

At present he is the vice-president of the General Art Association and serves regularly on juries of the large exhibitions.

RODMAN WANAMAKER

RODMAN WANAMAKER was born February 13, 1863. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1871, and later was graduated A.B. from Princeton University with the Class of 1886, having played on the baseball and football teams. He later received the degree of A.M.

Upon leaving college Mr. Wanamaker entered the business of his father, the late John Wanamaker, spending some time in the Philadelphia store, learning the details of merchandise and management; he then spent ten years in Paris as the resident partner in charge of foreign business, returning to America in 1900 to take an active place in the two great stores in Philadelphia and New York, both of which are now under his sole control, as his father's successor.

He has always been a devoted patron of the arts—music, literature, painting and sculpture—and has always been a liberal contributor to worthy objects of benevolence, the most notable being the new Research Laboratory of the Lankenau Hospital, which was formally opened on April 23, 1925.

Mr. Wanamaker was among the pioneers in his interest in aviation, having under construction at the outbreak of the World War a specially designed plane to attempt the trans-Atlantic flight; the war prevented the execution of his plans and the plane was afterward sold to the British Government.

He has always taken keen interest in public affairs and for over six years has been deputy police commissioner of New York City, in charge of the Police Reserves, and has been a member of the staff of the Governor of New York.

He is president of the First Penny Savings Bank of this city, a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

He holds membership in numerous clubs in Philadelphia, New York, London and Paris, and has received many decorations from foreign governments, including Commander, Legion of Honor, France; Commander, Royal Victorian Order of Great Britain; Grand Officer, Order of Leopold

II, Belgium; Officer, Order of St. Sava, Third Class, Serbia; Order of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, Venezuela; Chevalier, Order of the Crown, Italy.

Of the many activities into which Mr. Wanamaker has entered the following may be named: President, John Wanamaker, New York, and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; executor, Estate of John Wanamaker,

L. RODMAN WANAMAKER
1863—

Estate of Thomas B. Wanamaker (including Philadelphia *North American* and Philadelphia *Record*); appointed executor, Estate of James Gordon Bennett, 1918; Consul General for Paraguay and Consul for Uruguay and Dominican Republic, at Philadelphia. Sent three expeditions to the West to study Indian life, results of which have been deposited with United States Government at Washington, D. C.; presented art collection to Princeton University; built airship "America," wrecked in storm, 1914, and built second "America," which became property of British Gov-

ernment after opening of World War. Appointed special deputy police commissioner in charge of Police Reserves, New York City; president, Board of Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Police Commissioners, New York City Police Department; chairman, Mayor's Committee to Welcome Homecoming Troops; chairman, Mayor's Committee on Permanent Memorial for New York City; chairman, Mayor's Committee on Public Welfare; chairman, Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests; chairman, New York Silver Jubilee, 1923; appointed member of Governor's staff, with title of colonel, 1918. President, Board of Trustees, Wanamaker Institute of Industries, Philadelphia; member, Museum Committee, Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

THOMAS B. WANAMAKER

THOMAS B. WANAMAKER was born in 1861, the eldest son of Hon. John Wanamaker, former Postmaster General of the United States. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1871 and later was an alumnus of Princeton, Class of 1883. On reaching manhood he became interested in his father's establishment, one of the greatest in the country, and soon became one of the managers, undertaking in that connection a vast amount of detail work. In 1898 he purchased the *North American* newspaper and added ever-increasing activities in this field to the great burden he already carried. The building enterprise undertaken by the Wanamaker firm in this city brought further responsibilities.

Mr. Wanamaker married Miss Mary Lowber Welsh, daughter of the late Samuel Welsh. They resided in the splendid property, acquired following the death of John D. Lankenau, at the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Rittenhouse Square, which he had entirely reconstructed under the guidance of McKim, Mead & White; the interior of the building was splendidly arranged and decorated, but in the course of events it was acquired by a corporation and has been entirely removed, and a modern apartment house erected. Some years ago Mr. Wanamaker built a home at Meadowbrook, 13 miles from the city, on the main line of the Reading. He spent money lavishly in beautifying the house and ample ground around it. The residence, and later the stables, were destroyed by fire, thought at the time to have been of incendiary origin. The house never was rebuilt. It stands today a ruin, surrounded by lawn and park.

Mr. Wanamaker, while among the most conspicuous factors in the business life of the community and deeply interested in public functions, was rarely, if ever, personally in the public eye. He was a member of the University, Princeton, Germantown Cricket, Huntingdon Valley Golf,

Racquet and Philadelphia Country Clubs, but took little part in social activities.

Mr. Wanamaker took an especially active interest in the problem of getting pure water to Philadelphia. He was one of those who were instrumental in making Major Cassius M. Gillette head of the Filtration Bureau, some years ago, and with ex-Mayor Weaver and ex-Judge Gor-

THOMAS B. WANAMAKER
1861–1908

don, signed a bond, guaranteeing the major a salary of $15,000 a year for five years, beginning on February 26, 1906.

In addition to business activities, Mr. Wanamaker was interested in various hospitals and institutions. He was formerly on the Board of Trustees of Jefferson Hospital and was instrumental in effecting the organization of the board. He was a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital at the time of his death, which took place in Paris, France, March 2, 1908.

PENDLETON GAINES WATMOUGH

PENDLETON GAINES WATMOUGH was born May 3, 1828, at Hope Lodge, Whitemarsh, Pa. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1838 and the United States Navy in 1841 as midshipman under Captain Morris and Lieutenant Farragut on the Battleship "Delaware," and was active in the capture of Monterey in 1846 on the man-o'-war "Savannah," when

Photo by Kimball

PENDLETON GAINES WATMOUGH
1828–1911
(Courtesy of Pendleton Gaines Watmough, Jr.)

our flag was raised over California. He resigned from the Navy prior to the Civil War, but in 1861 volunteered, serving under Admirals Foote and Du Pont in operations on the Atlantic seaboard. Having been advanced to rank of lieutenant commander of the "Kansas," "Mississippi" and other vessels, he was actively engaged in blockade duty and also participated in the attacks on Fort Fisher and Port Royal. He again resigned from the Navy on the close of the Civil War and resided in Cleveland,

Ohio, having previously married the granddaughter of Governor Reuben Wood, of Ohio. For eight years he was Collector of the Port of Cleveland, having been appointed by General Grant. He died on April 20, 1911, being survived by his widow,* three daughters and a son.

Photo by Savage

ALEXANDER MACOMB WETHERILL
Sixth U. S. Infantry
1845–1898
(Courtesy of Wm. H. Wetherill)

ALEXANDER MACOMB WETHERILL

ALEXANDER MACOMB WETHERILL was born May 23, 1845, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855. After graduation he received an appointment to the United States Coast Survey under Professor Bache, continuing until 1865, when he was appointed lieutenant in the United

*Mrs. Watmough died at the age of 84 on April 9, 1926, while this book was in press.

States Army upon the recommendation of General George G. Meade. At the time of the Spanish-American War he was in command of his regiment, the Sixth Infantry, as major, and led the advance up the hill at San Juan, Cuba, and was killed in that engagement, July 1, 1898.

Major Wetherill was survived by his widow, a daughter and two sons, the elder of whom was appointed to the United States Army with the statement from President McKinley, "He shall be appointed to his father's regiment and wear his father's sword."

WILLIAM CHATTIN WETHERILL
1851–1912
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Samuel Price Wetherill*)

WILLIAM CHATTIN WETHERILL

WILLIAM CHATTIN WETHERILL was born February 22, 1851, the son of Samuel and Sarah Maria (Chattin) Wetherill, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862. Interested in mechanics, he adopted civil engineering as his profession. At one time he was chief engineer

of the Mexican National Construction Company, whose object was to build a railroad from Mexico City to the Pacific. June 22, 1880, Mr. Wetherill was married.

He later became interested in the construction of the Madeira and Mamora Railroad, the object being to cross the Andes mountains and connect the Atlantic and Pacific by railroad, going by steamship up the Amazon River to Madeira, thence to the Falls, where an exchange would be made to the railroad and so reach the Pacific coast. The enterprise was started by English capitalists, bonds were sold, and the engineers spent a great deal of money, but failed to accomplish what they started out to do. The country was very wild, filled with savage Indians, reptiles, etc. Mr. Church, who was identified with the undertaking, went to Tom Collins, a contractor of note, who had ample financial resources, and represented that the Madeira and Mamora Railroad Company had $3,000,000 in bank in England, which they had obtained by selling bonds to the English public. Church said he wanted to know whether he could find an American with nerve enough to undertake the contract, and that the money was there to back it up. Collins looked into the matter and found the facts to be as stated and got the backing of the Reading Railroad Company and others on his representation. They bought two big steamships to go on the Amazon, to take engineers and supplies. Wetherill was on the first steamer, which reached its destination; the second went ashore on Carolina Beach, was wrecked, and nearly everyone on board was drowned. His experience going up the Amazon was eventful; he was the chief engineer of the party. The country was infested with red-headed Indians and on one occasion, on the party's return to camp, they found the cook had been killed and all their supplies stolen. Finally their resources were exhausted, so that Wetherill started home with a young engineer named MacIlvaine; both were critically ill with malignant typhoid fever, but were taken on board the steamer going down the Amazon River; MacIlvaine died on the way, but Wetherill recovered, landed at the next port, found some people to cash his letter of credit, buried his friend, made note where the ground was, church, etc. Resting there until he got a little better, he reached Para, and, finding an American schooner in the coffee business, took passage and after sixty days' voyage reached Philadelphia.

When the Lehigh Zinc Company was started in 1881, Wetherill took entire charge of the works at Joplin, remaining there until the property was sold, when he was transferred to Denver, where he lived for some years.

EDWARD P. WETZLAR

Edward P. Wetzlar was born April 30, 1848, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1859. After completing his course at that institution he entered his father's establishment, the firm being importers of West Indian products and exporters of American manufactures of grain, such as flour and similar products. Mr. Wetzlar, Sr., was a native of the West Indies and took great pride in his British citizenship. The family lived at 1720 Spruce Street and entertained most hospitably. The three attractive daughters had graduated from Madame Chegary's famous institution, which was conducted for years by Madame Laura N. D'Hervilly, her partner and successor, at 1527 Spruce Street.

Edward P. Wetzlar died February 9, 1885.

ALFRED WHARTON

Alfred Wharton, the son of Francis Rawle Wharton and Juliana Matilda Gouverneur, was born September 5, 1835, and after the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute, which he entered in 1846, he joined the class of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated A. B., and in 1857 M. D.; he was a member of the Philomathean Society.

Mr. Wharton married Susan, the daughter of John B. and Anna Irwin Budd. He lived for many years at St. Paul, Minn., where he was a successful medical practitioner.

EDWARD WHARTON

Edward Wharton was born December 9, 1830, the son of Francis Rawle Wharton and Juliana Matilda Gouverneur, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1840. He then joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, leaving at the close of the sophomore year. He was a member of the Philomathean Society.

He died, unmarried, May 27, 1873.

ROBERTSON WHARTON

Robertson Wharton was born September 29, 1829, the son of Francis Rawle Wharton and Juliana Matilda Gouverneur, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1838. He then joined the Class of 1847, University of Pennsylvania, where he was a member of the Philomathean Society; he left the university at the close of his junior year.

He died, unmarried, March 31, 1863.

2220 Locust Street
Philadelphia

October 5, 1925

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I am sorry, but I cannot help you with these Rawle Whartons; but I am inclined to think that they did nothing worthy of note. I saw my

Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

JOHN BRINTON WHITE
1840—
(Courtesy of William White, Esq.)

cousin Rosa Wharton yesterday, and she told me that she would send you a photograph of her father, William Wharton. I had not the date of his death, she will give you that.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
ANNA H. WHARTON

P. S.—The only connection with the Faires School in my own immediate family is that I went to school with Dr. Faires' daughter, Maggie. She and I were always neck and neck in our studies and both were graduated at Mrs. Cary's School, so near the top and so close together in our standing that neither one could be head of the class.

Photo by Phillips

JOHN BRINTON WHITE

(*Courtesy of William White, Esq.*)

JOHN BRINTON WHITE

JOHN BRINTON WHITE was born March 20, 1840, the son of William White and Sarah Frederica Brinton. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1850, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania in 1855, leaving at the close of the second term of his sophomore year.

He was first employed in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's machine shops at Reading, 1857-59, and then in the office of the company in Philadelphia.

He was secretary and treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, first auditor comptroller and secretary pro tem. of the company, 1860-81; since then treasurer and manager of the Cross Creek Coal Company and manager with the firm of Coxe Brothers & Company, coal operators, Drifton, Luzerne County, Pa.

Mr. White married Jane Dundas, daughter of the Hon. David Francis Gordon.

THOMAS H. WHITE

THOMAS H. WHITE entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863. He was a well-known citizen of Philadelphia and for years lived at 245 South Sixteenth Street, his brother being William White, a leader in the Dancing Class and other prominent social organizations.

When Thomas H. White reached manhood he had sufficient means to enable him to live a quiet and unostentatious existence, attending social functions with great regularity, and was universally popular by reason of his many courtesies and affability to all with whom he came in contact.

UPTON H. WHITE

UPTON H. WHITE entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1863.

WILLIAM WHITE

WILLIAM WHITE was born September 5, 1832, the son of William White and Sarah Frederica, the daughter of John Hill Brinton.

He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1842 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1847; after leaving college he became an engineer and surveyor, and was a member of the United States Coast Survey, 1849-50. He was a member of the United States Commission to determine the boundary between the United States and Mexico, 1850-53, also of the United States Survey of the Thirty-fifth Parallel Route for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 1853-54. For some years he lived in California and New Mexico, in the latter being city engineer of the city of Santa Fé; surveyor of the Santa Fé Company; United States deputy land surveyor and United States mineral deputy surveyor; first lieutenant of the company to protect the city of Santa Fé from a threatening attack of the Confederate Army, 1862.

Mr. White married Peregrina Muniz.

WILLIAM WHITE

WILLIAM WHITE, the son of George Harrison White and Margaret Wharton Smith, was born February 26, 1842, and entered the Faires

Classical Institute in 1854, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1857, leaving at the close of his junior year. He was a member of the Bar, having been admitted in 1867. At the breaking out of the Civil War he served as a private during the three months' enlistment, 1861, Company F, Washington Grays, later as captain, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, United States Volunteers, 1862-63.

Mr. White died unmarried at his residence, 245 South Sixteenth Street.

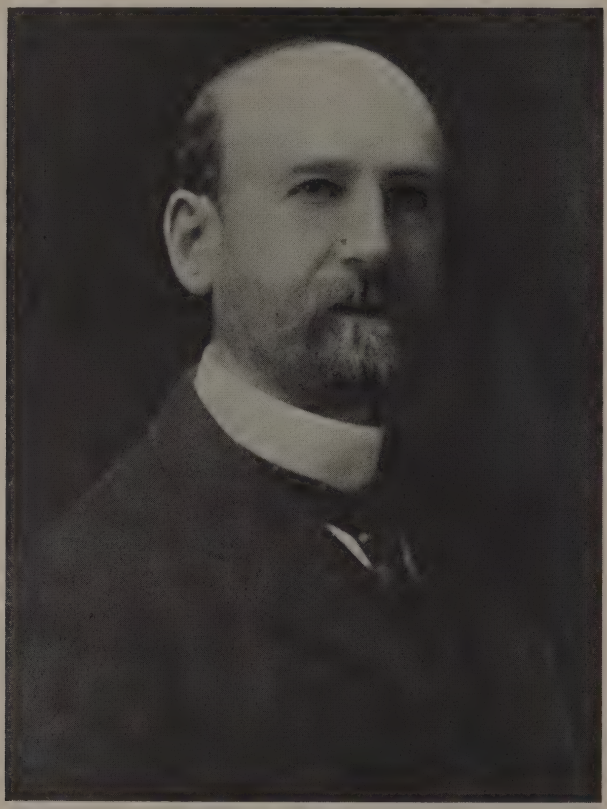
WILLIAM WURTS WHITE
1841—(?)
(Courtesy of Mrs. Joseph B. Godwin)

WILLIAM WURTS WHITE

WILLIAM WURTS WHITE, the son of John Richards White and Caroline Wurts, was born November 3, 1841, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1851, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, 1856, where he was a member and moderator of the Philomathean

Society. While at the university he was awarded the junior English prize and the Henry Reed prize at graduation; he was also valedictorian.

Mr. White married Kate, the daughter of Elias Merwin, of Boston. He lived for many years at Providence, R. I.



ALBERT BORDEN WILLIAMS
1853–1924
(*Courtesy of Ellis D. Williams, Esq.*)

ALBERT BORDEN WILLIAMS

ALBERT BORDEN WILLIAMS, son of John Williams and Elizabeth Fowler (Ellis) Williams, was born in Philadelphia on August 14, 1853. He attended Friends' School and the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires. He was graduated from the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. While in the university he received the sophomore drawing prize; he was first vice-president of his class during the senior year; a member and moderator

of the Philomathean Society. After traveling in Europe, he was instructor of civil engineering and architectural drawing at the Franklin Institute Drawing School, and read law. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in 1877, being thereupon admitted to the Philadelphia Bar. He practiced law for a number of years as a member of the firm of Hannis, Parrish & Williams.

On April 29, 1885, he married Rebecca Talbot Janney, daughter of James Craik Janney and Rebecca Jane (Walker) Janney, late of Hillsboro, Va. He retired in the year 1891, residing thereafter near Jenkintown, Pa., first on Meeting House Road, and later at the south corner of Wyncote Road and Washington Lane. He died without issue on June 8, 1924, his wife, Rebecca J. Williams, surviving.

He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity and was an active member of the Society for Ethical Culture of Philadelphia. While always interested in matters of political science and civic betterment, he took part in municipal politics in his earlier years. Having been nominated as a candidate for Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, upon the ticket of the Committee of One Hundred, he was defeated according to the face of the returns, but was, after a protracted contest, finally declared to have been duly elected, although the term for which he was chosen had then expired. He was a member of the City and Contemporary Clubs of Philadelphia, and of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

CHARLES WILLIAMS

Charles Williams was born November 22, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1866.

After leaving school he was engaged as engineer under the direction of the late James McCrea, later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

After leaving this position he was engaged by the firm of Coates Brothers, wool and commission merchants, finally entering the insurance brokerage business in 1873 with Mr. Charles Mather, from whom he separated, becoming an agent and broker, finally associating himself with Mr. Horace Walton, the firm being Williams & Walton.

For some years Mr. Williams was chairman of the Executive Committee of The Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association; he also served on the Board of Governors of the Merion Cricket Club. The following is the minute adopted by the Board:

"Charles Williams

"Who died at his home at Haverford

"November 10th, 1910

"Mr. Williams, while not one of those signing the original paper of the club as a founder in the year 1865, was practically only prevented from doing so by residing in the city.

"Early in the spring of 1866 he became a member of the club and from that day in his boyhood until the end of his life, his time, his service, and his influence were always at the service of the club. Playing on the early elevens of the club, and serving on various committees, he ever showed the same devotion to his duty as he did in all the other relations of life."

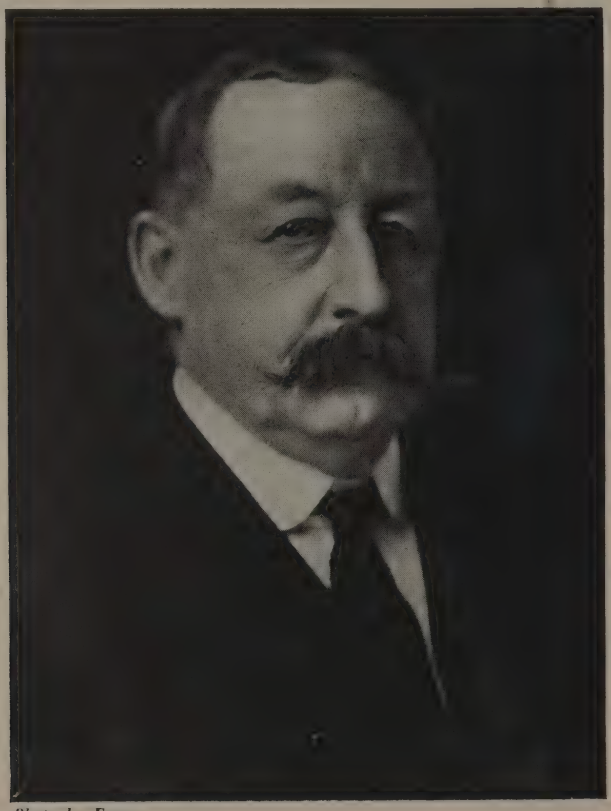


Photo by Evans

CHARLES WILLIAMS
1851–1910
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Charles Williams*)

He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being elected June 30, 1893, by right of descent from Dr. Charles Wynne, member and speaker of the First General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was chosen as a member of the council in 1901, serving until his death. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. For some years he was identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, being in active service during labor dis-

turbances at the mines and in Pittsburgh. He served as quartermaster and was a captain and later major on the staff of General Matthews of the Guard.

Charles Williams died November 22, 1910, and was buried in the grounds of the Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr.

Photo by Evans

DAVID E. WILLIAMS
1852—

DAVID E. WILLIAMS

DAVID E. WILLIAMS was born September 30, 1852, at Twelfth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, the son of the late Thomas Williams, Jr. His early education was received at the school of Thomas Baldwin and Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute, the latter in 1866. After graduation he became a member of the firm of Thomas Williams, Jr., & Company, lumber merchants, and then became interested in the mining of bituminous coal, being the president of the Glenwood Coal Company, Cymbria

Coal Company, and other coal companies operating in western Pennsylvania.

He was a director in the Third National Bank and West End Trust Company in Philadelphia, resigning upon retiring actively from business in 1915.

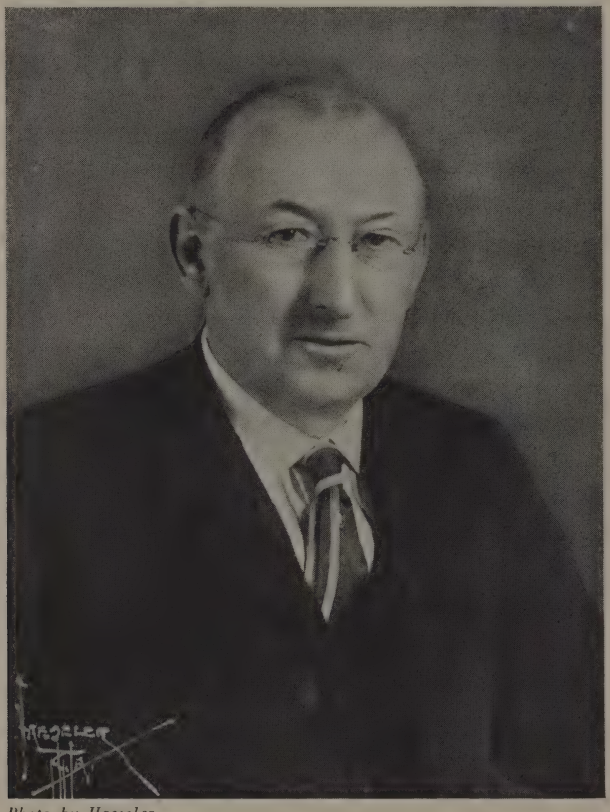


Photo by Haeseler

J. RANDALL WILLIAMS
1846—

Mr. Williams became a member of the Children's Hospital Board, president of the Philadelphia City Institute and Free Library, vestryman in the Church of St. Asaph, Bala, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Glen Mills Schools.

He married, in 1888, Mary Vaughan Merrick, daughter of the late J. Vaughan Merrick.

J. RANDALL WILLIAMS

J. RANDALL WILLIAMS was born June 6, 1846, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855, a portion of the time in the English department and later in the classics. He soon entered into a commercial life, developing a lumber business of importance, in which he has continued for a number of years.

JOHN WORTHINGTON WILLIAMS
1839–1918
(Courtesy of Mrs. John Kearsley Mitchell)

JOHN WORTHINGTON WILLIAMS, A.M., LL.B.

JOHN WORTHINGTON WILLIAMS was born February 23, 1839, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1846; after the usual course he joined the University of Pennsylvania in 1852 and was the valedictorian on his graduation. He was admitted to the Bar and during the Civil War served as sergeant, Washington Grays, Philadelphia; captain, brevet

major and assistant adjutant general, U. S. Volunteers, resigning from the service after the close of the Battle of Gettysburg. General Williams was on the staff of General Meade at Gettysburg. When his horse was shot during the battle of Antietam, he was breveted major on the field for gallantry, exceptional bravery and important service. General Williams was a founder of the University Barge Club; as an author he published *Nothing New* and *Essays by J. W. W.*

General Williams married Sarah Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel S. Keyser, of Baltimore. He was survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. John Kearsley Mitchell and Mrs. Bayard Kane.

General Williams died September 20, 1918.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, JR.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, JR., was born August 15, 1867, in Philadelphia, the youngest child of the late Annie R. and Edward H. Williamson.

His education was begun at a child's school run by the Misses Tatem, from which, at the age of eleven, he was sent to Dr. Faires' School, 1878, where his elder brother, T. Roney Williamson, had preceded him.

In 1884 he was entered at the University of Pennsylvania to take a course in electrical engineering. On leaving the university he entered the field of electricity, which was then in its infancy. He continued in electrical work for several years, giving it up to assist his father, a bank notary, who was failing in health.

At his father's death in 1895 he took over his father's banks, continuing with them till 1918, when two of them went out of business.

February 11, 1899, he married Katharine H. Bishop, daughter of the late Ellen M. and the Rev. G. L. Bishop.

After leaving the notarial work he had another position before going to the Atlantic Refining Company, where he was at the time of his death, April 7, 1925.

THOMAS RONEY WILLIAMSON

THOMAS RONEY WILLIAMSON was born October 30, 1852, in West Chester, his father being of an old West Chester family, the son of Hon. William Williamson. In early childhood Thomas entered a school for little children kept on Pine Street near Seventh by two ladies, the Misses Tatem. This school, which was the precursor of the kindergarten, was a paradise for little children and was so famous in those days that the children of representative Philadelphia families began their school life

there. After several changes Thomas entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1867, where in later years his younger brother was also educated.

After leaving school he entered the office of the distinguished architect, Hon. James H. Windrim, as a student; here he pursued his studies, later leaving to enter the office of Mr. Henry Sims, at that time a prominent and successful member of the profession, where Williamson completed his studies, becoming a draughtsman.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMSON, JR.
1867–1925
(Courtesy of Mrs. Edward H. Williamson, Jr.)

At twenty years of age, accompanied by several friends, he went out West, well provided with suitable outfits, and reached Colorado in May, 1873, where they organized a ranch, but soon discovered that many difficulties arose not anticipated, so that, after various vicissitudes, the party separated, some returning East, others taking employment wherever it could be found. Meeting with a serious accident to his foot, Williamson

was disabled, and, after reaching his shack, alone and helpless, he lay for days of pain with no hope of relief. It happened, however, that a squad of soldiers from Fort Laramie, passing by, discovered the sufferer and took him to the fort, where he received excellent care from the commandant and his wife and soon recovered. His father in Philadelphia had not heard from him for some time and, upon receiving the communication from

Photo by Shane

THOMAS RONEY WILLIAMSON
1852–1896
(*Courtesy of Mrs. Ada C. Williamson*)

the commandant of the fort that his son had recovered, arrangements were made for his return to Philadelphia.

Soon after this he met Miss Clendenin, and in October, 1877, was married; in the meanwhile he had resumed his professional work. One of his first buildings was that of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company on Fourth Street, where he had his office. His professional duties extended over the entire country, and two of his buildings of note are the Fuller

and Monroe blocks. He made his home in West Chester, and that place owes its architectural development to his genius.

Thomas Roney Williamson was an active member of the T-Square Club, being one of the first to join the organization, and was always one of its enthusiastic supporters.

The exposure incident above referred to had made an indelible impression upon his health, so that he died September 12, 1896.

Photo by Krips

PROFESSOR HENRY WILLIS, A.M.
1852—
(Courtesy of Miss Katherine D. Willis)

PROFESSOR HENRY WILLIS

HENRY WILLIS was born January 21, 1852, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1872 as a professor in Latin, Greek and higher mathematics; he was very successful in his chosen profession, and many of the former students have written expressing their recollections of the valuable assistance that he gave to them during the years of their instruction. In

1886 he entered the Central High School of Philadelphia to be head of the History Department, where he remained for thirty-one years. He was a member of the Botanical Society of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as also the American Philosophical Society.

ELLWOOD WILSON
1872—

ELLWOOD WILSON

ELLWOOD WILSON was born February 16, 1872, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1882. After spending some years there he went to Lawrenceville and then to the University of the South in Sewanee, Tenn., and on his return to Philadelphia took up post-graduate work on a scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania, and finished by studying in Germany. Later he lived in England for several years, and on his return

to this country spent four years in the Adirondacks, finally settling in Canada at Grand Mère in the Province of Quebec.

In 1894 Mr. Wilson married Helen Lyman, of East Orange, N. J.; his wife died in 1904, and he married a second time, in 1909, Helen E. Rea, of Montreal.

In his present home he is in charge of the reforestation work of the Laurentide Company, Limited, and is also vice-president of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Company (of Canada) Limited.

Mr. Wilson writes in May, 1925: "I have very pleasant recollections of the old School. While there I remember my bad habit of shooting little rolled paper arrows with a rubber band for which the old Doctor soundly thrashed me on several occasions."

RICHARD WILSON

RICHARD WILSON was born August 2, 1866, in Santiago de Cuba. He entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1878 and sends the following reminiscence in response to the receipt of the folder used at the time of our reunion: "I was glad to get the picture of Dr. John W. Faires, which is an excellent likeness. Dr. Kelly's plan of the School is very good. Among the names mentioned were J. Duncan Spaeth and A. Mercer Biddle. If they told some of the things they did they must have delighted the meeting. These two with Robert Brewster and Borie were the quartette that led all the devilment in my day. The last mentioned was a year or two ahead of us, but the other three were in my class."

Prior to his attendance at the Faires School, Wilson was for several years at school in Paris, France, and after leaving the Faires Institute he entered the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1887, leaving in his junior year to enter the Medical Department, from which he was graduated in 1890. While at the university he was a member of the Philomathean Society, the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Society, and the College Boat Club. In 1891 he was resident physician at the University Hospital and in 1892 to 1893 occupied the same position at the Pennsylvania Hospital. For several years he was in private practice and at various dispensary positions. He was a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

At the time of the Spanish-American War he served as surgeon with the Eleventh United States Infantry in Porto Rico and in several other positions. From 1909 to 1911 he was in the United States Public Health Service as acting assistant surgeon attached to the American Consulate at Santiago de Cuba. From 1912 to the present time he has occupied the same position at Havana, Cuba.

Richard Wilson is the fourth in straight line from father to son to graduate from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. They are: John Wilson, Class of 1796; Richard Wilson, Class of 1821; Augustus Wilson, Class of 1851; Richard Wilson, Class of 1890.

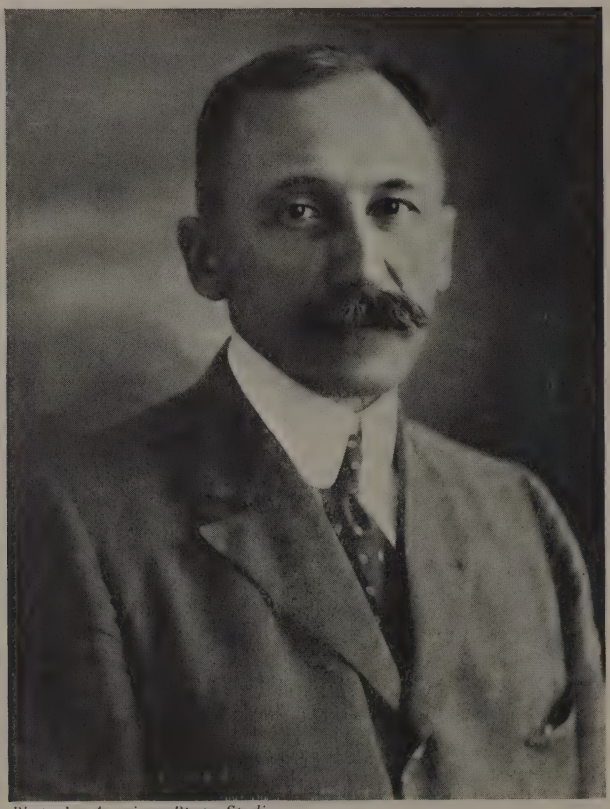


Photo by American Photo Studios

RICHARD WILSON, M.D.
1866—

OWEN WISTER

OWEN WISTER was born July 14, 1860, and entered the Faires School about 1869. At the time (Wister was not ten years old) it appeared that his conduct on the train going out to Germantown, after school was over, so alarmed some of the passengers that they reported it to his father, who promptly removed him from the School, the trouble having been that he narrowly escaped being run over by the train at Ninth and Green Streets.

Mr. Wister has achieved great distinction as an author and a master of literature. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters; honorary fellow, Royal Society of Literature (London); member, Société des Gens de Lettres de France; fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member, Board of Overseers, Harvard University, 1912.

OWEN WISTER
1860—

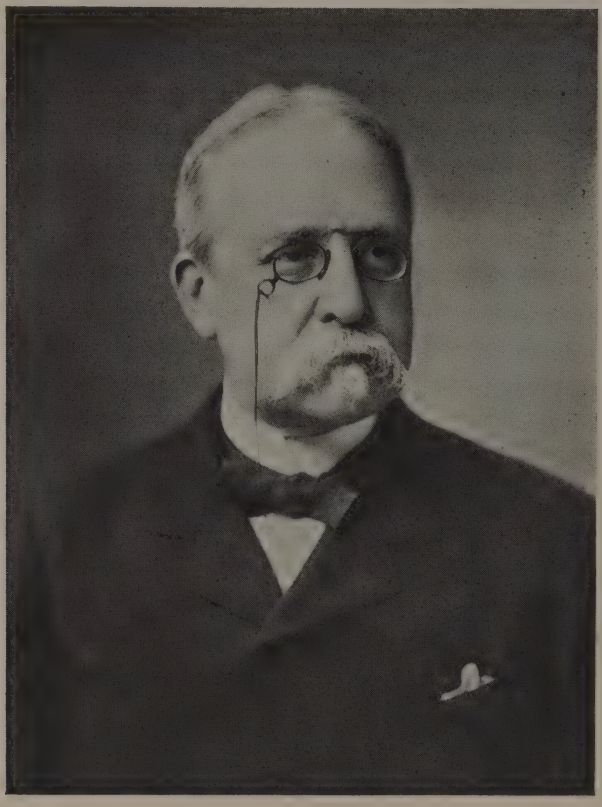
He entered the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1888, LL.B. and A.M., followed by his admission to the Philadelphia Bar. Mr. Wister has a long list of noted books to his credit, but the one that achieved great distinction for him was *The Virginian,* a novel founded on his experiences during his visit in the West, a work that drew the highest praise from the late President Roosevelt and other critics both here and abroad. Mr. Wister's contribution to literature during the period of the late World War was of great value in supporting the American point of view.

LETTER FROM EDWARD R. WOOD

May 29, 1925

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I must thank you for your kind remembrance of me in sending me your list of Faires students, although as I never was one of them I can help very little in your research.



EDWARD R. WOOD
1840—

My school period was spent with Henry D. Gregory, whom I shall always respect and remember with love and admiration. At the time I think Gregory's boys always looked with a little secret awe on Faires fellows, toward whom they felt under some slight social disadvantage, whether because they had the reputation of being whipped occasionally or because there were so many Biddles among them, I do not know. At Gregory's we had no Biddles and no whip.

EDWARD R. WOOD.

HENRY JAMES WORRELL

HENRY JAMES WORRELL was born June 2, 1851, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1862.

He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania with the Class of 1871, but left during his sophomore year.

CLARENCE A. WRAY
1858—

CLARENCE A. WRAY

CLARENCE A. WRAY was born in Philadelphia May 1, 1858, the son of Alexander Wray, a noted silk importer whose warehouse was on Chestnut Street at Third. Clarence entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870, going thence to a boarding school at the Cheltenham Academy, which had opened that year, situated at Shoemakertown, Old York Road, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Young Wray was graduated in 1875, and with a keen desire to enter into business became associated with the

firm of Coffin, Altemus & Company, then the largest wholesale dry-goods commission house in Philadelphia, remaining for some years. In 1884 he entered the establishment of Henry C. Biddle & Company, wholesale woolens, and later went with J. Martin Yardley in the manufacture of Smyrna rugs, curtains and upholstery. In the year 1887 Mr. Wray entered the life-insurance business with the firm of the late L. C. Vanuxem

Photo by Gutekunst

JOHN WANDESFORD WRIGHT
1847–1890
(*Courtesy of Hon. Charles V. Joline*)

& Company, general agents for the New York Life Insurance Company, becoming manager of one of their field departments, continuing until the firm retired from business in 1894, and then was made general agent for the company for a year; finally he received the appointment of general agent for Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, Delaware and Southern New Jersey for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, remaining with that company in that capacity until the present time.

Mr. Wray served as president of the Philadelphia Life Underwriter's Association for two terms, secretary for two terms, treasurer for twelve terms (all terms one year each) and for some twenty-five years on the executive committee. He organized and was the first president of the Home Life Agency Association, now in its seventeenth year, was re-elected and served a second term.

On May 5, 1887, Mr. Wray married Amy Curtis Ludlow, youngest daughter of Judge James R. Ludlow. In the World War he served on various committees, including those concerning the sale of Liberty Bonds; his age prevented active military duty. His two sons entered the service as enlisted men, the elder an aviator (pilot) the other as a line officer, both winning their commissions.

Mr. Wray is a life member of The Union League and a member of the Racquet, Philadelphia Gun, Philadelphia Cricket and Orpheus Clubs; Saint Andrew Society, and the Historical Association.

JOHN WANDESFORD WRIGHT

JOHN WANDESFORD WRIGHT was born August, 1847, the son of Richard and Abigail Cooper Wright. John Wright was of good Quaker stock, a most industrious student, and the other members of the class had great difficulty in keeping up to the standard that he had set. His father was the senior member of the firm of R. & G. A. Wright, whose business establishment was on the south side of Chestnut street below Seventh, now the site of the new Public Ledger Building, under course of construction. The family lived on the south side of Pine Street above Broad, being close neighbors of Rev. William Henry Furness, noted Unitarian divine, and also the father of a distinguished son, the late Dr. Horace Howard Furness, Shakespearean scholar.

The summer home of the Wrights was in Atlantic City, their cottage occupying the site of what is now the Atlantic City Post Office. In the days of our youth it was surrounded by sand hills, and a favorite amusement was the construction of wigwams, the playing at Indian and the shooting of sea gulls on the beach.

John Wright married Maria Thayer, the daughter of Judge Thayer. In the course of time he developed a serious illness and died at Colorado Springs, January 26, 1890.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WURTS

GEORGE WASHINGTON WURTS was born March 26, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1858, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, shortly afterward entering the diplomatic service of the

United States as attaché of the Legation in Madrid, 1864-65, and at Turin, 1865-69, and until 1882 was secretary of the Legation at Florence, Italy, and at St. Petersburg, Russia, up to 1893.

Mr. Wurts first married, June 3, 1878, Emma H. Hyde, daughter of William Henry and Emily Marshall (née Read) Hyde, and grand-

Photo from "Record of Class 1882, College, University of Pennsylvania"

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE
1860–1906
(Courtesy of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis)

daughter of John Meredith Read, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His second wife was Henrietta Tower, daughter of Charlemagne Tower, Sr., and sister of the late ambassador to Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wurts make their home in Rome, Italy. George Washington Wurts is the only survivor of his father's fourteen children.

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE was born in Philadelphia, May 4, 1860, the grandson of Rev. Dr. Wylie, famous as a mathematician and astronomer. Young Wylie entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1870 and after the usual course became a student at the University of Pennsylvania, joining during the second term of the freshman year, February, 1879. He was

Photo from "Record of Class 1882, College, University of Pennsylvania"

SAMUEL BROWN WYLIE

(Courtesy of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis)

a member and recorder of the Philomathean Society and was awarded the senior English prize. He graduated from the College Department of the university in 1882.

From 1882 to 1886 he was a teacher in the Classical Institute of Dr. Faires and later an instructor of mathematics from 1886 to 1889. He

was then an instructor of mathematics, College, University of Pennsylvania. In 1894 he entered the employ of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company; he became actuary of same in 1899, but was compelled to resign, December 31, 1903, because of ill health.

Mr. Wylie died January 13, 1906.

ERNEST ZANTZINGER
1843–1923
(Courtesy of Mrs. George Wharton Pepper)

BENJAMIN HORNER YARNALL

BENJAMIN HORNER YARNALL was born January 21, 1852, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1865, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1867; he was a member of the Philomathean Society. After his graduation he became a civil engineer, which profession he followed throughout his career.

He died August 24, 1882.

ERNEST ZANTZINGER

ERNEST ZANTZINGER was born May 9, 1843, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1855, going thence to the University of Pennsylvania, later being admitted to the Bar. He was a successful merchant.

Mr. Zantzinger married Hitty Markoe, the daughter of George Mifflin Wharton, and the widow of George Pepper, M. D. (University Class of 1862).

Mr. Zantzinger died February 1, 1923.

PENDLETON GAINES WATMOUGH

(Photo from the portrait by John Neagle. Courtesy of Pendleton Gaines Watmough, Jr., and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, wherein it was exhibited April-May, 1925)

(See Biographical sketch, p. 789)

ADDENDA

The following biographic sketches and photos came too late to be included in their alphabetical order in the body of this volume, and are here given as a supplement thereto.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE, U.S.A.
1815–1872

(Photo by Brady; engraving by Buttre. From the "History of the Battle of Gettysburg," by Bates, 1875. Courtesy of Library Company of Philadelphia)

Graduate of West Point. Served in the Mexican War, 1846-47. Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac, 1863. Winner of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. General Grant said in regard to the campaign of 1864: "I tried as far as possible to leave General Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place."

NOTE.—General Meade's photograph is given here because a number of the pupils at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute were related to him, and on that account he has been mentioned frequently throughout this volume. The photographs and biographical sketches of two of his grandsons are given immediately following.

GEORGE MEADE LARGE

GEORGE MEADE LARGE was born August 26, 1873, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1883, going thence to the Episcopal Academy and to the University of Pennsylvania. He was a grandson of the late

Photo by Taylor

GEORGE MEADE LARGE
1873–1923
(*Courtesy of J. B. Large*)

Major-General George Gordon Meade, U. S. A., the hero of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Large married Elizabeth Whelen Miller, February 14, 1901. He died June 4, 1923.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE LARGE

ROBERT HARTSHORNE LARGE was born October 31, 1875, and entered the Faires Classical Institute in 1885. He later went to the Episcopal Academy, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the autumn of 1893, in the Civil Engineering Department, remaining until

GEORGE MEADE LARGE

(*Courtesy of J. B. Large*)

1895, when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the maintenance of way department as rodman on an engineering corps making a property survey of the Belvidere Division. After several promotions he resigned his position in April, 1898, to volunteer in the United States Army for service during the Spanish-American War. Later he re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, occupying positions of

Photo by Kuebler

ROBERT HARTSHORNE LARGE
1875–1917
(*Courtesy of J. B. Large*)

responsibility in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Altoona until May, 1916, when he was promoted to coal traffic manager, his duties being extended to include coal, coke and ore traffic of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

ROBERT HARTSHORNE LARGE

(*Courtesy of J. B. Large*)

Mr. Large was one of the best-informed men in the United States on all commercial questions relating to the production, transportation and marketing of both bituminous and anthracite coal, as well as coke and iron ore, the traffic in which also came under his jurisdiction. As an expert on these matters he rendered invaluable service to his own company

and to the railroads generally. Owing to his special knowledge of coal transportation, he was usually the leading representative of the Eastern carriers in all important proceedings relating to this traffic.

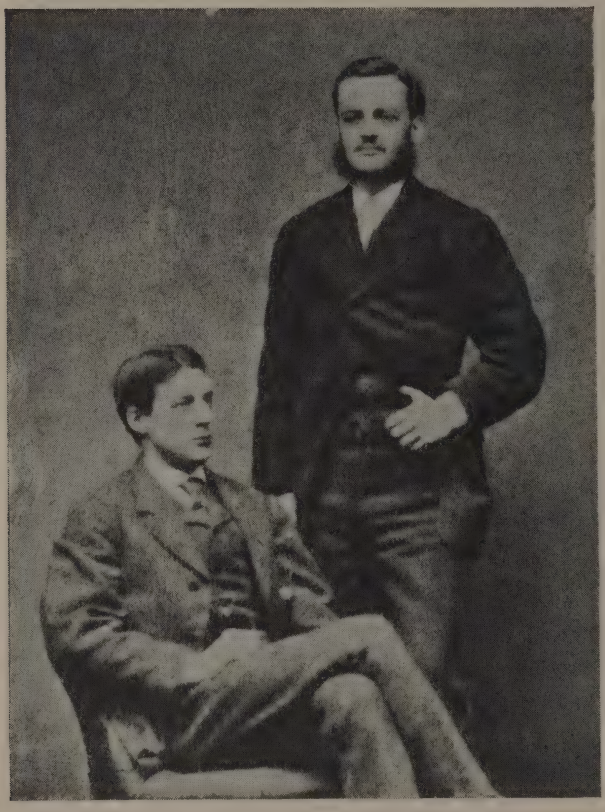
WILLIAM MOORE WHARTON
1848–1910
(*Courtesy of Miss Rosa Neilson Wharton*)

He was a grandson of the late Major-General George Gordon Meade, U. S. A., the hero of the Battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Large married, April 2, 1902, Mary Lardner Reakirt. He died on October 8, 1917, at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, after a brief illness.

WILLIAM MOORE WHARTON

WILLIAM MOORE WHARTON was born August 25, 1848, the son of Daniel Clark Wharton and Anne Waln Morgan. After the usual course at the Faires Classical Institute he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, where he became the class orator. He was graduated in 1868, A.B.



Standing Figure: William Moore Wharton
Seated Figure: James P. Sims

(*Courtesy of Miss Rosa Neilson Wharton*)

Mr. Wharton married Ellen Clifton, daughter of Henry Williams Wharton. He was a commission merchant until 1884, then engaged in life insurance business. He died May 1, 1910.

WILLIAM MATTHEWS BURGIN

WILLIAM MATTHEWS BURGIN, the son of Dr. George Horatio and Marianna (Herman) Burgin, was born in Philadelphia, March 19, 1836. On September 1, 1864, he married Emily Anna Shaw, of Chester, Pa., and three children survive him: Samuel Shaw, who married Ella Y. Adams; Alice, now Mrs. Henry E. Wilson; and William M., who married Mary N. Black.

Photo by Gutekunst

WM. M. BURGIN
1836–1908
(Courtesy of Dr. Herman Burgin)

In 1858 Mr. Burgin became a member of the firm of Burgin & Sons, and continued the business until his death, May 19, 1908, when the firm dissolved after an existence of nearly a century.

Mr. Burgin was long a director in the North Manufacturing Company, and was a member of The Union League.

ROSTER

The complete roster of the private students of Dr. Faires, 1830-42, and those at the Classical Institute, 1842-87, which is here given has been compiled from the original entries in the possession of Dr. Faires' granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Faires.

Considerable effort has been made by correspondence, personal interviews and research to obtain photographs and biographies of these students. A little more than one-third appear in the volume, and this apparently small proportion is due to the difficulty of finding surviving relatives, in numerous instances, after the lapse of so many years. Where these could be found, the co-operation in most cases has been very cordial, as stated in the Foreword; but in a few instances relatives were unwilling to supply particulars requested.

Those students whose photographs or biographies or both are given are indicated by an asterisk. The dates of entrance follow the names.

*Abbott, Francis R., 1856.
*Abbott, H. J., 1865.
Adams, H. Charles, 1865.
*Adams, Harry Carlton.
Adams, Henry, 1843.
Adams, Joseph B., 1852.
*Adams, Robert, Jr., 1862.
Adler, David G., 1877.
Adler, Gilbert.
Alexander, Eugene, 1855
Alexander, Eugene W., 1848.
Allen, Frederick M., 1866.
Allen, John, 1866.
Allen, Robert G., 1842.
Alter, Joseph H., 1837.
Andrews, David Morton, 1881.
Andrews, Edward C., 1837.
*Ash, Gordon M., 1882.
Ash, William McIlvaine, 1861.
*Ashhurst, Henry, 1846.
Ashmead, Henry B., 1849.
Ashton, W. Keemle, 1845.
*Atkinson, William P., 1878.
*Atlee, J. Maximilien, 1877.
Atwood, A. W., 1857.
Atwood, William, 1841.
*Austin, Esmonde H., 1864.
Azpell, Thomas F., 1842.
*Bache, Albert D., 1841.
*Bache, R. Meade, 1838.
Bache, Charles, 1839.
*Bache, Franklin, 1878.
*Bache, F. Markoe, 1847.
Bache, J. Graham, 1847.
Bache, T. Hewson, 1840.
Badger, William, 1859.
Bailey, Frank E., 1873.
*Baird, William Mercer, Jr.
*Baker, Alfred G., 1846.
Baker, Alfred T., 1878.
Baker, Charles E., 1846.
Baker, Edwin J., 1861.
*Baker, George Fales, 1873.
Baker, Gustave S., 1869.
Baker, Harry.
Baker, Henry T., 1865.
Baker, James A., 1846.
Ball, Robert H., 1864.
Barclay, Harrison S., 1860.
*Barclay, William K., 1875.
*Barker, John, 1882.
Barker, William L., 1882.
*Barnes, William H.
Barnet, William, 1838.
Barney, G. K., 1869.
Bates, Dewey, 1870.
Beadle, A. B., 1868.
Beadle, E. R., 1872.
Beale, Edward F., 1872.
Beale, George B., 1872.
Beale, Joseph, 1870.
*Beates, Henry, Jr., 1872.
*Beaumont, Andre A., 1884.
*Beaumont, Eugene B., Jr., 1884.
Beck, Charles Bayard, 1860.
*Beck, Paul, 1858.
*Bell, Charles Dutilh.
Bell, Charles E., 1869.
*Bell, Samuel, Jr., 1880.
*Benson, Alexander, Jr., 1845.
*Benson, Francis C., 1860.
*Benson, Louis F., 1869.
*Benson, R. Dale, Jr., 1886.
Benton, Zebulon H., 1869.
*Berryman, Lionel R., 1884.
Beveridge, Thomas A., 1874.
*Biddle, A. Sydney, 1858.
Biddle, Alexander Williams, 1868.
*Biddle, Alfred, 1864.
*Biddle, A. Mercer, 1878.

*Biddle, Arthur, 1862.
*Biddle, Cadwalader, 1846.
*Biddle, Caldwell K., 1838.
Biddle, Caldwell K., 1873.
Biddle, Edward C.
*Biddle, Francis, 1865.
*Biddle, George, 1855.
Biddle, Harrison W., 1873.
Biddle, Harry, 1857.
Biddle, Harry R., 1868.
*Biddle, Henry Williams.
*Biddle, James C., 1845.
Biddle, John, 1857.
Biddle, John, 1870.
*Biddle, John Cox.
Biddle, J. Wilmer, 1871.
*Biddle, J. Williams, 1831.
Biddle, Louis A., 1871.
Biddle, Lynford, 1882.
Biddle, Thomas, 1838.
*Biddle, Thomas, 1863.
*Biddle, William Lyman, 1863.
Bird, William Penn, 1849.
*Birney, David B., 1872.
Birney, William, 1864.
Bissel, David S., 1874.
Black, David J., 1854.
Black, Edgar N., 1868.
Black, Robert, 1854.
Black, William J., 1850.
Blight, Charles P., 1867.
Blight, Robert F., 1851.
*Bodine, Alexander N.
Bodine, Alfred N., 1880.
Bodine, S. Laurence, 1877.
Bodine, William M., 1877.
Boggs, Thomas K., 1853.
*Bohlen, Charles, 1876.
*Bohlen, Daniel Murray, 1871.
*Bohlen, Francis Herman, 1878.
*Bohlen, Robert.
*Bohlen, Robert Murray, 1878.
*Bolling, Robert H., 1879.
Bond, A. A., 1868.
*Bond, James, 1864.
Bonnell, William R., 1856.
*Borie, Adolph E., 1876.
*Borie, Charles L., Jr., 1881.
Borsch, J. Louis, 1883.
Bourk, William T., 1855.
Bowen, William, 1852.
Bowling, Robert.
*Boyd, George M., 1876.
*Boyd, Robert T., 1876.
Bradbury, Samuel, 1869.
Bradbury, William H., 1869.
Bradford, David C., 1861.
Brady, Austin, 1854.
Bratton, George W., 1884.
Bratton, Harry M., 1883.
Breintnall, J. H. Hobart, 1844.
Brennan, George, 1866.
Brennan, Paul, 1865.
*Brewster, Andre W., 1872.
Brewster, Ferdinand, 1858.
Brewster, Robert.
*Brewster, Robert Walker, 1875.
Brice, Singleton M., 1877.
Brinckle, Benjamin R., 1854.
Bringhurst, William L., 1854.
*Brinton, Ward, 1882.
*Brinton, George, 1880.
*Brinton, John Hill.
*Brinton, John H., Jr., 1881.
Brittain, Henry A., 1865.
Britton, William W., 1874.
*Brock, Arthur, 1867.
*Brock, Charles Hall
*Brock, Horace, 1864.
Brock, Hubert, 1870.
*Brock, John William, 1864.
Brock, Paul, 1870.
Brock, R. H. C., 1868.
Brock, R. S., 1868.
Brolasky, H. D., 1871.
Brolasky, Joseph, 1840.
Brooke, William Rawle, 1856.
Brooks, George E., 1874.
Brooks, Henry H., 1866.
*Brown, David Paul, 1882.
Brown, George H., 1838.
Brown, James, 1847.
Brown, John, 1846.
Brown, Robert, 1846.
Brown, Thomas, 1846.
Brown, Thomas S., 1849.
Brown, William, 1848.
Brown, William H., 1861.
Brown, William H. H., 1854.
Brown, William R., 1838.
Browne, Charles Willing, 1870.
Browne, Horace G., 1846.
Browne, Joseph, 1849.
Browne, Joseph S., 1870.
*Browning, G. G., 1867.
Bruster, Charles, 1838.
Bruster, John A., 1837.
*Buckley, D. Penrose, 1845.
*Bucknor, Charles, 1864.
Buist, John M., 1846.
Bullard, Irvine S., 1857.
*Bullitt, James F., 1873.
*Bullitt, John C., Jr., 1882.
*Bullitt, Logan M., 1873.
*Bullitt, William C., 1866.
*Bulloch, Irvine S., 1856.
Burroughs, H. A., 1869.
*Burgin, Charles F., 1837.
*Burgin, George H., Jr., 1837.
*Burgin, W. M.

Burton, Selden M., 1865.
Butler, Alfred, 1867.
Butler, John M., 1867.
Buzby, George L., 1831.
Bye, Samuel K., 1854.
Byrnes, Thomas H., 1856.
*Cabeen, Francis Von A., 1863.
*Cadwalader, Henry, 1831.
*Cadwalader, John, 1857.
*Cadwalader, John, Jr., 1882.
*Cadwalader, William, 1831.
Caldwell, Charles H., 1858.
Caldwell, John C., 1860.
Caldwell, Renwick H., 1875.
Caldwell, Thomas, 1858.
Calhoun, William H., 1856.
Callaghan, Charles, 1839.
*Camblos, Pierre, 1870.
Campbell, Anthony, 1860.
Campbell, Charles McAllister, 1860.
Campbell, James R., 1848.
Campbell, James R., 1886.
Campbell, John, 1861.
Campbell, R. G., 1855.
Campbell, Thomas C., 1847.
Campbell, William M., 1838.
*Carpenter, Charles T., 1887.
*Carpenter, Joseph R., Jr., 1883.
Carpenter, Samuel, 1847.
Carr, Overton, 1861.
Carrick, William H., 1861.
Carrow, John, 1859.
Carrow, William D., 1858.
Carson, George A., 1854.
*Carson, Hampton L., 1864.
Carson, James G., 1882.
Carter, Alfred A., 1837.
Carter, C. J. J., 1868.
Carter, George C., 1843.
Carter, Lee, 1865.
Cary, Norman W., 1861.
*Cash, A. D., Jr., 1854.
*Cassidy, H. Gilbert, 1879.
Castner, George L., 1863.
Chambers, George S., 1857.
Chandler, Joseph S., 1847.
Chandler, William H., 1847.
Chaney, Floyd, 1868.
Chaney, H. O., 1868.
*Chapman, Henry C., 1855.
Chapman, J. L., 1873.
Charlton, William S., 1872.
Chauvenot, S. H.
Chew, Benjamin, 1876.
*Clapp, B. Frank.
Clapp, Henry, 1830.
Clark, Harry R., 1854.
Clark, William G., 1853.
Clarke, Bartly, 1851.
Clein, George E., 1841.
*Clingan, Allen Hunter, 1867.
*Clingan, Edward Grant, 1867.
Coal, Charles B., 1851.
Cochran, George, 1847.
Cochran, George, 1859.
Cochran, Henry, 1847.
*Cochran, John Travis, 1869.
Coffin, H. K., 1868.
*Cohen, Andrew J., 1871.
*Cohen, Charles J., 1858.
*Cohen, Esdaile P., 1866.
*Cohen, John M., 1870.
Coleman, Bertram D., 1877.
Coleman, Edward Rion, 1877.
Coles, Edward, 1846.
Coles, Roberts, 1846.
Colhoun, William H., 1861.
Colket, Coffin, 1854.
*Colket, Charles Howard, 1869.
*Colket, George H., 1853.
Colket, Harry C., 1858.
*Collins, Thomas Earl, 1863.
Collins, W. B., 1866.
*Collis, Lloyd, 1881.
*Comly, Charles F., 1879.
Connell, George, 1865.
Connell, William, 1865.
Cook, Gustavus B., 1854.
Cooper, John, 1848.
Cooper, Lehman A., 1848.
Cooper, Rd. M., 1870.
Cooper, Thomas F., 1837.
*Courtright, William B., 1878.
Cox, Dorsey, 1845.
Cox, R. Ralston, 1837.
*Cox, Walter, 1869.
Coxe, Alexander B., 1874.
*Coxe, Alexander B., 1847.
*Coxe, Brinton, 1842.
Coxe, Charles B., 1854.
*Coxe, Eckley B., 1848.
*Coxe, Frank C., Jr., 1866.
*Coxe, Henry Brinton, 1852.
*Coxe, Henry Brinton, Jr., 1874.
*Coxe, Joseph C., 1866.
*Coxe, L. S., 1868.
*Coxe, Tench, 1866.
Craig, Benjamin, 1844.
*Craig, Hugh, Jr., 1861.
Craig, Pressley, 1849.
*Craig, William W., 1856.
Craige, Arthur H., 1856.
Craige, William, 1856.
Crawford, A. D. Russell, 1855.
*Crawford, George D., 1879.
*Crawford, J. Craig, 1878.
*Crawford, Joseph Ury, 1855.
Cresson, Warder, 1877.
*Cromelien, Alfred, 1852.
*Cromelien, Isidor, 1864.

Correy, James, 1840.
*Croskey, John Welsh, 1868.
*Crothers, William S., 3rd, 1868.
Cummings, Samuel Wylie, 1844.
Cunningham, J. S., 1864.
Cunningham, William T., 1850.
Curtis, Henry S., 1882.
Dabzell, Matthew, 1841.
*Dale, Chalmers, 1863.
*Dale, Gerald F., Jr., 1860.
*Dale, Henry, 1860.
*Dale, Richard C., 1863.
*Damon, Albert F.
*Damon, Albert F., Jr., 1883.
*Damon, Edwin A., 1881.
Damon, John W.
Dana, Alfred Sandford, 1863.
*Dana, Charles E., 1857.
Dana, Charles Peaslie, 1863.
Darlington, Henry P., 1859.
Davis, Charles W., 1859.
Davis, Ellwood, 1859.
Davison, Joseph, 1837.
*De Benneville, James S., 1878.
Denny, George W., 1865.
Denny, James T., 1865.
Deringer, Henry, 1863.
*De Silver, Frank Hallett, 1869.
*De Silver, Robert P., 1869.
*Dexter, Leon Symonety, 1878.
Dick, G. H., 1853.
Dick, Lewis H., 1841.
Dick, M. Alliston J., 1841.
Dick, Walter, 1851.
*Dickson, Arthur G., 1882.
*Dickson, Erskine Hazard, 1880.
*Dickson, Samuel, 1859.
*Diehl, Thomas J., Jr., 1872.
*Diehl, William E., 1872.
Dilworth, Mitchell, 1853.
*Dimond, John Thomas, 1857.
*Dimond, Joseph I.
*Dimond, Richard P. F., 1859.
Dingee, John Henry, 1863.
*Doan, William F., 1855.
Dobieski, Thaddeus, 1855.
Dock, Ritner, 1854.
*Doran, Joseph I., 1856.
*Drayton, Henry E., 1861.
*Drayton, James Coleman, 1860.
*Drayton, Percival, 1881.
Drayton, Robert C., 1869.
Drayton, W. Heyward, 1871.
Drayton, William, 1861.
*Drinker, Henry S., 1865.
Dronin, Paul, 1853.
*Duane, Louis, 1866.
Dubs, George R., 1854.
Dubs, Thomas C., 1854.
Dunglison, Thomas R., 1847.
*Dunlap, Thomas, 1845.
Dunlap, William S., 1864.
Dunn, George G., 1875.
Dunn, R. R., 1878.
Dunn, Robert R., 1875.
Dunn, Thomas, 1862.
Dural, Louis A., 1850.
Durar, William, 1857.
Dutton, Louis Gordon, 1884.
Dyott, Charles G., 1859.
*Earle, Edgar P., 1881.
Eckel, A. S., 1871.
Eckert, Henry T., 1864.
Ecky, Harry B., 1857.
Egbert, Harry Clay, 1848.
Eldridge, Frank H., 1851.
Elliott, Richard R., 1876.
Ellis, Samuel, 1864.
*Elwyn, Alfred Langdon, 1840.
Ely, Samuel L., 1855.
Emlen, George, 1856.
Emlen, Harry, 1857.
English, Arthur M., 1859.
*English, C. D., 1871.
English, George M., 1859.
English, John W., 1873.
Erdman, A. J., 1870.
Errickson, Joseph A., 1861.
Erving, John, 1840.
Erving, Langdon, 1841.
*Etting, Charles Edward, 1857.
*Etting, Edward J., 1849.
*Etting, Frank M., 1848.
*Etting, Joseph Marx, 1848.
*Etting, Reuben, 1856.
Etting, Samuel M., 1849.
*Etting, Theodore M., 1856.
*Evans, Cadwalader, 1854.
Evans, William W., 1838.
*Everest, DeWitt C., 1872.
Eyre, Charles E., 1865.
Fallon, Christopher F., 1860.
*Faires, Benjamin M., 1863.
*Faires, Theodore W., 1859.
*Faires, William J., 1851.
Faries, Charles C., 1848.
*Faries, Edgar Dudley, 1868.
*Faries, Dr. Randolph, 1869.
Farley, J. Pearson, 1854.
Farmer, James S., 1839.
Farnum, Edward.
Farnum, Paul, 1877.
*Farquhar, Thomas Harrison, 1886.
Fassitt, Thomas, 1862.
Faye, Thomas I., 1848.
Feonander, Jose Miguel, 1860.
Ferguson, James M., 1875.
Feuchtwanger, Joseph W., 1852.
Figaniere, William, 1843.
Fisher, Anthony T., 1863.

*Fisher, Coleman, 1837.
*Fisher, George Harrison, 1859.
*Fisher, Henry M.
Fisher, James C., 1863.
*Fisher, James L., 1861.
Fisher, John W., 1853.
*Fisher, T. Wharton, 1837.
*Fisher, W. Wharton.
Fithian, Richard B., 1860.
Fleming, Alfred W., 1839.
Fleming, McAuley, 1839.
Fleming, R. B. Lee, 1863.
Fleming, Robert F., 1871.
Fletcher, Thomas S., 1837.
Fletcher, William H., 1837.
Fling, William, 1841.
*Florance, Florian C., 1871.
*Florance, J. Esdaile, 1866.
*Florance, Lucien G., 1855.
Florance, Theodore.
Florance, William, 1855.
Floyd, J. Sullender, 1855.
*Forbes, John Sims, 1877.
*Forbes, Murray, 1876.
Forbes, William, 1878.
*Forbes, William Innes.
*Ford, S. Alfred, 1861.
Ford, William H., 1861.
Fossard, Adolphe, 1852.
Fougeray, Arthur R., 1867.
Foulke, W. De Vaux, 1867.
*Fox, Caleb F., 1870.
*Fox, Gilbert R., 1874.
*Fox, Joseph M., 1863.
*Fox, W. Logan, 1863.
*Fraley, Joseph C., 1861.
Frankel, Edward, 1870.
Frazer, Donald C., 1868.
*Frazer, Persifor, Jr., 1880.
*Freedley, Angelo T., 1860.
Freeman, William M., 1876.
*Fry, Charles, 1860.
*Fry, Horace B., 1839.
Fryer, Nevius W., 1883.
Fuller, S. Wilmer, 1873.
Fulton, William, 1864.
Furey, David G., 1851.
Gahan, Melmouth C., 1857.
Gallagher, Charles A., 1855.
Gallagher, Frank V., 1863.
Garwood, Daniel S., 1852.
Garwood, William T., 1847.
*Gaw, William H., 1862.
Gebbie, George, Jr., 1880.
Gerhard, H. D., 1868.
*Gest, Alexander P., 1863.
*Gest, John Marshall, 1872.
*Gest, W. P., 1872.
Geyer, Henry F., 1850.
*Gibbons, Charles, Jr., 1864.
*Gibson, Murray, 1864.
Gibson, Walter S., 1864.
Gillespie, Charles H., 1859.
Gilmore, Clinton G., 1868.
Glentworth, James, 1841.
Gloninger, Andrew, 1874.
*Goddard, E. Claude, 1880.
Goddard, Kingston S., 1874.
*Goddard, Paul Lacey, 1856.
Goddard, Walter H., 1874.
Godwin, Francis A., Jr., 1862.
Gooding, Albert L., 1844.
Gosnell, Frank, 1865.
Gosnell, James Uray, 1858.
*Gowen, Francis I., 1866.
Gowen, Frederick, 1869.
Graham, Walter, 1874.
*Grant, J. R., 1869.
*Grant, W. H., 1869.
*Gratz, Edward, 1852.
*Gratz, Henry S., 1873.
Gray, Andrew, 1855.
Gray, Charles, 1863.
*Gray, Robert, 1880.
Gray, William D., 1864.
Grayson, F. W., 1868.
*Greene, Francis V., 1841.
Greer, Robert, 1853.
Griffin, F. R., 1867.
Griffith, James Buchanan, 1882.
*Grosholz, Charles G., 1878.
*Gross, A. Haller, 1856.
Gross, J. Louis, 1856.
*Groves, Anthony P., 1861.
*Groves, Frederick S., 1861.
*Groves, Howard, 1861.
*Guernsey, William J., 1867.
Guillou, Horace, 1856.
Gwinn, John, 1842.
*Hall, W. P. G., 1885.
*Hallowell, F. F., 1868.
Hare, C. Julian, 1850.
Hare, Horace, 1851.
Harland, Charles, 1862.
Harlan, George C., 1842.
*Harmar, William, 1878.
Harper, Benjamin N., 1841.
Harper, Henry M., 1841.
Harper, Henry S., 1852.
Harper, Samuel, 1854.
Harper, William, 1843.
Harris, Charles M., 1863.
Harris, Enon M., 1853.
*Harris, Frazer, 1856.
Harris, George M., 1863.
Harrison, George S., 1851.
*Harrison, Thomas Skelton.
*Hart, Charles H., 1855.
*Harvey, Alexander E., Jr., 1864.
Harvey, George H., 1874.

*Harvey, George L. G., 1839.
*Harvey, Henry Dawes, 1867.
*Harvey, Isaac, Jr., 1859.
*Harvey, John Randolph, 1865.
*Harvey, Josiah Lownes, 1838.
*Harvey, William Edmund, 1862.
Harvey, William S., 1868.
Hastings, Henry S., 1849.
*Hatfield, Henry R., 1872.
Haydon, James, 1845.
Hayes, Austin, 1852.
Hayes, A. Somers, 1855.
Hayes, John, 1846.
Hayes, Robert, 1842.
Hayes, Samuel, 1843.
Hayes, W. Bainbridge, 1839.
Hayes, William, 1853.
Hays, Frank, 1851.
*Hays, I. Minis, 1858.
Haywood, Sherwood, 1865.
Hazard, Alexander, 1860.
Hazard, Spencer H., 1840.
*Hazlehurst, Edward, 1868.
*Hazlehurst, Francis.
*Hazlehurst, George A., 1868.
Hazlehurst, Harry M., 1878.
*Hazlehurst, H. McK., 1881.
Headman, Frank J. C., 1860.
Headman, F. W., 1866.
Headman, G. S., 1866.
*Headman, G. Seckel.
Heberton, E. Van S., 1869.
*Helme, William E., 1869.
Henderson, Frank.
Hendrie, William Scott, 1850.
Hennig, Crawford K.
Hennig, E., 1881.
*Hennig, Ernest Adolph, 1880.
Henry, Griffin, 1863.
Henry, Isaac, 1854.
Henry, John W., 1859.
*Henry, Morton J., 1881.
Henry, William B., 1854.
Hetmuth, George, 1854.
Heyl, Albert G., 1864.
Hieskill, Colson, 1868.
Hieskill, Horace M., 1869.
Higgins, Frank C., 1880.
Hill, William J., 1856.
*Hirst, Barton Cooke, 1875.
*Hirst, James R., 1865.
*Hirst, Stephen C., 1865.
Hlasko, Albert, 1859.
*Hodge, George Woolsey, 1857.
Hodge, Hugh L., 1883.
Hoff, William B., 1856.
*Hoffman, Edward Fenno, 1859.
*Hoffman, J. Ogden.
Hoffman, John White, 1859.
*Hogg, J. R., 1870.
Hogg, William J., 1864.
*Hollis, W. H., 1867.
Holmes, Ambrose W., 1847.
Holmes, Edmund A., 1847.
Holmes, Edward, 1855.
Holmes, William J., 1854.
*Hood, James E.
*Hopkinson, Alexander Hamilton, 1839.
*Hopkinson, Charles Biddle, 1844.
*Hopkinson, Edward, 1864.
Hopkinson, James S., 1872.
*Hopkinson, Joseph, 1861.
*Hopkinson, Julius, 1877.
*Hopkinson, Oliver, 1868.
*Hopkinson, Richard Wistar.
*Hopkinson, Thomas Biddle, 1841.
*Horner, Alfred B., 1873.
Horner, Gustavus B., 1858.
*Horner, Inman, 1856.
*Horstman, William H., 1865.
Horwitz, Theodore, 1870.
Hoskinson, John W., 1876.
Hough, William G., 1846.
Houston, J. Frederick, 1881.
Howell, Charles.
Howell, R. Louis, 1868.
Howell, R. L., 1869.
Howell, Richard S., 1847.
Howell, Zophar C., 1870.
Hubbell, Johnson, 1857.
Huddleston, J. Ronaldson, 1841.
Hughes, J. P., 1865.
Hughes, William Watt, 1868.
Humbert, Paul, 1853.
Humphreys, H. H., 1849.
*Hunter, C. H., 1870.
*Hunter, Richard S., 1856.
Huston, Henry, 1847.
Huston, Samuel W., 1870.
Huston, William, 1847.
*Hutchinson, Charles H., 1842.
*Hutchinson, Emlen, 1854.
*Hutchinson, James Howell, 1842.
Hutchinson, Pemberton, 1839.
*Hutchinson (Pemberton) S., 1842.
*Hutchinson, S. (Pemberton), 1870.
Hutchinson, Hamilton, 1862.
Imlay, Newell, 1860.
*Ingersoll, George R., 1846.
*Ingersoll, Stephen Warren, 1860.
Ingraham, Francis, 1838.
*Irwin, William G., 1878.
Jack, A. G., 1871.
Jack, James, 1838.
Jackson, Oswald C., 1846.
Jacob, A. N., 1872.
Jacob, A. P., 1867.
James, Lemuel B., 1863.
James, Montgomery, 1862.
Jamison, Robert A., 1875.

Janeway, John L., 1863.
*Janeway, Price W., 1863.
Jayne, David, 1865.
Jayne, De Witt, 1864.
*Jayne, H. La Barre.
Jayne, H. W., 1866.
*Jennison, George Binney, 1874.
*Johnson, Alfred C., 1870.
Johnson, Charles, 1842.
Johnson, Edward, 1852.
*Johnson, Howard L., 1855.
*Johnson, Lawrence, 1860.
*Johnson, Russell H., 1862.
*Johnson, Walter Richards, 1860.
Johnston, James A., 1859.
Jones, Camly R., 1865.
*Jones, E. Russell, 1878.
Jones, Franklin, 1855.
Jones, John, 1855.
*Jones, Llewellyn W., 1880.
Jones, Russell S.
Jones, Thomas F., 1853.
Jones, Woodruff, 1853.
Jones, William J., 1868.
*Junkin, Charles I., 1867.
*Junkin, George, Jr., 1868.
*Junkin, Joseph De F., 1864.
*Justice, George Randolph, 1861.
Kane, Francis Fisher, 1875.
Karrigan, John F., 1850.
Keen, George B., 1874.
Keen, Herbert I., 1871.
Kelly, Charles E., 1862.
Kelly, George H., 1881.
*Kelly, Howard A., 1867.
Kelly, Thomas Smith, 1882.
*Kendall, Otis H., 1861.
*Kennedy, Charles C., 1874.
*Kennedy, Davidson, 1867.
Kennedy, Harry H., 1864.
*Kenney, Charles Henry, 1869.
*Kerr, Alexander H., 1875.
*Kerr, Alexander M., 1870.
Kerr, Samuel C., 1875.
*Kerr, Samuel T., 1870.
Kerr, William R., 1880.
Keys, John C., 1876.
Keys, Samuel, 1855.
Keys, Samuel H., 1859.
Keys, T. Frank, 1875.
King, John A., 1859.
Kingsley, Edward F., 1864.
*Kingsley, W. T., 1869.
Kintzing, William F., 1852.
Kirk, Henry M., 1837.
Kirkpatrick, Edward, 1867.
Kirkpatrick, James, 1846.
Kitchen, William F., 1850.
*Kneass, Christian, 1856.
Kneass, Franklin, 1857.
*Kneass, Horn Riley, 1856.
Knox, John C., 1858.
*Koecker, Louis M., 1858.
*Kuhn, Charles, 1854.
*Kuhn, Hartman, 1840.
*Kuhn, J. Hamilton, 1844.
*Kuhn, William, 1849.
Lacey, John, 1857.
*Lainé, Damaso T., 1882.
*Lambdin, George C., 1839.
*Lamberton, John P., 1852.
Lamberton, William A., 1861.
*Landis, Henry D.
*Landreth, Lucius S., 1866.
*Lansdale, Philip Van Horne, 1869.
Lardner, Richard, 1856.
*Large, George Meade, 1883.
*Large, Robert H., 1885.
*Larzelere, Harry.
Law, Edward, 1857.
Law, Sutherland, 1860.
Lawson, John L., 1864.
*Leach, J. Granville, 1881.
*Leach, Wilmon Whilldin, 1881.
*Lebair, Moreau, 1875.
*Lee, E. C., 1867.
*Lee, William J., 1878.
Lennig, Charles K., 1880.
*Lennig, Frederick, 1882.
*Lennig, John.
*Lennig, Nicholas G., 1852.
Lennig, Rufus King, 1883.
Lentz, David H., 1852.
Lesley, Henry, 1840.
Levering, Edward, 1839.
*Levy, David C., Jr., 1849.
*Levy, S. L., 1857.
*Lewis, Burge Rawle, 1848.
*Lewis, Charles Borie, 1883.
Lewis, David, 1845.
Lewis, Edward J., 1848.
*Lewis, Francis A., 1841.
Lewis, G. Albert, 1844.
Lewis, Jarret T., 1877.
*Lewis, John T., Jr., 1856.
*Lewis, Morris J., 1860.
*Lewis, Percy M., 1860.
*Lewis, Robert M., 1838.
*Lewis, Samuel N., 1853.
*Lewis, Saunders, 1869.
*Lewis, William F., 1854.
Lewis, Willing F., 1856.
Lewis, Wilmer, 1858.
*Liebér, George, 1862.
*Liebér, Walter Scott, 1875.
Lincoln, George W., 1882.
*Lincoln, Walter Rodman, 1876.
Lincoln, William R., 1875.
Linnard, James M., 1853.
*Linnard, Kingston G., 1867.

Linnard, Stephen B., 1854.
Lippe, William A., 1863.
*Lippincott, J. Dundas.
*Little, A. H.
Little, Frederick V., 1866.
Little, William Augustus, 1851.
Lloyd, Howell, 1884.
*Lloyd, Malcolm, Jr., 1883.
Logan, Albanus C., 1860.
Lombaert, Charles C., 1865.
*Longstreth, B. Burling, 1862.
*Longstreth, Walter B., 1874.
*Lorenz, Charles W., 1872.
*Lorenz, William, Jr. 1872.
*Lowber, John W., 1854.
*Ludlow, James R., 1840.
*Ludlow, William L., 1877.
Lytle, E. H., 1874.
McAdam, Thomas S., 1848.
McAdam, William R., 1862.
McAllister, John, 1856.
McArthur, John A., 1854.
McArthur, Wilson, 1857.
McBride, Isaac, 1846.
McBride, James W., 1877.
*McCall, Archibald, 1865.
McCall, John D., 1837.
McCallmont, George, 1849.
McCarthy, Daniel, 1858.
McCauley, John B., 1857.
*McCellan, Arthur, 1848.
*McClellan, Oliver Eldredge, 1867.
*McConnell, Ellicott, 1884.
*McCorkle, John, 1879.
*McCrea, James,1859.
*McCredy, R. Wilson, 1864.
McCulloh, William S., 1879.
McCunney, Michael, 1849.
McElroy, William J., 1880.
McEwen, Charles I., 1844.
McEwen, Malcolm, 1847.
McEwen, M. P., 1864.
McEwen, William W., 1863.
McFadden, James, 1843.
McFee, John C., 1848.
McGrath, Robert, 1874.
*McIlvaine, Bloomfield. 1860.
*McIlvaine, William.
McKee, Barklie, 1853.
McKinley, James E., 1850.
McKinley, John W. F., 1854.
*McKinley, William A. A., 1863.
McKnight, James A., 1857.
McMullen, John, 1862.
McMullen, Joseph, 1862.
McNeal, Thomas B., 1854.
McNutt, Robert, 1839.
Macklin, Robertson L., 1849.
Macky, Samuel Henry, 1874.
*Maddock, Edward, 1854.
*Maddock, William L., Jr., 1850.
*Maddox, W. R., 1870.
Madeira, Harry, 1861.
*Madeira, Louis C., 1861.
*Madeira, Walter C., 1861.
*Magee, George W., 1842.
Magee, James J., 1864.
*Maguire, J. A., 1867.
Mallery, John C., 1854.
*Mallet-Prevost, Washington, 1878.
*Marcy, John W., 1879.
Maris, Thomas R., 1866.
*Markoe, Harry, 1857.
*Markoe, James.
*Markoe, John, 1848.
Martin, Ernest D., 1857.
Martin, George H., 1856.
*Martin, J. Renwick, 1872.
Martin, J. W., 1872.
*Martin, R. Steen, 1861.
Martin, Thomas H., 1861.
*Maule, Charles P., 1878.
*Maule, Francis I., 1856.
*Maule, S. G. Morton, 1861.
*Maule, W. H., 1873.
May, Otto, 1861.
Mayer, Thomas M., 1876.
Meade, Spencer, 1861.
Meade, William, 1867.
Mercray, James M., 1881.
Melh, Edward J., 1880.
*Meigs, Alexander W., 1863.
*Meigs, Arthur Vincent, 1860.
*Meigs, Henry I., 1855.
*Meigs, J. Forsyth, 1855.
*Meigs, Montgomery.
*Meigs, William Montgomery, 1861.
Mercer, W. Hall, 1852.
*Mercer, William R., 1874.
Merritt, Daniel S., 1846.
*Meryweather, Thomas A., 1878.
Miller, A. Harold, 1876.
Miller, Jacob Carpenter, 1845.
Milligan, Houston H., 1872.
Milligan, John C., 1875.
Milligan, Jos. H. S., 1872.
*Millikin, William G., 1855.
Millikin, Harry, 1845.
Mills, E. L., 1851.
Mitchell, Edward Don, 1853.
Mitchell, Horan P., 1855.
*Mitchell, John K., 1868.
*Mitchell, John K., 1881.
Mitchell, N. Chapman, 1848.
Mitchell, R. Walsh, 1849.
*Mitcheson, Joseph M., 1880.
Monroe, Robert Grier, 1867.
Monteith, Benjamin F., 1872.
Montgomery, Howard, 1841.
*Montgomery, Thomas H., 1841.

Moody, John B., 1864.
Moore, Thomas B., 1858.
*Mordecai, Alfred, Jr., 1856.
*Mordecai, Augustus, 1861.
Mordecai, Marion C., 1862.
*Morison, G. N., Jr., 1866.
*Morris, Caspar, 1866.
*Morris, Effingham B., 1865.
*Morris, Henry J., 1872.
Morris, Horatio C., 1861.
Morris, J. Cheston, 1870.
*Morris, I. Tyson, 1862.
*Morris, Wade Hampton, 1861.
*Morris, William Stuart.
*Morrison, John, 1857.
*Moss, Frank, 1847.
*Moss, John, Jr., 1847.
*Moss, Lucien, 1840.
*Moss, William, 1845.
Murray, James M., 1863.
Murray, Joseph Alexander, 1848.
Myers, George G., 1851.
Nancrede, Harry D., 1872.
*Nancrede, Joseph G., 1841.
Nathans, Harry Isaac, 1871.
Nathans, Samuel G., 1852.
Neill, Hollingsworth, 1861.
*Neill, John, Jr.
Neill, Richard R., 1856.
Neilson, Henry B., 1849.
Neilson, Robert, 1847.
*Neilson, Robert, 1864.
Neuber, J. F., 1877.
Newber, John F., 1875.
Newbold, Albert O'B., 1863.
*Newbold, William H., 3rd, 1861.
Newlin, Alfred S., 1855.
Newlin, Charles, 1856.
Newlin, David T., 1845.
Newlin, Robert, 1855.
Newman, Beauclere, 1846.
Norris, Alexander G., 1882.
*Norris, Alexander Wilson, 1882.
Norris, Charles, 1857.
*Norris, Edward, 1877.
*Norris, Francis Cushing
*Norris, George W., 1876.
Norris, George P., 1867.
Norris, Hardman, 1856.
*Norris, Henry Pepper, 1853.
Norris, John H., 1859.
*Norris, J. Parker, 1853.
Norris, J. W. S., 1847.
Norris, Richard, 1878.
*Norris, William, 1855.
*Norris, William, 1876.
*Norris, William F., 1847.
*Norris, William P., 1860.
Oakman, T. Campbell, 1853.
Oakman, George, 1854.
O'Bryan, Grattan, 1883.
Odenheimer, F. B., 1840.
Okubo, Prince Tochniaka N., 1873.
Oliver, Joseph B., 1860.
Oliver, William, 1867.
Olmstead, Edward J., 1846.
Orme, Charles E., 1858.
Ormsby, J. G., 1869.
Ormsby, St. Clair, 1869.
Ormsby, Sydney G., 1869.
Orne, Benjamin.
*Orne, James E., 1857.
Osborne, A. Caulfield, 1855.
Osborne, Gustavus N., 1855.
Osborne, Percy Townsend, 1855.
Otto, William E., 1841.
Owens, Francis, 1852.
*Packard, C. S. W., 1870.
Page, Edward A., 1846.
*Page, Edward D., 1865.
Page, Joseph F., 1863.
Page, Joseph F., Jr.
Park, John S., 1876.
Parker, William H., 1858.
Parrish, Robert A., 1845.
*Patterson, Abraham S., 1861.
*Patterson, J. C., 1869.
*Patterson, Joseph Storm.
Patterson, William C., Jr., 1857.
*Patterson, W. Henry, 1867.
Patton, William, 1870.
*Paul, Allan G., 1861.
Paul, Frank W., 1852.
*Paul, J. Rodman, 1862.
*Paul, James W., Jr., 1858.
Pemberton, Clifford, 1885.
*Pemberton, John.
Penington, Edward, 1841.
*Penrose, Philip T., 1881.
Pepper, Charles R., 1858.
Pepper, Frederick, 1864.
*Pepper, George, 1855.
Pepper, Henry, 1854.
*Pepper, William, 1856.
Perkins, Abram R., 1853.
*Perkins, Charles Penrose, 1852.
Perkins, Edward L., 1856.
Perkins, Thomas G., 1854.
Perkins, Thomas J., 1854.
Perry, William, 1864.
*Peters, Richard, 1865.
*Peters, Samuel Miller, 1857.
*Peters, Thomas Willing, 1865.
Pettit, Henry, 1852.
*Pettit, Horace, 1873.
Pettit, Richard Dale, 1846.
Pettit, Robert, 1854.
*Phillips, Barnet, 1840.
*Phillips, Clement S., 1858.
*Phillips, George Brinton, 1851.

*Phillips, William B., 1853.
Physick, Emlen, 1868.
*Picolet, Jules William Arthur, 1879.
*Picolet, Lucien E., 1881.
Pierie, William A., 1851.
*Pile, Charles H., 1871.
Pilling, William, 1855.
Pitkin, Horace T., 1879.
*Platt, Charles, Jr., 1867.
*Platt, Clayton, 1867.
Platt, George, 1847.
Platt, Lewis T., 1847.
Platt, William.
*Pleasonton, E. Rodney, 1863.
*Pleasonton, Francis S., 1862.
Poeppel, Frederick W., 1877.
*Porter, William G., 1862.
Potter, Alfred, 1871.
*Potts, Lawrence H., 1881.
Potts, William N., 1850.
*Powel, Robert Hare, 1839.
*Powel, R. H., 1866.
Powell, Jesse W., 1870.
Powell, Joseph Carter, 1845.
Prentice, John, 1851.
Price, Louis D., 1883.
Price, S. H., 1866.
*Price, Thomas C., 1856.
*Purves, George T., 1864.
Pyle, Chas. H.
*Quick, William H. W., 1880.
Raborg, George B., 1865.
*Ralston, Francis W., 1881.
Ralston, John C., 1847.
*Rambo, Albert Sidney, 1886.
*Rawle, Francis, 1858.
Rawle, William B., 1856.
*Reath, Benjamin B., 1836.
*Reed, Alan H., 1865.
Reed, Charles H., 1869.
*Reed, Henry, 1856.
Reed, Joseph, 1838.
Reed, Robert R., 1861.
Reed, Washington, 1846.
Reed, William, 1846.
Reed, William A., 1864.
Reese, W. K., 1871.
*Reeves, David, 1861.
*Reeves, W. H., 1861.
Reid, Charles M., 1872.
Relf, Samuel, 1866.
Rex, Levi, 1850.
Reynolds, Joel B., 1837.
Richards, Charles E., 1848.
Richards, John M., 1838.
Richardson, Robert M., 1840.
Riche, Thomas R., 1837.
Riddle, Henry, 1866.
Riddle, James, 1850.
Riddle, John D., 1838.
Riddle, John W., 1850.
*Riddle, Samuel Doyle, 1874.
*Riddle, Leander W., 1880.
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